[Abyssinian Baptist Church]

168

THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CITY HALL

DR. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR.
Councilman, Borough of Manhattan
132 West 138th Street
New York

11-6-61

January 2nd, 1943.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois ,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBoise:

Thank you for your letter and I am glad to know that you will be in New York in February. The circular that you mentioned in your letter however, was not enclosed.

The Social Service organizations will be in charge of the Re-dedication service of the church on Sunday, February 7th at 3:30. Commissioner Elmer Carter will preside. Do you think you will be here by then? Kindly let me know.

Your friend,

A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

ACP/H

[Abyssinian Baptist Church]

B-9-118

8 January 1943

My dear Mr. Powell:

Answering your letter of January second, I beg to say that I shall be in New York, Sunday, February seventh, but my trip is a lecture tour and I am enclosing the lecture folder. I am lecturing in the Public Forum Series for the New York yearly meeting of the Society of Friends at the Friends Meeting House, 221 East Fifteenth Street on February fifth, which forms the backbone of my engagements. For other engagements in New York, I am charging fifty dollars each. I presume that your meeting February seventh would be rather in the nature of a symposium and that you would not wish to engage me for a lecture. In that case I would not care to take part as I want to reserve my strength and ideas for particular engagements. I thank you for the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
132 West 138th Street
New York City

611-6-61

The Church of the Masses

10,000 Active Members

Annual Budget of $75,000 one half raised by the membership itself.

The Abyssinian Baptist Church

Organized 1808

The Capstone of the Negro Church. A Half Million Dollars of Property Free and Clear.

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150 Trained Teachers, 2 Sessions, 12 Departments, 1600 Students

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YOUTH FELLOWSHIP COUN.

WORSHIP
Fridays, 8 p.m.; Sundays, 6 a.m.
11 a.m. Auditorium and Vestry
8 p.m. Auditorium

January 14, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear friend:

I have just finished talking to the Committee in charge of the Social Service meeting during the celebration of our twenty years in Harlem. They are unanimously desirous of having you as one of the three speakers.

Will you be kind enough to state what you will charge them, and please reserve the afternoon of February 7th.

Best personal wishes from all of us.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Powell, Jr.

ACP:RK

Needs:—$10,000 for a camp.
$ 5,000 for more equipment for the Community House.
$75,000 toward another Church and Community House in the Hill Section.
$ 5,000 annually for needed workers.

Will you help in meeting these needs or any of the above activities? However small the gift, it will be appreciated.

[Abyssinian Baptist Church]

021-6-61

19 January 1943

My dear Mr. Powell:

I shall be glad to speak for your church on the afternoon of February seventh. My charge would be fifty dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
132 West 138th Street
New York City

"Twenty Years in Harlem"

IN FEBRUARY, 1923, WE ENTERED OUR NEW BUILDINGS. SINCE THEN:
We have taken in over 15,000 members.
We have baptized over 5,000 souls.
We have paid off all indebtedness on a half million dollars worth of property, And, raised an average budget of $50,000 per year, totaling ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

121-9-61

"THE CHURCH OF THE MASSES"
The Abyssinian Baptist Church
Organized 1808
132 WEST 138th STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Dr. Powell, Sr., Emeritus — Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Minister
Ben Richardson, Assistant to the Minister

Blue Division
LUCY HENSON, W. C. COLE } Chairmen

NELSON E. DIXON
General Chairman
Goal $10,000

Gold Division
ANNA C. PERRY, RIDGELY JONES } Chairmen

January
28th,
1943.

Lectures

Dr. W. E.B.DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We will expect you on the afternoon of February 7th at 3:30.

Mr. Elmer Carter will preside.

We will be prepared to meet your charge of fifty ($50) dollars.

Yours truly,

A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

ACP/d

19-9-123

Lectures

"Twenty Years in Harlem"

IN FEBRUARY, 1923, WE ENTERED OUR NEW BUILDINGS. SINCE THEN:
We have taken in over 15,000 members.
We have baptized over 5,000 souls.
We have paid off all indebtedness on a half million dollars worth of property. And, raised an average budget of $50,000 per year, totaling ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

"THE CHURCH OF THE MASSES"

The Abyssinian Baptist Church

Organized 1808

132 WEST 138th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Powell, Sr., Emeritus — Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Minister
Ben Richardson, Assistant to the Minister

Blue Division
LUCY HENSON, W. C. COLE } Chairmen

NELSON E. DIXON
General Chairman
Goal 10,000

Gold Division
ANNA C. PERRY, RIDGELY JONES } Chairmen

February 9th,
1 9 4 3.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Friend:

Just a brief word of thanks for your cooperation in last Sunday afternoon's service.

We appreciate everything that you have done in aiding this celebration.

At anytime that we can be of service to you in our humble way, please feel free to call upon us.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

ACP/H

Celebration nightly January 31st thru March 7th. Famous Speakers; Great Music; Special Features.
"A City-wide — — Non-racial, Non-Sectarian — — event."

[illegible] [illegible] -Abyssinian Baptist Church

19-9-124

5 March 1943

My dear Mr. Powell:

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity of talking at the Abyssinian Baptist Church. It is a great institution and I enjoyed the occasion.

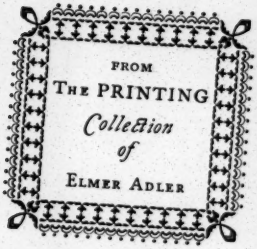
My best regards to you and your Father.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
132 West 138th Street
New York City

Phylon



FORTY MERCER STREET · PRINCETON · NEW JERSEY

16 July 1943

Dear Mr Du Bois

19-12-1

After reading the story of Ursulia in the current issue of PHYLON, I took the liberty to call the subject to the attention of one of the editors of The Reader's Digest. And I hope that publication is enough interested to want to use a rewriting, for that, I believe, would be helpful to the PHYLON and to the cause for which you are working.

ans Aug 2

Cordially yours

Elmer Adler

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.

25 May 1943

My dear Dr. Alexander:

You gave me June 22, 1939 a prescription for skin irritation No. 138576. I have found it very excellent and have had the prescription repeatedly renewed at Williams Drug Store. However, I wish you would send me the prescription so that I can have it put up here whenever I need it. I don't need it often, sometimes only once or twice a year; but I like to have it on hand.

19-2

My best regards to you and Mrs. Alexander. I hope all is going well. I am in good health with only the usual amount of fighting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Ernest R. Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York City

ERNEST R. ALEXANDER, M. D.
234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 28, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing a copy of the prescription which I gave you on June 22, 1939. I am glad that you have found it helpful.

My wife joins me in wishing you a pleasant Summer.

Very sincerely yours,

E. R. Alexander,

ERA/G

19-2-4

TELEPHONE AUDUBON 3-5384

REG. NO. 11017

ERNEST R. ALEXANDER, M. D.

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OFFICE HOURS:
12 TO 1 & 7 TO 8
SUNDAY BY APPOINTMENT

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NAME Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois APT. AGE

ADDRESS DATE

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Acidi benzoici ʒ i
Unguentum aquae rosae ad ℥ ii
Sig: Externally

82300

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2910 PARK AVE., N. E. COR. 139TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY
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6-10-43

E. R. Alexander.

November 30, 1943

19-2-19

Dr. E. R. Alexander

234 139th Street

New York, New York

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Enclosed is the copy of P. M. which you loaned me. Thank you, and thank you and Mrs Alexander for your hospitality while I was in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 11, 1943

19-01-61

Dr. Virginia Alexander
1880 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Virginia,

I have been rushing about considerably in New York, lecturing, visiting and sight seeing. I shall start on my main trip tomorrow morning going to Cleveland and Detroit and spending a few days in Baltimore, February 17 to 20. I am planning to arrive in Washington at 8:25, February 23, and to leave at 11:45 that same night. I shall be glad to have breakfast and a nap, as I shall probably be pretty tired by that time. I am in good health and I hope this will find you well.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DUBOIS

5 March 1943

My dear Virginia:

I am at last back in Atlanta after a six thousand mile lecture trip. It was really most interesting and I have returned well, not too tired and without a cold. I went west, as you know, as far as Omaha.

I hope that Connie or her successor has turned up and you have not been worried to death with household troubles.

If it is at all possible will you very soon make a trip to Baltimore and look Mrs. Du Bois over? I will be only too glad to pay the expense. When you go telegraph or telephone and let her know just when you are arriving. Cabs are scarce.

Yours with love,

19-10-28

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
1830 Sixteenth Street Northwest
Apartment One
Washington, D. C.

26 March 1943

My dear Virginia:

When this reaches you I shall have been in Washington twice without a chance to see you. I came down from the broadcast and attended a meeting of an African Committee at the Brookings Institution but I had to take a train that night before you got hom from work. So tonight I am going to Washington for a meeting tomorrow but Saturday I shall go over to Baltimore and spend the weekend and then go straight through to Atlanta on the Sunday night train. The next time I am in Washington and I think it will be pretty soon, I shall be sure to look you up.

19-10-29

I hope by that time you will have a nice new cook and plenty of steaks and wine. How are you? I hope you are maintaining your health. Thank you for going over to Baltimore. Enclosed is my check for five dollars to cover some little part of the expense.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
1830 Sixteenth Street Northwest
Apartment One
Washington, D. C.

4 May 1943

My dear Virginia:

I am returning the two letters which you enclosed. I am a little uneasy at your letter to Dr. Oppenheimer. It is bad practice to threaten resignation before you are actually ready to resign and one ordinarily is not ready to resign unless one sees one's way clear to make a living some other way. Of course a good appointment in Philadelphia would have some advantages; it would also have disadvantages, the chief one being the fact that you would almost inevitably be physician-in-waiting and nursemaid to your brother's family. Your return to general practice is unthinkable. You could not secure a good housekeeper; you could not secure nurses; you could not standup under the long hours and endless responsibilities of general practice.

19-10-30

On the other hand, your very appointment in Washington was an interracial triumph and under the extraordinary circumstances of this war you are probably being given as much opportunity as you can expect. I would not be at all surprised to learn that Dr. Oppenheimer was having her hands full in keeping the status quo without the slightest chance to do any real advanced work. Constructive progress in Washington today in any line is almost impossible. You will have to learn the same lesson that I have: perfect positions, fullness of opportunity, congenial surroundings are simply not obtainable under ordinary circumstances and therefore we have to make ourselves happy when somethings go wrong; when some conditions are unbearable and when we are only sustained by the knowledge that we are doing more good than harm. The organization of race prejudice in Washington is something that one person and no one life time can successfully buck.

If I were you, I would just set my teeth and settle down determined to do the job given me in Washington as well as it can be done making my recommendations from time to time courteously and without excitement and expecting them to be turned down. I would do no resigning nor threaten to resign until I was absolutely certain that a better job and a better opportunity was already at my disposal and then I would resign flatly, quickly and mean it.

Meantime, I would arrange to live within my means in Washington. I would divide that apartment physically and absolutely into two parts and rent out one part, say the front two rooms, without board and at a flat rate. For myself I would live in the two back rooms and the porch and kitchen, get my own breakfast and go to Mrs. Davidson's for dinner. Stripped then of household bother and worry I would proceed to do my work, get my alloted portion of rest, go to the movies and see and enjoy the miracle of spring in Washington. I hope you will think this over.

I am planning to come to Washington for another meeting of the Committee on an International Conference on Africa. I shall arrive Saturday morning, the fifteenth, spending Sunday in Baltimore and attending my meeting in Washington, Monday; leaving Monday afternoon at 6:30. I will call on you Saturday and take you out to dinner and to the movie if you are free. Perhaps that dining place out in the country will be open but at any rate make no fuss or preparation and do not try to get dinner at home. If you are going to be out of town, drop me a note and let me know.

Yours with love,

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
1830 Sixteenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

9 June 1943

Dear Virginia:

I have b en busy with commencement, of course, including a trip to Florida which was very lovely. I am now getting out the summer number of PHYLON.

Meantime may I have your advice immediately? I have got a chance to put Du Bois in the Manumit School at Pawley, New York from July 3 to August 28. This is a fine school and will bring her for the first time in her life in contact with a nice class of white pupils.

19-10-31

There is one difficulty: Du Bois ought to have her tonsils out and probably this ought to be done before she goes to the school. She finishes public school June 17. How so n after that would it be practical to have her go thr ugh the operation and start in the vacation school? The vacation scho l begins July 3, but I am asking to have her entrance postponed until July 10. Would that give her sufficient time for perfect recovery if all went well? Please write me right off.

I have just had your letter. The D. C. medical job sounds good but I am not keen on the Tuskegee trip unless they are willing to pay more than I think they are. If you do get settled down, I should certainly like to have Du Bois stay with you. I will write more later.

Yours with love,

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
1830 Sixteenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 25

Chairman
PAUL V. McNUTT
FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR

November 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

There is a small group of scholars here, men of wide experience in international matters, who feel that there is need of a universal history of racism as it has appeared in various places about the world. It is their feeling that we do not know just how often this idea has arisen to plague the world, or how it has been dealt with, whether it is recent or whether its present manifestation is a reappearance of something that has happened before.

Although I am not a historian, the idea appears to me to be sound. I asked Dr. Feilchenfeld, an international lawyer of considerable standing, both here and in Europe, to give me a short memorandum of the ideas which he had about it. He has prepared a tentative statement which I am attaching.

I should like to have your reaction to Feilchenfeld's tentative statement regarding this problem. I am not sure that either the money or the personnel could be found to do it but your judgement would affect any decision that I would make about it.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

Will W. Alexander
Special Assistant

Ernest H. Feilchenfeld Washington, October

COPY

THE UNIVERSAL HISTORY OF RACISM.

This is to suggest the preparation of a book on the universal history of racism. There is no such book at present.

More recent events have, of course, been written up; but a record of modern events does not supply information on the whole course of human experience. Only a universal history could make all lessons of the past available, give a complete picture of events and immediate and more remote causes, and fill a gap the filling of which appears desirable from a scholastic point of view without further excuses or explanations.

There is likewise a vast body of literature devoted to special aspects of the problem of racism, such as anthropology, economics, socialogy, nationalism or government. Most of these publications are not even universal histories of the special aspects to which they are dedicated. Even if they were, they would still fail to supply a complete analysis of all relevant problems and a complete synthesis of all factors and possible remedies.

It is suggested that the best way to fill the existing gaps is simply to revert to the writing history with a small "h", .i.e. to write an historical book not limited to any one relevant aspect and not excluding any past experience of any place or age that may be relevant.

In the preparation of such a book the available body of special literature would, of course, have to be used. There should be a further inclusion of literature dealing with related problems, such as minorities, nationalism and slavery. There is, of course, a rich literature on slavery. The literature on nationalism is likewise abundant now. In regard to minorities it might be noted that there is no book dealing with all minority problems and all protective measures; in recent years international law literature on this subject has usually been confined to so-called minority clauses and to human right declarations. A comprehensive study of all "oppression" problems of an international kind was suggested in my book of 1938.

Without anticipating in too much detail the required details of a history of racism and without indicating more than personal impressions in a preliminary way, it would seem that the first task would be to include the main and most advanced civilisations which have led up to our own. Perhpas the sequence would be to deal first with ancient China and Indiana, then with Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamis, Palestine, Greece and Rome and then to treat the European Middle Ages, the Byzantine Empire and Islam and ultimately to survey the Modern Period.

So-called primitive and exotic civilisations should, of course, also be included; but as long as we are dealing with an unsolved problem it may be better to put the main emphasis on the main civilisations from which we may derive direct lessons for our own benefit. For this reason, a classical approach, dealing mainly with classical civilisations, is tentatively suggested.

Perhaps a universal treatment should give again due emphasis to the legal history of the problem; rules on legal competence, slavery, status and fellowship are important phenomena in the history of racism, they are in themselves important cuases for further events and they form a tangible skeleton which is more clearly visible and less controversial than the inner feelings of past generations. On the other side, legal history should, of course, not form more than merely one aspect together with many others, such asnationalism, castes, treatment of aliens, economic history, sociology, and religious history.

It would be desirable to write a book of somewhat limited scope in the course of a few years before the whole task is completed thoroughly. The first thing to do is to put the problem and the treatment"on the Map". Once that has been done, others can follow. In such a first attempt it will, of course, be impossible to get lost in novel source studies. For the time being the author would have to rely on the best writers available. It has been found that there is far more material and more interesting information on the history of racism in existing books of various kinds than is commonly realized. People who read books on hisotry of various ages and kinds for their private education invariably find interesting passages throwing light on the history of racism in practically every major chapter.

31-12d-40

Perhaps special experts on certain areas and ages should be consulted; perhaps they might even write special chapters the conclusions of which could be fitted into a universal history. (The chapters could, of course, be independently published, or else be included in annex volumes). But it is not likely that the book can be written by a scholar specialising in any one period.

The average modernist may not be very well fitted for a task of history writing. On the other hand, the average historian tends to become antiquarian and will not have the analytical information which enables him to look for the relevant points. These points become clear to one's mind after years of practical association with racial problems; they are not very easily guessed. Perhaps the best man would be a modernist with an historical bend. Otherwise an historian could undertake it, provided he is supplied with a list of relevant questions.

[ALEXANDER]

19-38-39

November 26, 1943

Mr. Will W. Alexander
Office for Emergency Mangement
War Manpower Commission
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Alexander:

Your letter on November 11, found me absent in New York. I feel that a Universal history of racism would be an excellent undertaking, but I am afraid that Dr. Fielchenfeld's outline illustrates the difficults: If you are going to take the wide definition of race including nationalism, minorities, status, slavery, etc. it would be attempting a new universal history on a vast scale.

On the other hand, if you could confine your definition to modern idea of biological race differences and trace it from the Eighteenth Century down to today, you would have a very excellent field for a limited and valueable study.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Copy to,- Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1219 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 12, 1943

My dear Miss Diggs:

I regret to inform you that at its meeting on April 10, 1943, our Committee on Research and Teaching Personnel was unable to act affirmatively on your application for supplementary assistance in studying anthropology at the University of Havana.

19-9-100

If you do go to Havana on the fellowship of the Institute of International Education, I should be quite willing to take up with my Committee later a request from you for some modest contribution toward the extension or completion of your study, but I find the Committee quite unwilling to take action to this end at the present moment.

Very sincerely yours,

Mortimer Graves
Administrative Secretary

MG:B

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 22, 1943

19-1-20

Request for appointment

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Due to an unexpected turn of events, I will be unable to be in Atlanta on the 27th as I had previously planned. However, some time during June I will want to come to Atlanta to talk with you along the line which I mentioned in my previous letter.

I hope that it will be possible for me to see you later, and I want to express my regret at not being able to fulfill our appointment on the 27th.

Thank you very much for your letter and you may be sure that I am looking forward to seeing you at a later date.

Cordially yours,

John E. Ivey, Jr.

JOHN E. IVEY, JR.

JEI/m

[AMER. COUNCIL ON SOVIET RELATIONS]

2601 GENTILLY BOULEVARD
NEW ORLEANS
LOUISIANA

January 12, 1943

Phylon

9-13-61

The Editor
Phylon Magazine
American Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am writing in behalf of a project which during its brief existence in New Orleans is rapidly spreading much interracial good will. It is the New Orleans Committee of the American Council on Soviet Relations. Its executive committee and membership are entirely and uncompromisingly interracial. It has now established an office in one of the principal buildings in the New Orleans downtown section.

One section of the office is devoted to exhibits of liberal newspapers and periodicals. Please let me know if you will be willing to send to them regular quarterly issues of Phylon Magazine. I think it a very liberal magazine and we are anxious to effect the good will which it will undoubtedly spread by virtue of being in the lobby of the American Council on Soviet Relations.

The magazine should be addressed to New Orleans Committee on Soviet Relations, 207 Legendre Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Please write and tell me whether or not you plan sending the magazine so that I may inform the Committee at an early meeting.

Very truly yours,

Frank B. Adair

FBA/d

[AMER. COUNCIL ON SOVIET RELATIONS]

15 January 1943

19-3-19

My dear Mr. Adair:

I am sending you gratis a copy of PHYLON but the subscription to PHYLON is so small (one dollar a year) that we distribute no free copies. I suggest that some member of your committee after seeing this sample copy subscribe. I am very glad to hear of your activities.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Frank B. Adair
2601 Gentilly Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMISSION ON THE FUNCTION OF PHILOSOPHY IN LIBERAL EDUCATION

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ARTHUR E. MURPHY, University of Illinois, *Chairman*
CHARLES W. HENDEL, Yale University, *Secretary*

Office of the Secretary
327 Hall of Graduate Studies
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

October 21, 1943

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

The American Philosophical Association has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for a Commission on the Function of Philosophy in Liberal Education. The task of the Commission is "to reexamine thoroughly the nature and function of philosophy in higher education and in general culture, and to study ways and means of reorganizing the teaching of philosophy in order to make the contribution of philosophy to the post-war world most effective."

In the terms of the grant liberal education is conceived very broadly. It includes not only education in college and university but also the development of a free and reflective life in the community at large. Thus the work of the Commission is to inquire into the general function of philosophy in the life of the individual and society.

For so extensive and important a task the Commission must look for light beyond the profession itself. Of course the Commission will seek the views of teachers and scholars in the field of philosophy. It plans to hold a number of meetings in different parts of the country, where not only members of the profession but also others from different walks of life may discuss what philosophy means at present to the community and what it should mean, especially in the days to come. The Commission needs, however, to draw upon the wisdom of persons whose responsibilities at the present time may preclude their attendance at such conferences. I venture to ask you personally, therefore, whether you will be able to give the Commission your thoughts on this large problem of the role of philosophy in life.

Without intending to confine you in any way by the suggestion, we should like, for example, to learn from your experience or observation of business and public life what difference you think it would make in the decision of serious issues if reflection of a philosophic kind were brought to bear effectively on them. It would also interest us to know whether there are any philosophers or writings that you yourself have particularly consulted with profit or refreshment. But we should like you to write frankly and as fully as you can on any aspect of the matter that appeals to you. We shall be very grateful for any aid you may extend to us.

Yours faithfully,

Charles W. Hendel

Charles W. Hendel
Secretary

Philosophy

December 13, 1943

19-4-26

Mr. Charles W. Hendel
327 Hall of Graduate Studies
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

My dear Mr. Hendel:

I presume it is too late to answer your circular letter of Oct. 21, but I am venturing to write a word. My life's work has been in teaching the social sciences and editing journals devoted to race relations. For this work I have found invaluable the discipline which I received at Harvard under William James, Josiah Royce, and George Santayana.

I believe that what we need today is a frank admission of the limitations of scientific knowledge and a frank effort to lay down reasonable rules of logic in dealing with the unknown and the un-knowable world. As it is we are hampered by a Science which claims universallity, and a Philosophy which seeks to come to grips with science on its own chosen and conquered territory.

Very sinderely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Request to sponsor.

19-6-41

P. O. Box 21.
Station J.
New York, N. Y.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

A small group of friends of Ethiopia, here in the City, are organizing a Committee for the establishment of an Ambulance Drive. Our aim is to equipp the "Tshai Hospital" with Ambulance Service. This hospital, a memorial to the Late Princess Tshai, is to be built in Ethiopia through the efforts of friends in Great Britian.

We are contacting several of the leading citizens and we are indeed grateful for the splendid response we are receiving. Dr. Imes has agreed to serve as Honorary Chairman.

We would be pleased to have you serve as one of our Sponsors.

Please favor us with an early reply.

Sincerely,

ወ: አሳጌደች:

Wizero Assaguedetch

19-6-42

29 March 1943

My dear Sir:

I shall be glad to have my name used as sponsor for the effort mentioned in your letter of March twenty-third.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Wizero Assaguedetch
P. O. Box 21
Station J
New York City

[Associated Negro Press]

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PHONE OAKLAND 6400

A. E. WHITE, CHIEF.
WASHINGTON BUREAU
2000 11TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MICHIGAN 6400

19-10-15

June 23, 1943

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Miss Diggs:

Please accept our congratulations. We are happy to use this story but why not send half a dozen pictures or better still 25 or 30 mats made from a cut of the picture? In the latter case the cut should be single column.

Sincerely,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS,
C. A. Barnett
Claude A. Barnett

ir

[Associated Negro Press]

25 June 1943

My dear Mr. Barnett:

19-10-16

Answering your letter of June 23 addressed to Miss Ellen Irene Diggs, may I say that Miss Diggs has been my very efficient secretary and assistant for the last seven years and it was in accordance with my advice that she sent you the notice concerning her fellowship and by the way just this morning she has received notice that she has also been granted a Junior Roosevelt Fellowship for travel expenses. On this account she did not want to spend money for pictures but I did want the people to know what she has accomplished.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Associated Negro Press
3507 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

[ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS...]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE

GEORGIA AVENUE BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT STREETS, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUGENE A. CLARK
PRESIDENT

PLACEMENT BUREAU

19-13-51

W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

If it is at all possible, please let me know that you will agree to lead a discussion of the theme "The Negro in Post War America" at the Eighth Annual Conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges. The meeting this year will be held at Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston Salem, North Carolina on May 1st, 1943

Very sincerely yours,
James B. Browning
Secretary-Treasurer

22 April 1943

19-13-52

My dear Mr. Browning:

I am very sorry not to be able to attend the meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges. I have to be in New York for a conference on Africa and here for a meeting of the board of trustees.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James B. Browning
Miner Teachers College
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]sociation of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges

[Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
GEORGIA AVENUE BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT STREETS NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUGENE A. CLARK
PRESIDENT

March 3, 1943

19-8-20

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

subscription

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter I received from Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, President of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges. Please send me your reaction to his letter, and any other suggestions which you think will be helpful.

With sincere personal and professional regards, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
James B. Browning
Secretary - Treasurer

[Association of Social Science Teachers]

29 March 1943

12-8-81

My dear Mr. Browning:

Enclosed please find five dollars which is my membership fee in the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James B. Browning
Miner Teachers College
Washington, D. C.

[Atlanta Univ]

6 January 1943

Memo to President Clement:

May I have an answer
to my memorandum concerning the editors of PHYLON?

19-43

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[ATLANTA U.]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 6, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

With reference to your nominations for membership on the Phylon Editorial Board for 1943, I am approving the Messrs. Reid, Cook, Coulborn, Tillman and Jackson.

I do not agree with the nomination of Dr. Loos. He is not on the University faculty nor is he a member of the faculty offering graduate courses. I am of the opinion that membership on the Editorial Board must be restricted to men and women in the employ of the University.

I am also wondering why you have decided to drop Mr. Braithwaite from the Board.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

9-12-35

[Atlanta University]

7 January 1943

Memorandum to President Clement:

19-12-30

Answering your letter of January 6, I am sorry of your decision concerning Dr. Loos. Dr. Eagleson who served on the editorial board for two years was not a member of the Atlanta University faculty although he did give graduate courses. Dr. Loos has given graduate courses in past years. My own feeling is that we are going to cramp ourselves unnecessarily if we confine editorial positions to members of the Atlanta University faculty. I had thought that anyone serving the affiliated and even the associated colleges would be eligible if otherwise fitted. It does not make any very great difference in this particular case but we may in the future find ourselves faced with the desirability of appointing to the editorial board a professor in Spelman, Morehouse or Clark. Then this precedent would stand in the way. I hope, therefore, that you will not see fit to insist upon it. Indeed the operating principles do not limit the board to persons connected with Atlanta University; it is simply a matter of nomination by the editor-in-chief and approval by the president.

I am not re-nominating Mr. Braithwaite for the same reason that I did not re-nominate Mr. Eagleson and Mr. Dean. It is difficult to carry on PHYLON even with the comparatively small amount of cooperative work that the board gives but it is impossible if any member of the board does nothing. Mr. Braithwaite has attended only two meetings during the year 1942; has done nothing to help with proof reading and has made no other contributions. I am unwilling to re-nominate any person who does so little as that. Personally I have the greatestrespect and even affection for Mr. Braithwaite.

In case you do not see your way to approve the nomination of Mr. Loos, I am hereby nominating Mr. Henry Cooke Hamilton, Ed. D., University of Cincinnati, Education.

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[ATLANTA UNIV.]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-12-37

January 7, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am glad to approve the nomination of Dr. Henry Cooke Hamilton for membership on the Editorial Board of Phylon.

It certainly would seem advisable to me that we limit membership on this Board to individuals who recognize some type of responsibility to Atlanta University. At the time Dr. Eagleson was serving on the Board he was under appointment as acting chairman of the Department of Education at Atlanta University.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

8 January 1943

Memo to Mr. Coulborn:

What would you say to having some students of graduate courses in sociology attend your exposition of theories in the interpretation of history? This would be in lieu of the seminar in sociology.

64-45-81

Mr. Rushton Coulborn
Atlanta University

[ATLANTA U.]

8 January 1943

19-12-38

Dear Dr. Hamilton:

I have nominated you to President Clement as one of the editors of PHYLON for the year 1943. He has been pleased to approve the nomination. May I ask if you would be willing to serve?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Henry C. Hamilton
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[ATLANTA U.]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-12-39

Department of Education

11 January 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I accept with pleasure the nomination as one of the editors of PHYLON for the year 1943. I will be pleased to serve in any way that I am capable. Thank you for the courtesy extended me.

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. Hamilton

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[Atlanta University]

16 January 1943

19-13-34

Memo to President Clement:

Enclosed is a proposed plan of organization for the cooperative social studies of the Negro Land Grant Colleges. I am sending this proposal to certain of the presidents of the Land Grant Colleges and to you at the same time for your information. I should be glad to have any criticism.

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

(ATLANTA U.)

TO MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF PHYLON:

19-12-40

On November 30, 1942, the President of Atlanta University appointed me as editor-in-chief of PHYLON for 1943. On December 30 and January 7, I nominated to the President proposed members of the editorial board. On January 6 and 7 the President was pleased to confirm the following members of the editorial board of PHYLON for 1943

Ira De A. Reid, Ph. D., Columbia University

Mercer Cook, Ph. D., Brown University

Rushton Coulborn, Ph. D., London

Nathaniel Tillman, Ph. D., Wisconsin

Wallace V. Jackson, A. M., University of Michigan

Henry Cooke Hamilton, Ed. D., University of Cincinnati

These gentlemen in addition to the editor-in-chief and the President, ex officio, will form the editorial board. This board will meet as follows in room 209 Administration Building at 2:30

Thursday, January 28
Thursday, March 4
Thursday, April 8
Thursday, May 6.

Atlanta University
19 January 1943

[Atlanta University]

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

19-13-22

January 25, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall be glad to have you fill the engagements enumerated in your letter of January 25.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

[ATLANTA U. of]

26 January 1943

Memo to Mr. Reid:

Mr. Whittaker is asking about candidates for the masters degree for next commencement. I know of two: Mrs. De Vaughn and Miss Nash. Have you any others in mind?

19-7

Mr. Ira De A. Reid
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[ATLANTA, U. of]

30 January 1943

Memo to Miss Read:

Referring to your memorandum of January twenty-eight, will you kindly break-up the amount set down for board, $595.66, into two items: board and rent for apartment? I am going to claim in my income tax return deduction for the amount spent for rent.

7-31

Miss Florence M. Read
Treasurer, Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Atlanta University]

2 February 1943

Phylon

14-21-61

Memo to President Clement:

I have written Mr. Ethridge a letter a copy of which is enclosed. I would be glad if you would follow this up with a personal letter.

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[Atlanta University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

2 February 1945

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE:

I am leaving town Wednesday to lecture in the North and shall be gone most of February. Meantime I am very anxious to secure the appointment of Grace Towns Hamilton as a fellow in sociology and I confess that I feel a little upset that the Committee has not acted upon this request before. It is not, of course, my fault that a complete copy of the credentials was not secured earlier nor naturally do I have anything to do with the question of the family relationships of fellows to teachers in the institution. That is a matter for the administration to decide.

On the other hand, it does seem to me that my choice as to a person and my decision as to the type of work which the appointee should do ought to be granted considerable weight. The cooperative social studies to be carried on by the Negro Land Grant Colleges is one of the most promising plans for the war and post-war periods that has been adopted and this is not simply my judgment but the judgment of a number of persons of importance including Dr. Zook, president of the American Council on Education, Dr. Howard Odum and Dr. MacLean. Secondly, Mrs. Hamilton would be used not to work on the project but to make a theoretical study of the field and method to be used in such a study. This is a most important work and calls for a series of investigators.

Mrs. Hamilton consulted me before she went North as to the possibility of this appointment and I assured her that I want her services and that it would be perfectly all right for her to be absent during February when I, myself, was going to be absent, providing she returned by the first of March to take up her work.

I am, therefore, asking that for the sake of the reputation of the University and as an act of reasonable courtesy toward me that this proposed appointment be approved.

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

4-4-61

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Ave.
New York, N.Y.
February 6, 1943

Dear President Clement:

Before leaving Atlanta, I notified Messrs Coulborn and Reid that I was going to order their telephone extensions cut off. Mr. A. A. Reid asked me to await your return, so I will take no action until I reach Atlanta. Then something will have to be done, because present conditions are impossible. However, I want to do nothing that will interfere unduly with anyone's work or interests. Just as soon as I come back, I will ask for a joint conference with you and Mr. Reid to see if we cannot find some way which will be agreeable to all.

Very sincerely yours,

19-13

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

To: Chairmen of Departments

The last day to file candidacy for the master's degree to be conferred either in June or during the summer session is March 2. All students admitted to candidacy should have cleared the following:

1) Undergraduate prerequisites
2) English fundamentals examination
3) Foreign language examination
4) Special examinations required by the departments, such as is given, for example, in education

We are taking this opportunity to solicit your co-operation in having all students in your department who expect to receive the degree either in June or July file candidacy on or before March 2.

The last opportunity to satisfy the examinations in English fundamentals and foreign language before March 2 will be Thursday, February 25 (English), and Friday, February 26 (foreign language). Please check up on your students and have those who have not met these requirements and who expect to file candidacy cards by March 2 make application in my office for these examinations not later than Wednesday, February 17.

John P. Whittaker
Registrar

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
February 11, 1943

Notified Miss Nash 12 February 1943

19-4-13

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

February 16, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I shall be glad to talk with you and Mr. Reid about the telephone extensions. Will you arrange an appointment with my office.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

19-13-1

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

12-25-91

February 18, 1943

To: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Re: Fellowship application of Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton

The Committee on Fellowships has carefully reviewed once again the application of Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton for a fellowship. I am happy to report that the Committee is agreeable to a fellowship for the project on which you are working. However, in reviewing the credentials and training of the applicant, the Committee is of the considered opinion that she is not qualified to do the job stated by the problem. The Committee will be happy to have you submit a qualified candidate.

John P. Whittaker
Secretary of the Committee

Dear Grace:
This just came — please
return it to me at
Atlanta. I'm very sorry
WEBD

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Memorandum to Dr. DuBois:

Miss Grace R. Nash passed the reading examination in French which was given February 26, 1943.

19-4-14

John P. Whittaker
Registrar

5 March 1943

Memo to President Clement and Mr. Reid:

I should like to have a conference with President Clement and Mr. Reid concerning the telephone extensions and what adjustments can be made. Will you kindly let me know what day and hour will suit you best?

9-13

5 March 1943

Memorandum to Mr. Whittaker:

Clarence Moss has finished the work of the course in Sociology 487 for the first semester 1942-43 with a grade of B.

19-4

19-4-12

Mr. John P. Whittaker
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[Atlanta University]

8 March 1943

Memo to President Clement:

I have the following two invitations: to broadcast for the Columbia Broadcasting System in a coast-to-coast hookup Sunday, March 14, from New York City on Booker T. Washington's UP FROM SLAVERY. With me will be Lewis Gannett of the HERALD TRIBUNE and Arthur Garfield Hayes.

Also to meet Monday, March 15, with a group chosen by the Phelps Stokes Fund in Washington to consider the founding of an African Institute.

The two engagements being at the week-end will not interfere with my classes.

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[Atlanta University]

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

19-13-21

March 8, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Let me suggest that I see you and Mr. Reid Tuesday afternoon at 3:00.

If this is convenient, please have your secretary confirm the engagement.

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

[Atlanta University]

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

19-13-23

March 10, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I shall be glad to have you fill the engagements in New York on March 14 and in Washington on March 15.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

[Atlanta University]

25 March 1943

19-13-24

Memo to President Clement:

I have been asked by President Lee of the Florida A and M College at Tallahassee to deliver the commencement address Monday morning, May thirty-first. As this is the date of our commencement I am writing to ask if you would be willing to release me for this service? I am also writing President Lee saying that decision will rest with you.

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Atlanta University]

25 March 1943

19-38-23

Memo to Mr. Whittaker:

I have just sent Mr. Reid the enclosed proposal for changes in our courses in sociology. I hope to hear from him in a day or so. Please return this as it is our only copy.

I also think there should be a short paragraph in the catalogue on the social studies center. I am enclosing a proposed statement. It can, of course, be modified in any way that you and the President may think best.

Mr. John P. Whittaker
Atlanta University
Atlanta

(over)

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

The Conference of Presidents of the Negro Land Grant Colleges voted in 1941 and 1942 to inaugurate a series of continuous investigation of the social condition of American Negroes, each college taking its own state as the center of its investigation. The Presidents have united in asking Atlanta University to be the coordinating center of this cooperative effort. The Trustees of Atlanta University have appropriated funds for supporting this center and the Land Grant College Presidents have appointed Dr. Du Bois, head of the Department of Sociology, as co rdinator for the work. Thus after a lapse of years the annual Atlanta Conferences will be restored and annual reports made of work in social investigation accomplished during the year.

25 March 1943

(Dec)

[Atlanta University]

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

March 29, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

19-13-20

I shall be glad to release you so that you may deliver the commencement address at Florida A and M College on Monday, May 31.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

7 April 1943

Memo to President Clement:

I have a class today at 2:45 and therefore will be unable to attend the meeting of the Educational Council.

19-13

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[Atlanta University]

19-13-25

14 April 1943

Memorandum to President Clement:

I have been invited to fill the following engagements: a meeting of the Conference on Africa, called in New York, April 23, by Anson Phelps Stokes, Edwin R. Embree and other; Founders Day at Fort Valley State College, May 7 to 9.

President Rufus E. Clement

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

April 15, 1943

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

There is no objection to your attending the Conference on Africa in New York on April 23, and being present at Founders Day at Fort Valley in May.

19-13-27

Yours truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

21 April 1943

Memo to President Clement:

I must start Thursday afternoon for the Friday meeting in New York and therefore cannot attend the Educational Council.

W. E. B. Du Bois

10-13

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

19-4-7

April 29, 1943

Memorandum to Dr. DuBois:

Do you have any recommendations or comments to make with reference to this application?

John P. Dibbles

[Atlanta University]

May 3, 1943

Memo to Mr. Whittaker:

I think it would be a splendid thing if Atlanta University should given Robinson a fellowship. He was a good student here and has done excellent work since.

Mr. John P. Whittaker
Atlanta University
Atlanta

[Atlanta University]

4 May 1943

My dear Mr. Banks:

19-9-158

I want to thank you very much for what you did for me at Atlanta University during your visit. I know what a strain it put upon you and how much of your time and strength is demanded by your own institution but the circumstances were of such here, as I know you understand, that unless you take hold we are simply sunk in mediocre ability and pure meanness.

I rather think that if there is in the President any real desire to do the right thing and to learn by his mistakes that he has had in this a rebuke that will help him. If it doesn't help then he is hopeless.

Give Mrs. Banks my best regards and tell her how glad I was to hear that she is reasonably well and that you looked good and strong despite your endless work. Again, I thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

[Atlanta University]

4 May 1943

19-13-26

Memo to President Clement:

The third meeting of the international conference on Africa is called for May seventeenth in Washington.

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

6 May 1943

Memo to President Clement:

I shall be glad to consult with you Thursday, May twentieth, at two p. m.

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-13

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta

May 13, 1943

To: Mr. J. P. Whittaker

From: Ira De A. Reid

Subject: COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS IN SOCIOLOGY .

The following named students arem eligible to take this department's written comprehensive examination to be given in Room 206 Adm. on Friday, May 20th at 2:00 p.m.

N. A. Bridges
J. H. Barnhill
Beatrice DeVaughn
Grace Nash.

The examination for Dr. Barnhill is being supervised by the Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N.C., since It was inconvenient for him to be here on that day.

cc : Dr. DuBois

11-4-11

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 25 , 1943

TO: Mr. J. P. Whittaker, Registrar

From: The Department of Sociology

Subject: Comprehensive Examinations.

Written comprehensive examinations in this department were given on Friday, May 21st. The following reports will be regarded as official:

Barnhill, J. H. _ Satisfactory

DeVaughn, Beatrice W.- Unsatisfactory

Nash, Grace - Unsatisfactory

19-4-10

For the Department of Sociology

Ira De A. Reid

cc: Dr. DuBois

Copies of the examination are being kept in my office.

27 May 1943

Memo to President Clement:

I shall be unable to attend the Educational Council on account of my trip to Tallahassee for commencement.

19-13

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

27 May 1943

My dear President and Mrs. Clement:

I regret that my trip to Tallahassee for a commencement address will make it impossible for me to accept of your kind invitation for Thursday night.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President and Mrs. Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Atlanta University]

10 June 1943

19-4-6

Memo to Mr. Whittaker:

Reverend Edwin W. Smith, an Englishman and an authority on Africa who is to be in charge of the African Institute at Fisk next year, will be visiting Atlanta University next week. I suggest that he be invited to speak to the summer school.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John P. Whittaker
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Atlanta University]

18 June 1943

Memo to President Clement:

19-13-28

May I ask that if in accordance with my proposal of May 20, 1943, I am at liberty to negotiate for hiring a secretary for the year 1943-1944, the remuneration to be $112.50 for twelve months in the year with one month's vacation with pay or in other words $1,350, the amount which the University pays my secretary at present?

I should like to have your decision as early as possible so as to proceed with negotiations.

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Atlanta University]

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS

President Clement invites you to come to the Conference Room at 10:30 this morning to meet Sir William Beveridge.

19-13-18

con

6/28/43

[Atlanta University]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

19-12-42

June 29, 1943

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I am approving the proposed budget for Phylon, June 1, 1943 - December 31, 1943.

You may proceed with arrangements for a secretary for 1943-44, remuneration to be at the rate of $112.50 per month. This is at an annual rate of $1,350 with one month's vacation, but you will realize that this is a different arrangement from the one we had with Miss Diggs.

Yours very truly

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

REC.C

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 29, 1943

Dear Doctor DuBois:

You will note from my letter to you of December 13, 1940, that Miss Diggs, beginning in September, 1939, was hired for nine months of the academic year, September-June, at a salary of $150.00 per month ($1,350 total). Since that date she has been paid by the University at this rate to serve as your secretary. By agreement, we supplemented this with $450.00 to be taken from the Phylon budget for secretarial help. As you know, Phylon's budget runs with the calendar year, January-December, and the work on the magazine presumably continues throughout the year, with peak loads just before and following publication. Consequently, the $450.00 has not been allocated on a monthly basis but on a yearly one.

19-12-43

In my opinion Miss Diggs is due only $225.00, or pay for one-half year's work on the magazine. Neither the University (under the nine months' pay arrangement) nor Phylon has, to my knowledge, promised Miss Diggs a month's vacation with pay. And the University has had nothing to say about how she spent the summer months.

I am ready to approve payment of $225.00 (minus victory tax) to Miss Diggs for one-half year's work on Phylon, out of the Phylon budget for Volume IV; the remainder of the $450.00, budgeted item for secretarial services, to be held for work to be done during the second half of this year.

Sincerely yours

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

REC.C

[Atlanta University]

Memo to President Clement:

Miss Diggs is working neither on the calendar year nor on the fiscal year, but on the year which you set up, beginning September I, and ending August 3I.

19-12-44

Her work on the basis of the fiscal year ended June 30, I939. She was rehired for nine months beginning September I. That left her two months without wage -- July and August -- which was paid by PHYLON out of its I940 appropriation, $300.

For the next year, September I, I940 to August 3I, I94I, it was arranged that she should receive $I350 from the University and $450 from PHYLON, a total of $I800. As Miss Diggs works twelve months for PHYLON, the $450 is earned at the rate of $37.50 per month; but payment is withheld until near the end of the year, so that we may be sure the budget can afford the expense.

The payments to date have been as follows:

From PHYLON budget of I940	$300.
" " " I94I	450.
" " " I942	450
Due August 3I, from PHYLON budget of I943	450.

Miss Diggs has already earned on her year's work for PHYLON, $375 (ten months at $37.50 per month) I am proposing to pay her $3[illegible]0 of this now and the balance (if available) later in the year. The budget upon which I am basing my calculations is in your hands.

To complete her year, Miss Diggs owes two more months service. One of these months is her vacation month with pay; the other month of summer has always been spent in preparing manuscripts for the printer and correspondence. This has usually been attended to at her home, but will be done in Havana this year.

(OVER)

Mr. A.A.Reid has assembled all the vouchers for the above payments.

(signed) W.E.B.Du Bois

Atlanta, June 29, 1943

[June 1943 - Atlanta University]

I. PHYLON ~~pay~~x PHYLON undertakes to pay E.I.D. $300 for work during the months of July and August, I940. Minutes of Board, Nov. II, I940

I2. President Clement in letter of December I3, I940, offers to pay "your secretary $I350, at the rate of $I50 a month for nine months, beginning September I and extending to June I."

19-12-45

2. My secretary had been hired for the fiscal year and had received from A.U. and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, $I800 for the fiscal year ending June 30, I940

3. The question was, who should pay for her work during July and August, I940

4. Phylon finally, with the President's consent, assumed this obligation and paid my secretary $300 out of the I940 budget.

5. September I, I940, Miss Diggs began to work on the new secretarial year, September to August for $I800 , of which the U niversity was to pay $I350 and Phylon $450. The Phylon payment was made out of the I94I budget, but covered the year September I, I940 to August 3I, I94I. It was actually paid by me JuneI, July I, and August I, the paydays when Miss Diggs received no check from the University. I was then reimbursed out of the I94I budget, ~~monthly~~ at the end of the year.

6. The same procedure was followed in I942 and was proposed for I943. The payment for I943 will cover work done by Miss Diggs from Sept. I, I942 to August 3I, I943. and not for the calender year, I943.

7. The fact that Phylon paid Miss Diggs for June, July and August, made it appear on the record that these were the only months in which she did Phylon work. In fact she did some work for Phylon every month in the year. but of course less during the summer months than at other times. Also the summer covered her month of vacation. It was clear from the beginning that she was to have such a vacation. I tried therefore on the vouchers to make it clear that the Phylon payment was for a year's work and not just for the three summer months

8. Just what is the President's decision?

A. Miss Diggs has worked from September I, I942 through June 29, I943.

B. She has prepared all envelopes, stamps, etc., for the mailing the first week in July

C. She has prepared notices for all delinquent subscribers to be sent out with the mailing

D. She has prepared a folder of all bills due and sent notices

E. She has arranged all the filing so that the office boy can easily do it. Usually her work during the summer has been to read carefully all mss. to be used in October, preparing them for the printer. These mss. she has taken with her to be worked on in August. She will also make the index for three quarters.

F. Miss Diggs is due one month's vacation in twelve with pay.

19-12-46

What then shall she be paid?

$1350 - $225		i.e. 9 months for Au. plus 6 months for Phylon	
$1350 - ~~$282.50~~	$375.50		9
$1350 - ~~$300~~	$412.50		10
$1350 -	$450		12

9 Pay — Phylon [illegible]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

July 7, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We shall be glad to have you occupy your former suite in the University dormitory during the academic year 1943-44, provided the dormitories are available for the University's use.

19-13-31

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

AIR MAIL

19-13-30

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 30, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore
Maryland

Dear Doctor DuBois:

You may engage Mr. H. L. Turner as your secretary for the academic (and fiscal) year 1943-44; that is, until June 30, 1944. He would be paid at the rate of $112.50 per month, minus the U. S. Tax deductions.

Should Mr. Turner's services be continued into the fiscal year 1944-45, he would be paid at the rate of $1,350 (minus tax) for twelve months, with one month's vacation with pay.

Yours very truly

REC.C Rufus E. Clement

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

September 10, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am asking Mrs. Henry to prepare your suite for your occupancy beginning Friday morning, September 17.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

REC:J
cc - Mrs. E. M. Henry

19-13-8

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

19-13-29

October 8, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have no objection to your filling the engagements listed on your memorandum of October 7.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

[Atlanta University - Clement]

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-7-52

October 12, 1943

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Smith:

I shall be glad to have Drs. Du Bois and Reid join you in the Conference on African Studies on November 5 and 6, as representatives of Atlanta University.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

REC:J
cc - Dr. DuBois
Dr. Reid

[Atlanta Univers

November I, I943

Memorandum to President Clement

in re Secretarial Aid.

I have at last found a person whom I wish to try as secretary. She is Omie Lee Dixon, a graduate of the Booker Washington High School of Atlanta, with three years business experience, including one year in Federal service. She has no college training, but is recommended as reliable. She is at present in the employ of the Atlanta Life at $I5 a week.

19-13-32

I would like to hire her at $75 a month at the start. If she proves worth it I should like to raise this compensation during the year to a maximum of $I00.

Meantime, while she is getting $75, I would like to be able to spend spend between $25 and $37.50 a month on part-time clerical help.

During the months of September and October (September I9 to October 3I) I have spent the sum of $68.4I for clerical help, as per enclosed receipts. I would be glad to be reimbursed for this.

May I have your consent to these arrangements, if they are satisf factory.

Overture

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 4, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-13-33

I am glad that you have found another secretary. I approve of your hiring her at the rate of $75.00 per month in the beginning. Later, if she proves satisfactory, I shall be glad to consider your recommendation for an increase in her salary.

I have no objection to your contracting for additional monthly clerical help at a total cost not to exceed $37.50 per month. I should prefer, however, to have a statement from you each month indicating the amount to be paid to an individual or to each of several persons who have worked for you during the month. They would then be paid by check from this office and the total sum charged to your secretarial account.

From the auditors point of view and from mine, this is a more satisfactory method than having to reimburse you for sums expended for clerical assistance.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

Butler Hall, 88 Morningside Drive
New York City
November 11, 1943

A-10-32

Dear Dr. DuBois

I have your letter of November 9 informing me of your plan to be in New York on Saturday next and of your desire to see me before the meeting of the trustees of Atlanta University which takes place next Tuesday morning.

I have appointments for Saturday and Monday except between the hours of ten to twelve on Saturday morning. I shall be glad to see you during that period at the offices of the General Education Board room 5500, 49 west 49th street or if that is inconvenient for you to have you call me by telephone there at Columbus 5,8100.

Sincerely yours,

Trevor Arnett

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Hotel Theresa
7th Avenue and 125th Street
New York City

6 Copies

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 23, 1943

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Pursuant to the action of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University at the meeting in New York on November 16, 1943, and in accordance with the tenure and retirement provisions which the Board has adopted, I wish to inform you that you will be retired from the active faculty of Atlanta University when your present contract expires on June 30, 1944.

The Board wishes you to know that it has appreciated your services to Atlanta University, and as a token of this appreciation you are to be retired as Professor Emeritus.

A committee is to be appointed by the Acting Chairman of the Board with instructions to consider what, if any, financial provisions will be made for you upon your retirement.

Meanwhile, we shall be glad to have you think about this matter and I shall appreciate having any suggestions you may care to make.

Yours very truly

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

REC.C

(Atlanta U.)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

5-1-61

December 14, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I should like to ask you to continue as Editor-in-Chief of Phylon for the first two quarters of Volume V, the calendar year 1944. Let me ask that Dr. Reid, as Managing Editor and as the individual who will most likely succeed you as Editor-in-Chief, be permitted to work closely with you during the next six months so that he may know more about the magazine when he assumes the Editorship.

Meanwhile, I shall be glad to have you nominate the Editorial Board for Volume V.

Very truly yours,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

December 15, 1943

Memorandum to President Clement:

I nominate to the editorial board of Phylon for the year 1944, the following persons

Ira DeA. Reid

Mercer Cook

Rushton Coulborn

Nathaniel Tillman

John Hope, II

Wallace Van Jackson

19-13-19

(ATLANTA U.)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 16, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Editorial Board of Phylon for Volume V as nominated is approved by me with the exception of Mr. Hope. There are two reasons why he should not be placed on the Board. First, he is not a member of the University faculty, but of the Spelman faculty. As a policy, you will remember, we decided to restrict membership on the active board to University appointees. In the second place, it has been settled that Mr. Hope is to be on an indefinite leave of absence beginning almost immediately.

It would not be advisable to have another person, in addition to Messrs. Cook and Coulborn, unavailable for service. I would like to suggest that Dr. Elder be considered by you for the place which Dr. Hamilton held last year.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

20-8-01

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 16, 1943

Mr. Jose Garcia Inerarity
1336 Girard Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Inerarity:

Plans are complete on this end for your lecture at the University on the morning of Thursday, January 6. We shall have the 16 m. m. projector ready for use.

Upon your arrival in the city, you will be the guest of the University and should go directly to the University dormitory at 50 Chestnut Street, S. W., where the hostess, Mrs. Henry, will be expecting you.

We are pleasantly anticipating your visit to Atlanta.

Yours very truly,

REC:J

[Atlanta University]

December 22, 1943

19-9-159

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Mr. Banks:

I have been hoping to hear from you in view of the action of the Board of Trustees in November. I enclose a copy of my report sent Dec. 10 to the Control Committee of the Land-Grant College program, also a letter of which I have just sent to President Patterson. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD: old

Miss Hayes has been paid out of Phelps funds as follows

for months July and August, 1940	300.00
from September 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941	450.00
from September 1, 1941 to August 31, 1942	450.00

X X X

due from September 1, 1942 to August 31, 1943	450.00

19-12-5

For Immediate Release

Phylon New Release

The statesman of Reconstruction times in whom American Negroes can perhaps take most pride was Oscar James Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Louisiana between 1868 and 1871. Among the prominent men of his day he had an unsullied reputation of being absolutely incorruptible. He was a self-made man buying his freedom before the Civil War by his work as plasterer and if he had lived he might have changed the history of the United States by keeping Louisiana in the Republican column in the disputed election of 1876. His life has been written for PHYLON by A. E. Perkins a public school principal of New Orleans.

Most people have forgotten or never known that Negro characters have for centuries appeared in the Spanish theatre beginning with the miracle plays of the thirteenth century and coming on down through Don Quijote. Fernando Ortiz and Rafael Marquina have interesting articles on this phase of drama translated from the Spanish for the second quarter issue of PHYLON, 1943.

Robert W. Weaver of the War Manpower Commission tells in PHYLON, the second quarter, 1943, the extraordinarily interesting history of the manner in which Negroes of Detroit are slowly but surely fighting their way into the skilled trades.

Zora Neal Hurston the novelist and folklorist is the subject of a discriminating study in PHYLON, second quarter, 1943, by Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, Professor of English, Morehouse College.

PHYLON for the second quarter, 1943, has an interesting and varied table of contents which intelligent readers cannot afford to miss. Not only is there the history of a black lieutenant-governor of Louisiana but a study of folklore in Martinique, an account of Negro skilled employment in Detroit, the history of the Negro in the Spanish theatre and a timely estimate of the great scientific achievement of the late Ernest E. Just. There is the usual careful chronicle of race relations and lists of books and articles covering current race problems.

46-4-124

[Atlantic Monthly]

19 January 1943

19-7-3

My dear Mr. Weeks:

There is going to be held in April a conference of colored and white people at Durham, North Carolina to try to agree upon some program of interracial cooperation for the future. I have prepared a statement for them. I am sending it to you to ask if you would consider for publication in the ATLANTIC an expansion of this statement but in literary instead of tabular form with some explanatory statements: something about the Talmadge campaign, the Negro and Labor Unions, the recent statements of white liberal Southerners, the words of Mark Ethridge when he resigned from the FEPC and a statement about the proposed "March on Washington". I think in this way an article of general interest might be written.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edward Weeks
The Atlantic Monthly
8 Arlington Street
Boston, Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON

16

The Atlantic Monthly

July 30, 1943.

19-9-07

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Much as we dislike replying to you again in the negative, I am sorry to say that it would be some months before we could undertake this article of yours. We have already set up for the September Atlantic a sizeable case from Robert Weaver on the subject of economic discrimination against negroes, and although your own covers considerably more ground than his covers, the assortment of other subjects here is bound to postpone until late fall at least another listing in that general field. At the same time we have in process an article by David Cohn, dealing with racial matters, and I am afraid we have no choice, under these circumstances, but to return your article.

We are greatly obliged to you for having allowed us to consider it.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Morton, Jr.
Associate Editor

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore 14, Maryland.

To STATE of MARYLAND—MAYOR and CITY COUNCIL of BALTIMORE, Dr.

REAL PROPERTY TAX BILL

1943

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THOMAS G. YOUNG, CITY COLLECTOR OF BALTIMORE

SEND POSTAGE IF RECEIPT IS WANTED

174.98 17498

JUL-23-43 6162 1BLSCKK

JUL-23-43 6162 DKK

THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE — Thos. G. Young, Collector

MD

19-12-14

TAXPAYER'S COPY

NAME AND ADDRESS

WM E B DUBOIS & WF

2308 MONTEBELLO TERRACE

FNMA #2427

ASSESSMENT	STATE TAX	CITY TAX	LEGEND	TOTAL TAX
6300	803	16695	RP	17498
110x151-10				

WARD	SECT.	VOL.	BLOCK	LOT	← DESCRIPTION	TOTAL TAX AMOUNT → 17498
27	7		5333--	20---		

FOR 1943 TAXES ONLY

	DISCOUNT					INTEREST AND PENALTY						
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATE										1/2%	1%	1 1/2%
CITY	1%	1%	3/4%	1/2%	1/4%			1 1/2%	3%	4 1/2%	6%	8 1/2%

LEGEND: RP — REAL PROP. | W — WATER (FLAT RATE) | SP — SPECIAL PAVING

	DISCOUNT	INTEREST AND PENALTY
STATE	NONE	
CITY		
TOTAL		

TOTAL TAX INCLUDING DISCOUNT OR INTEREST AND PENALTY

READ BACK OF BILL

TAX RATES FOR 1943 EACH $100.00

GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$2.4106
WELFARE	.2394
TOTAL CITY TAX RATE	$2.6500
STATE TAX RATE	.1275
TOTAL CITY AND STATE TAX RATES	$2.7775

DISTRIBUTION—CITY TAX RATE	TAX RATE $2.65	EACH $1.00
1. ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL	$.1929	$.0728
2. PROTECTION OF PERSONS & PROPERTY	.5386	.2032
3. CONSERVATION OF HEALTH	.0566	.0214
4. SANITATION & PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS	.1799	.0679
5. HIGHWAYS	.0884	.0334
6. CORRECTIONS	.0116	.0044
7. EDUCATION	.6357	.2399
8. RECREATION	.0442	.0167
10. DEBT SERVICE (FIXED CHARGES-INTEREST & DEBT RETIREMENT)	.5669	.2139
11. PENSIONS	.0958	.0361
12. WELFARE	.2394	.0903
TOTAL CITY TAX RATE	$2.65	$1.00

SPECIAL TAX RATES—1943 EACH $100.00

Banks, trust companies and other domestic and foreign financial corporations $1.00—Saving Bank Deposits $.18¾

DATA REGARDING 1943 LEVY

ASSESSABLE AT CITY RATE	$1,299,491,040.00
ASSESSABLE AT FIXED RATES	333,173,100.00
TOTAL ASSESSABLE BASIS FOR 1943	$1,632,674,140.00
ONE CENT OF THE CITY TAX RATE PRODUCES	$124,742.50

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Real property owned by you on October 1, 1942 is assessed for taxes of the year 1943. You are liable for these taxes. Failure to receive a bill by mail will not excuse you from paying taxes, interest and penalty. 1943 taxes not paid by July 1, 1943 are in arrears and the property is subject to sale. Payment of this bill for current taxes will not prevent legal action to collect unpaid taxes for previous years.

Keep this bill and present both copies at the time of payment. Do not separate the copies. After payment, retain your receipt as no duplicate receipts will be issued. Save this bill as a shortage of paper may make it necessary to impose a charge of ten cents (10c) for each duplicate bill issued.

WATER RATES FOR DWELLINGS

FRONT FOOT Over	FRONT FOOT Not Over	ANNUAL CHARGE
	12 FEET	$6.00
12 FEET	13 "	8.00
13 "	14 "	10.00
14 "	15 "	11.00
15 "	16 "	12.50
16 "	17 "	14.00
17 "	18 "	18.00
18 "	19 "	20.00
19 "	22 "	22.00
22 "	25 "	24.00
25 "	30 "	25.00
30 "	35 "	27.50
35 "	40 "	30.00
40 "		32.50

Alteration or demolition of a building or removal or installation of water fixtures in building under flat rate water must be reported to water engineer:

To create an official vacancy $1.00 must be paid collector to abate. Vacancy must be in existence three months or more and request made to collector in writing. Turn offs in winter are important to prevent freezing. Owner must keep stop-cock accessible and stop-box in repair.

Request rate card for charges on churches, garages, stores and warehouses (front foot rates), fixtures (except in dwellings and unmetered buildings) and special business.

Pay tax bills only to the City Collector's cashiers, Municipal Office Building, Holliday and Lexington Streets, (Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sat. - 12:30 P. M.) or at banks authorized to collect taxes. Checks should be made payable to

THOMAS G. YOUNG - City Collector - Baltimore

If you pay by mail, send postage if receipt is desired. Pay no money for taxes to anyone who comes to your home or office. Do not send currency through the mail. It is dangerous.

Checks are received only as a convenience to the taxpayer or to the person in whose name this account is opened and no credit to an account will be final until payment of the check is made to the Bureau of Receipts by the bank on which it has been drawn. No responsibility is assumed by the Bureau of Receipts for any delay that may occur between the time the check is given and its presentation to the bank on which it is drawn for payment.

DO NOT DETACH THIS STUB

October 14, 1943

Mrs. Virginia Perry Banks
State College
Prairie View, Texas

19-9-157

My dear Virginia,

Your clipping has enlivened and brightened the dining room where I have read it several times. Thank you for thinking of me.

My work is most unorganized and difficult just now on account of the loss of Miss Diggs; but gradually I am seeing light above the accumulation of papers.

Greet Mr. Banks for me and tell him I am planning to see him in Chicago at the end of the month.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-146

Banks

State College
Prairie View, Texas
November 15,1943

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta , Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois :

I am grateful for your dear letter of October 14. Some day when we meet again I may have the opportunity to tell you just why it means so much to me and why I have not dared to write oftener. Elizabeth knew, but we neither of us ever felt that we could tell you all. I do wish you could come to see us here some time this year. I have got "hot water" now. I have a new water heater. Marmalade is scarce but the Library of our home is still good for all the old uses which you and W.R. knew when you were here last.

I am sending you a few more jokes. The one I laughed over most I am keeping because it is not to be read in the dining room.

Now there is a matter which worries me because I keep hearing that it worries you. Here at P.V. there are always some surplus funds. Men in charge of departments try to use up all the old funds before the end of the fiscal year for if they do not then those funds "revert". I think that is what happened to the three hundred dollars. Now forget about them and try not to talk about them. Include expenses of this year to include that amount or charge it off for I am certain that the Land Grant folk and

~~and~~ A.U. will assume the responsibility for the publication of all your material. Do not feel that some one has taken the money from you for such is not so and even if it is you are worth too much to us to have you worried over such a paltry sum as three hundred dollars. Forget it and do not mention it again. Go on and work out all the errors in that manuscript which I saw here and get ready to publish it. Save your dear self for us and the days to come. Let the "little man" worry.

With all good wishes and love, I am

Sincerely yours,

Gloria Virginia Perry Banks.

(Mr. Banks vouches for the fact that the money will be paid and asks you to disregard any other talk and forget about the $300.—)

[Gloria Banks]

4735 Wash. Pl. N.E
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 18, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am here visiting Mr. Banks' brother for two weeks - over the Xmas season. They own a lovely home. I'd be glad to see you meanwhile send me your Baltimore address. I want to send you something.

Sincerely,
Gloria V. Banks.

19-9-155

December 21, 1943

Mrs Glovina V. Banks
4735 Washington Place N. W.
Washington, D. C.

19-9-154

Dear Virginia:

I am sorry but I am not leaving Atlanta this Christmas and so I shall not be in Baltimore. The fold would be very glad to have you if you could run over. The address is 2302 Montebello Terrace, in the Morgan Park section. Send anything you have here. Merry Christmas.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[BARCLAY]

Luncheon of Honor

offered to

His Excellency Edwin Barclay

President of the Republic of Liberia

and to

Justice William V. S. Tubman

President-elect of the Republic of Liberia

by the

Foreign Missions Conference of North America

at the

Hotel Commodore

New York City

12:45 p. m., Wednesday, June 9, 1943

R.s.v.p.

5-01-19-5

[BARCLAY]

3 June 1943

19-10-25

My dear President Barclay:

May I herewith welcome you and President-elect, Justice Tubman, to the United States. I am sorry not to have a chance to greet you in person but I remember with great pleasure your courtesy to me while I was in Liberia and of course I am always deeply interested in that country.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

His Excellency Edwin Barclay
Baird Mansion
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

[1943?]

31-13-113

28 West 26th Street
New York - 10

My dear Dr Du Bois.

That is a most clear and interesting paper of yours in the current Foreign Affairs. I hope it will go a long way toward enlightening current opinion. I am puzzled to a degree to know why you omitted every possible mention of Liberia. I wondered whether it is such a thoroughgoing example of exploitation (or so I understand) that you felt it could not be dealt with at all.

If you do not feel this is an impertinent question, I should be interested in just a word from you about it. My interest

is purely personal and not for any official use.

Very truly yours

Gladys W Barnes

Dr. W E Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University

14 June 1943

Dear Dr. Beckman:

When do you leave for your vacation? I have discovered a cave, not a cavity, in an upper left hand to[illegible] and would like to see you before you go.

I hope you are enjoying the heat. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-11

Dr. Walter N. Beckman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

[Bell]

Pictures

5 March 1943

My dear Dr. Bell:

I am coming North again for a short trip in mid March and have sent a copy of the enclosed letter to Bordentown and Philadelphia. I should like to send it to someone in Newark: the head of the YMCA or YWCA or something of the sort. Read the enclosed letter from my secretary, then seal up the envelope and address to anyone you think best.

19-10-4

My best regards to you and Mrs. Bell. I talked to Tommie over the telephone in Cleveland but did not see her. She told me Katherine was in Newark. Give my best regards to her.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Thomas Bell
340 Belmont
Newark, New Jersey

Lecture

5 March 1943

My dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois has just returned from a six thousand mile lecture trip covering fifteen different cities. He must, however, return to New York in mid March for a coast-to-coast broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. On this supplementary trip he will have opportunity for one lecture on a Sunday afternoon or evening, March fourteenth. He could speak in Newark. The charge would be fifty dollars. I would be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

19-3

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[March 8, 1943]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

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SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
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QY27 77 NL=NK NEWARK NJ MAR 8

DR W E B DUBOIS=
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY=

Picture 1943

19-10-5

DEAR DR DUBOIS YOUR LETTER RECEIVED MONDAY CONTACTED GROUP YOU SUGGESTED BUT LACK OF TIME PREVENTED THEM FROM ACCEPTING YOUR OFFER. I TIRED TO INTEREST INDEPENDENT GROUP TO SPONSOR PROGRAM WITH SAME RESULTS ALL ARE ANIXOUS TO HAVE YOU IF GIVEN SUFFICIENT TIME IF PROPERLY ADVERTISED YOUR APPEARANCE MRS BELL AND KATHERINE JOIN ME IN REGARDS TO YOU AND FAMILY WE TRUST YOU WILL FIND TIME TO STOP IN NEWARK LONG ENOUGH FOR A MEAL WITH US= THOMAS BELL

COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

November 30, 1943

Mr. Dantes Bellegarde
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Mr. Bellegarde:

19-10-26

I was sorry not to see you on your last visit to the states, but I heard with great joy of the well-deserved honors heaped upon you. I wanted to see you in order to talk about the possibility of my coming to Haiti. You know that I have long desired to make such a visit, and this year I have put before the Rockefellow Bureau a proposal for certain lectures which might strengthen the cultural of relations between Negroes in America and Haiti, and also between Negroes and whites throughout the Carribean area.

I have been assured that if I can receive an official invitation to lecture in Haiti, that in all probability the expense of my travel will be paid. I am writing this to you and hope that you will let me have your reaction to the proposal. I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Dantès Bellegarde
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

Port-au-Prince, le 31 décembre 1943

Dr. William B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-1-13

Mon cher Dr.Du Bois,

Je sais que notre ami Mercer Cook vous a déjà mis au courant de mes démarches. J'ai tardé moi-même à répondre à votre aimable lettre, parce que je voulais savoir ce que le Gouvernement comptait faire à votre sujet.

Dès que j'eus reçu votre lettre, j'écrivis à M.Gérard Lescot, Secrétaire d'État des Relations Extérieures, pour lui dire combien serait avantageuse pour le peuple haitien la visite à Haiti d'un homme de si grande valeur, dont la sympathie pour notre pays s'est manifestée en tant d'occasions mémorables.

La réponse du Secrétaire d'Etat est extrêmement chaleureuse : il m'a promis d'étudier dans quelles conditions et à quel moment une invitation peut vous être faite par le Gouvernement Haitien.

Le jour même où j'allai déposer ma lettre au Département des Relations Extérieures, j'eus l'heureuse occasion de voir le Président Elie Lescot, qui accueillit avec joie le projet de votre visite et m'assura qu'il ferait tout en son pouvoir pour vous rendre votre séjour en Haiti le plus agréable possible.

Je pensais que votre visite à Haiti aurait pu coincider avec la réunion à Port-au-Prince d'un Congrès de Philosophie qui devait être tenu en février 1944 sous les auspices de la Société d'Etudes Scientifiques d'Haiti. Cela nous aurait donné l'occasion de fêter avec vous l'anniversaire de votre naissance. Malheureusement, le Congrès a été ajourné jusqu'en septembre à cause de M.Jacques Maritain, le philosophe français bien connu, qui doit présider cette réunion et qui ne pourra être libre qu'à cette époque. Il ne serait pas nécessaire que votre voyage soit lié à la tenue de ce Congrès. Si vous êtes de mon avis, je vous conseillerais d'écrire directement une lettre amicale au Président Lescot pour lui faire part de votre désir de venir donner quelques conférences en Haiti, à une date que vous pourriez lui suggérer.

Tout cordialement vôtre,

Dantès Bellegarde

Avec tous mes vœux
de santé et de bonheur
pour 1944 !

Lectures 43-44

Bethune-Cookman College

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, President Emeritus

Daytona Beach, Florida

JAMES A. COLSTON, PRESIDENT
ATTY. THOMAS T. COBB, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEE BOARD
BERTHA L. MITCHELL, SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF
WILLIAM H. HALE
REGISTRAR

10-9-60

October 14, 1943

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing you in regard to our Cultural and Religious program at Bethune-Cookman College.

We would like to know if it will be possible for you to come to Bethune-Cookman some time during this school term and under what kind of arrangement would you come.

We would not suggest a topic for discussion, but we are extremely anxious to present something on the Negro. Please let us know what date during this school term will be convenient for you to come and give us a lecture. Due to the fact that our school is small and the funds are limited, we may not be able to make our honorarium as large as we would like to. However, if you find it possible to serve us, we shall try to please you.

May we hear from you at an early date?

Sincerely yours,

Edward K. Weaver

Edward K. Weaver,
Dean.

EKW-T

[Bethune-Cookman College]

Lectures 43-44

19-9-61

October 19, 1943

Mr. Edward K. Weaver
Bethune-Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

My dear Mr. Weaver:

I will be glad to come to Bethune-Cookman College sometime in January or February. My usual charge is $50 with expense of travel and with board.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

Lecture 43

Bethune-Cookman College

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, President Emeritus

Daytona Beach, Florida

JAMES A. COLSTON, PRESIDENT
ATTY. THOMAS T. COBB, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEE BOARD
BERTHA L. MITCHELL, SECRETARY-TREASURER

November 6, 1943

OFFICE OF
EDWARD K. WEAVER
DEAN

19-3-44.

Dr. S. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta, University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of October 19 and for your willingness to appear on our Cultural Program sometime in January or February.

Please know that if our financial status is of such that we can meet your charge, we shall be happy to have you. If this is possible, you will hear from us again stating a definite date in January or February.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Edward K. Weaver

Edward K. Weaver,
Dean.

EKW-T

Phone, Pennypacker 6045

Jacob Billikopf, Director

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December 30, 1943.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

My sincerest congratulations upon your election as a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. What a richly deserved tribute! Did I ever tell you that when I was a student in the University of Chicago, doing post graduate work, nearly forty years ago, I was thrilled with that remarkable book of yours "The Souls of Black Folk". It was in the University of Chicago that I met you for the first time.

19-11-14

All sorts of good wishes to you and yours, and with the expression of highest admiration -

Very cordially yours,

Jacob Billikopf

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

P. S. ① Am trying to help Forrester Washington, with Rs Scholarship

② In 3 yrs. ago he corresponded about a boy who was a student in the 11th Pa.

What is he doing now?

BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD

An Authentic Record of Notable Living Men and Women
in Every Country Throughout the World

compiled and published by

INSTITUTE for RESEARCH in BIOGRAPHY
(Incorporated 1934)

296 Broadway **New York 7, N. Y.**

Encyclopaedia of the Negro

Office of the Editor
THIRD EDITION

July 19, 1943.

Dr. Wm. E. Burghardt DuBois,
Head of Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your biography has been edited and is now submitted to you prior to publication of the Third (1944) Edition of the BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD, which records those persons in each country whose achievements in their respective fields are worthy of recognition.

Please go over this sketch carefully, making any corrections or changes you desire, and then return the proof to me with your personal signature of approval.

Should you like to own a copy of the forthcoming volume, containing your biography, a reservation card is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Nichols

C. A. Nichols,
Associate Editor.

Rec'd July 24

19-12-3

Birth Control Federation of America, Inc.

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January 8, 1943

DIVISION OF NEGRO SERVICE

To: Members of the National Advisory Council

From: Charles S. Johnson, Chairman

We attach for your information minutes of the Council meeting held December 11th, 1942. These minutes are more detailed than usual because we felt that many Council members might be interested in individual reactions to some of the subjects discussed.

We call your particular attention to page 6 which contains the report of action taken, and asks for suggestions from Council members regarding a Negro Field Consultant to serve as a full-time staff member of the Federation.

We do hope that you will give your best thought to this matter which is the most important problem before us at the moment - to find a person of the right calibre - preferably a woman physician, or one with medical-social work background, who has had experience in community health organization.

We would like to be able to announce the appointment of this person at our Annual Meeting which will be held January 28th and 29th, and any suggestions you may have will be greatly appreciated.

4-4-43

The name of the Birth Control Federation of America has been changed to the
PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.

[Leonard Bloom]

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

January 13, 1943

Request for questionnaire

19-6-3

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

My colleague, Professor Fearing, and I are engaging in a study of attitudes toward minorities in wartime. The investigation is to be based in large part on the findings from a questionnaire, a copy of which is enclosed. We wish to have a wide sampling of the population of American college students, and would appreciate it very much if you could arrange to have it administered in your institution. Probably the simplest way is to have it done in one or more of the larger classes. Will you please let me know if it will be possible for you to cooperate with us, and if so, how many questionnaires we may send you. For your convenience I enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. Thank you for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard Bloom

Leonard Bloom
Assistant Professor of Sociology

LB:mak
Enclosures: 2

University of California at Los Angeles

ATTITUDES TOWARDS MINORITY GROUPS IN WAR TIME

Date _____ Place _____ Age _____ Sex _____ Race _____ Religion _____
University _____ Class _____ Fraternity or sorority member (yes; no)
Major _____
Marital status _____ Occupation (or intended occupation) _____
Occupation of father _____
Place born (town or country) _____ Approximate size _____
Present home (town or country) _____ Approximate size _____
Do you have a close relative (brother, father, son, husband) in the armed forces? (yes; no)

SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Please indicate as frankly and honestly as possible the types of relationship with the Mexicans and Japanese which you would approve or disapprove for yourself. Base your judgments on your feelings about the Japanese or Mexicans as a group (Not on the best or the worst individuals you have known or heard about). Encircle APPROVE or DISAPPROVE for each type of relationship described below.

JAPANESE

Type of relationship	American citizens of Japanese ancestry		Japanese-born aliens	
1. MARRIAGE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
2. FREQUENT PERSONAL CONTACT	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) As an intimate friend (b) As a member of my fraternity				
3. OCCASIONAL SOCIAL CONTACT	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) As a neighbor, living in my block (b) As a fellow student in my school or college				
4. OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT (equality, but no personal contact)	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) As a member of my profession (medical, legal, or educational organizations) (b) As a fellow worker in my plant or business				
5. CITIZENSHIP IN THE U. S. A.	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) Admission to service in armed forces (b) Right to vote and hold public office				
6. VISITOR IN THE U. S. A.	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) As students (temporary) or travelers (b) As workers in certain industries, on farms, etc.				
7. EXCLUSION FROM THE U.S.A.	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE

MEXICANS

	American citizens of Mexican birth		Mexican-born aliens	
1. MARRIAGE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
2. FREQUENT PERSONAL CONTACT	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) As an intimate friend (b) As a member of my fraternity				
3. OCCASIONAL SOCIAL CONTACT	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) As a neighbor, living in my block (b) As a fellow student in my school or college				
4. OCCUPATIONAL CONTACT (equality, but no personal contact)	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) As a member of my profession (medical, legal, or educational organizations) (b) As a fellow worker in my plant or business				
5. CITIZENSHIP IN THE U.S.A.	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) Admission to service in armed forces (b) Right to vote and hold public office				
6. VISITOR IN THE U.S.A.	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE
Examples: (a) as students (temporary) or travelers (b) as workers in certain industries, on farms, etc.				
7. EXCLUSION FROM THE U.S.A.	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE	APPROVE	DISAPPROVE

19-6-1

FACTUAL BACKGROUND. Encircle T if true, F if false.

(1) T F The Japanese are not assimilable in American society.
(2) T F The eyes of the Japanese are inferior.
(3) T F The Japanese are untrustworthy.
(4) T F Persons of Japanese ancestry are not admitted to the U.S. armed forces.
(5) T F Japanese may be American citizens only if born on U.S. territory.
(6) T F Foreign-born Japanese are not permitted to own land in some western states.
(7) T F In the western states the Japanese are excluded from tax supported universities.
(8) T F Japanese are inherently more cruel than white men.
(9) T F Mexicans are predominently of Indian ancestry.
(10) T F Mexican public officials, however, are almost exclusively white men.
(11) T F Most Mexicans are descended from the ancient Aztecs.
(12) T F Most Mexicans today are non-Christian.
(13) T F Most Mexicans are descendents of the original Spanish invaders of Mexico.
(14) T F In modern Mexico there are few surviving Indian customs.
(15) T F Mexicans may not become citizens of the U.S.A.
(16) T F Mexicans are prone to commit crimes of violence.
(17) T F The President of Mexico is not elected as in the U.S., but appointed.

Encircle one alternative in each case.

(18) The number of persons of Mexican birth in the U.S. is about: 50,000 / 100,000 / 300,000 / 500,000 / 1,000,000.
(19) The number of Japanese in the continental U.S. is about: 30,000 / 80,000 / 130,000 / 250,000 / 1,000,000.
(20) The Japanese in Hawaii are about 10% / 20% / 40% / 60% / 80% of the population.
(21) Of the Japanese in the U.S., nisei (2nd generation Japanese) are about 10% / 20% / 40% / 60% / 80%.

PERSONAL CONTACTS. My personal contacts with Mexicans and Japanese are as follows:

1. I have never met a Japanese _____. I have never met a Mexican _____.
2. I have personally known Japanese and Mexicans as indicated below: (Encircle yes or no in each category)

	Mexicans		Japanese	
a. As close friends	Yes	No	Yes	No
b. As casual acquaintances (fellow workers, school mates)	Yes	No	Yes	No
c. As business associates	Yes	No	Yes	No
d. As servants or employees	Yes	No	Yes	No

JAPANESE IN THE U.S. (Encircle one alternative in each case.

1. The U.S. government in dealing with the Japanese aliens has been: brutally undemocratic / hasty and harsh / correct / too easy / stupidly indulgent.
2. The U.S. government in dealing with American citizens of Japanese descent has been: brutally undemocratic / hasty and harsh / correct / too easy / stupidly indulgent.
3. Most Japanese aliens in the continental U.S. are: loyal to Japan/ neutral/ loyal to U. S.
4. Most Japanese aliens in Hawaii are: loyal to Japan/ neutral/ loyal to U.S.
5. Most citizens of Japanese ancestry in the continental U.S. are: loyal to Japan/ neutral/ loyal to U.S.
6. Most citizens of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii are: loyal to Japan/ neutral/ loyal to U. S.

WAR TIME TREATMENT OF THE JAPANESE. Here are six alternatives for the war time control of Japanese in the U.S.:

A. Allowed complete freedom as in peacetime.
B. Excluded from strictly military areas such as docks, dams, military installations, etc.
C. Subject to curfew restrictions.
D. Removed inland to the central states with no other restrictions.
E. Removed to closed areas to be administered like Indian reservations.
F. Place in concentration camps and treated as criminals.

1. During the war Japanese-born aliens should be treated most nearly as indicated by letter _____ above.
2. During the war American citizens of Japanese ancestry should be treated most nearly as indicated by letter _____ above.

POST-WAR TREATMENT OF JAPANESE. Here are four alternatives for the post-war treatment of Japanese:

A. Allowed to return to pre-war status and recompensed for any financial losses.
B. Released from all war-time restrictions (but not recompensed).
C. Relocated on reservations like Indians.
D. Deported.

1. After the war Japanese-born aliens should be treated as indicated by letter ____.
2. American citizens of Japanese ancestry should be treated as indicated by _____.
3. I predict that after the war japanese-born aliens will be treated as indicated by letter _____.
4. I predict that American citizens of Japanese ancestry will be treated as indicated by letter _____.

19-6-2

19 January 1943

19-9-41

My dear Sir:

I have your circular letter of January 15, but I think it would hardly be an advantage to place this questionnaire befor our students. Our students are all of Negro descent and feeling race discrimination as they do their answers with regards to discrimination against another race would be obvious.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Leonard Bloom
University of California
Los Angeles, California

6 January 1943

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $9.95 for which please the fire grate advertised in the enclosed clipping from the New York TIMES to

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

collecting shipping charges from her.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Bloomingdale's
Lexington Avenue at 59th Street
New York City

HOTEL PARK PLAZA
NEW YORK CITY

March 12, 1943.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I enclose a check for this year's subscription to Phylon, to begin with the January number. I was in the hospital all of last year and received no numbers of the magazine. They went to the Claremont Club, which has since changed management. Perhaps they were returned to you. Will you please look it up, and if they are there, have them sent to me? for I have not seen one of them.

I am wondering whether you can suggest anything to do about another matter which has annoyed me somewhat. You will remember a series of articles I had in The Crisis for January, February and March, 1928, on The Flood, the Red Cross and the National Guard. They were published anonymously and Mr. Walter White has been claiming them

as his work. Walter Wilson, who was contemplating some articles on the Red Cross, went to the N. A. A. C. P. for help and Mr White and Mr Wilkins both told him that Mr White had written the articles. By pure chance Mr. Wilson saw me and told me of it. The same thing has happened in other connections. I wish that my authorship of those articles could be stated in print somewhere several places, if possible, because it is quite important to me. I have no proof at all that I wrote them. Is there anything you can do about it? I know you will if it is possible.

I see your column in the Amsterdam News quite often, always with interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Helen Boardman

29 March 1943

My dear Miss Boardman:

Volume IV, No. 1 of PHYLON has been sent you and I hope you have received it. There is very little that you can do about deliberate plagarism. I have had so much of my work calmly annexed by others that I have gotten use to it and almost stopped complaining. I think perhaps one way of doing would be to write a polite letter to Mr. White and remind him of your authorship of those letters and ask if he would not have the statement made in the CRISIS. I hope this will find you restored in health.

19-7

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Helen Boardman
Hotel Park Plaza
New York City

[Arna Bontemps]

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Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

8

30 December '43

Dear Dr. DuBois:

May I ask where the complete article, from which you quoted in your column this week (Amsterdam News, December 23), is to be published? And to what chapter in what book did you refer?

19-38-49

Incidentally, that column gave me a wonderful sensation -- very much like the feelings I had as a youngster when I first came across THE QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE and other early writings of yours. I loved the way you sailed into the taboo subject, -- so easy, so confident, and so right!

And while I'm writing, may I ask a librarian's question? Has anyone ever made a bibliography of all your writings, including magazine appearances and pamphlets?

Please let me add my congratulations to the many that must have been pouring in since the N. Y. Times reported your recent honor. It was long over-due, but richly deserved.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Arna Bontemps
Librarian

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University

November 26, 1943

Mr. Joseph A. Borome
41-11 12th Street
Long Island City, New York

19-13-1

My dear Sir:

The Encyclopeadia of the Negro is a project and not an actual undertaking. We are however publishing in mimograph this year a history of the project and a proposed list of 2,000 subjects which an Encyclopeadia of the Negro might treat.

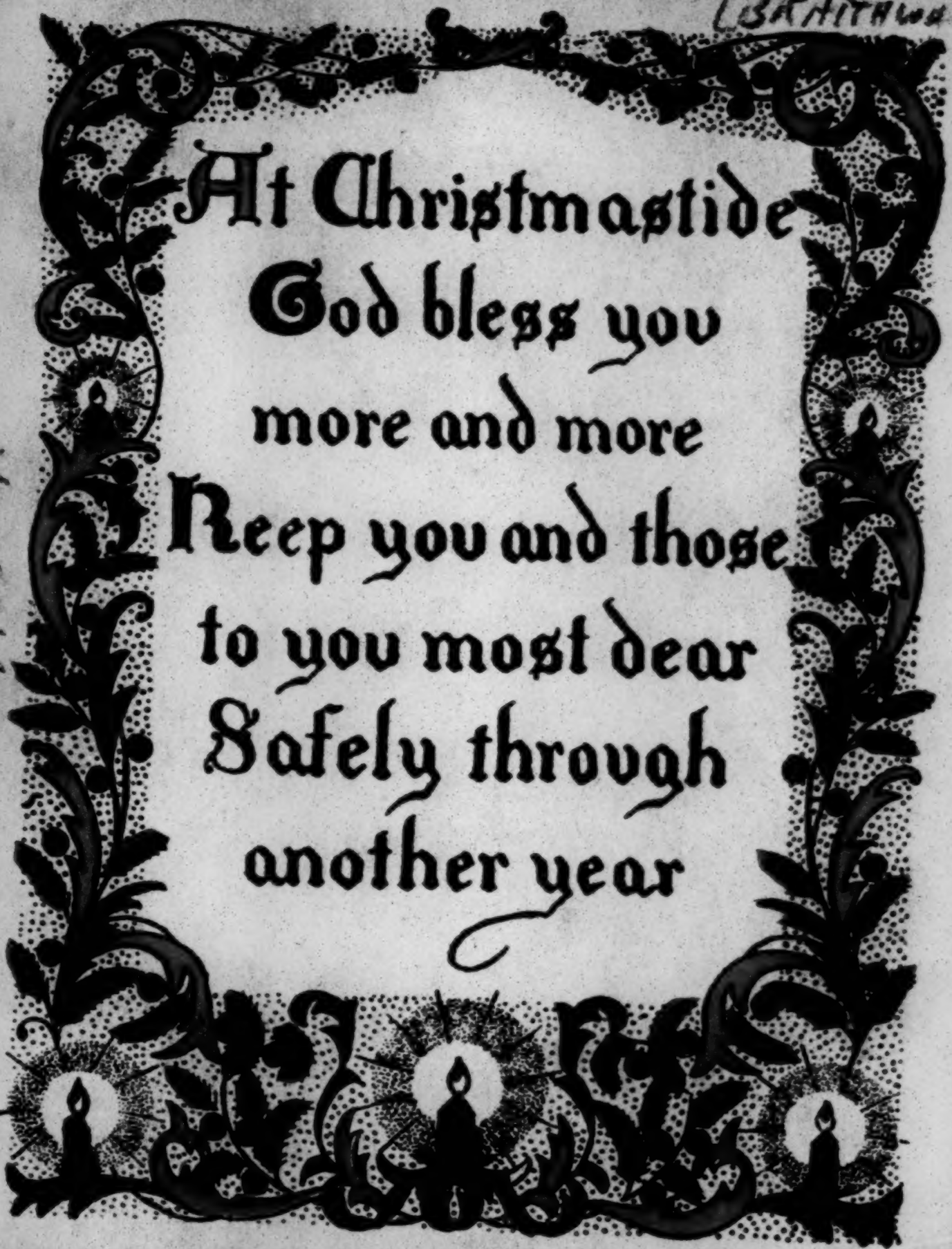
This will be published by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue and might be worth mentioning.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[BRAITHWAITE]



19-11-11

Let me add one more
gem in the new Crown
that honors your achievement
in life and letters this
year!

William Sloane Coffin Jr.

Yale
1963

November 26, 1943

19-2-18

Miss Dorothy L. Brown
State Teachers College
Potsdam, New York

My dear Madam:

I was editor of the Crisis from 1910-1933, but I am no longer connected with it. It is still published at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

The best anthology of Negro literature is the "Negro Caravan", published by the Dryden Press, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 1941. I have no copies of the pamplet the "American Negro Press". You might write to the Chicago Defender, Chicago Illinois.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Burdett Realty Company

Sales-Rents-Loans-Insurance

Atlanta, Georgia

Insurance

January 14, 1943

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir: Re: Travelers Policy MC-2567038

We are enclosing letter received from the Travelers in connection with renewal of this policy, which is self-explanatory. We regret to advise that all the other companies with which we have any business relations have this same ruling as to age limit. Consequently we are unable to place this policy elsewhere.

We wish to thank you again for having given us the opportunity of handling this insurance.

Very truly yours,

BURDETT REALTY COMPANY

By J Conway
Insurance Department

1-5-1

[ENC]

THE TRAVELERS

January 11, 1943

Burdett Realty Company
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Mrs. F. Conway
Insurance Department

RE: W.E.B. DuBois
MC-2567038

COPY

Gentlemen:

We regret to advise you, as per our telephone conversation of this morning regarding the above risk, that we will not be able to renew this Automobile policy as of its renewal date, February 2, 1943.

Our Underwriting Department in the Home Office has any automobile risk on the prohibited list when such risk reaches the age of 70 years. We usually retire from such a risk automatically but are giving you this information so that you may advise the Assured and he may place his business elsewhere.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Jesse M. Robbins
Acting Manager

JMR:ls

[Otis W. Caldwell]

American Association for the Advancement of Science

And Associated Societies

ARTHUR H. COMPTON - - - - PRESIDENT
F. R. MOULTON - - PERMANENT SECRETARY

CHARLES CARROLL MORGAN - - TREASURER
OTIS W. CALDWELL - - GENERAL SECRETARY

ANNUAL MEETINGS
NEW YORK, N. Y., DECEMBER 28, 1942, TO JANUARY 2, 1943
CLEVELAND, OHIO, DECEMBER 27, 1943, TO JANUARY 1, 1944

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY
BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE
FOR PLANT RESEARCH
YONKERS, N. Y.

January 1, 1943

Rhylon
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

New Years Greetings to you, Miss Driggs, and any others of your staff whom I may know. You are doing a great job with Rhylon. It is too high brow for the majority, but doubtless is so intended. However, by pulling upward on my boot straps I can read it all right so I guess it isn't so high brow.

My two annual subscriptions are being sent you herewith. Please note the stoppage of the copy that has been going to my sister Miss Selma B. Caldwell, Lebanon, Ind., and

used Vol. IV, no. 1

19-2-12

send that copy to my sister Mrs. W. H. Thompson, 139 West Northwood Ave. Columbus. Ohio.

It is a sad duty to say that my sister Alma has passed away. She was my closest companion since Mr. Caldwell and was truly a great and useful person.

Mrs. Caldwell joins in sending regards and best wishes.

Sincerely

Elizabeth Caldwell

[Central YMCA College]

19 January 1943

19-13-54

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of January seventh to Mrs. Plummer, I regret to say as this is a lecture tour which must be self-supporting, I could not afford to accept the small honorarium which you pay.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edward J. Sparling
Central YMCA College
19 South La Salle Street
Chicago

Philozophic

T. C. CHAPMAN
DENTIST
S. E. COR. 18TH & PASEO
KANSAS CITY, MO.
HA. 0798

3/8/43

Dear Mr Du Bois -

I finally got a picture of Col. Jenny when he was a major - from Cuney Wash. DC after he had made a wide search.

I had it enlarged 16 x 20 and sent it to Dr on Col. Bamfield Fort Huachuca Ariz.

A bit of verse from Kipling I attached to frame -

"O God of Hosts
Be with us yet
Lest we forget
Lest we forget -"

So strange even in all this war activity you seldom hear his name mentioned.

My greeting card is occasioned by reading of your birth day of Leap 75 years young! Incidentally I first knew you 25 Ulup — Um

Regards to Mrs Du Bois — Nina

Sincerely — Curtis

8 January 1943

19-3-23

My dear Miss King:

I am going to be lecturing in New York in February and could arrange to come to Cheyney for a lecture. I am enclosing a circular. My charge would be fifty dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Evangeline M. King
Cheyney Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

19-3-24

25 January 1943

My dear Miss King:

Supplementing my letter of January 8, I beg to say that I could speak in Cheyney on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, February eighth, ninth or tenth. I shall have to have your decision very soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Evangeline M. King
Cheyney Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

19-3-25

28 January 1943

My dear Miss King:

I find that Friday, February twelfth is also vacant for a lecture engagement.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Evangeline M. King
Cheyney Training Scho l for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

[Cheney Training School]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

February 1, 1943

Lecture

Management of the Phylon

Dr. W. Burghardt Du Bois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia

19-13-59

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Will it be possible for you to lecture to the College on Thursday, February 10, 1943 at half past four in the afternoon? If you are able to come, will you kindly let us know the subject of your discourse?

I have just learned you can come on Friday Feb. 12 We prefer this date at that same hour.

ERH/GT

Sincerely yours,

Evangeline R. Hall

Evangeline R. Hall
Chairman of the Faculty-

Student Alumni Relations
Committee

Diggs
Clement
Pinkett

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

February 4, 1943

Lectures

Doctor William E. Burghardt Du Bois
223 Chestnut Street Southwest
Atlanta University
Room 209
Atlanta, Georgia

19-13-60

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

By this time I hope you have received my first letter concerning your lecturing at our College on February 12 at half past four in the afternoon. At a faculty meeting last night it was the concensus of opinion that we have our annual occasion for honoring our scholars when you speak. We have changed the date in order to make it possible for the students to hear you as we feel that they can have no finer ideal of the scholar than you, Doctor William E. Burghardt Du Bois, presents. We shall be glad to know at your earliest convenience if you will be able to come on the 12th as you stated in your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Evangeline R. Hall

Evangeline R. Hall, Chairman
Faculty-Student Relations Committee

ERH/W

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

February 4, 1943

19-13-61.

Doctor William E. Burghardt Du Bois
Wilson Park
Opposite Morgan College
Baltimore, Maryland

Lectures

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

By this time I hope you have received my first letter concerning your lecturing at our College on February 12 at half past four in the afternoon. At a faculty meeting last night it was the concensus of opinion that we have our annual occasion for honoring our scholars when you speak. We have changed the date in order to make it possible for the students to hear you as we feel that they can have no finer ideal of the scholar than you, Doctor William E. Burghardt Du Bois, presents. We shall be glad to know at your earliest convenience if you will be able to come on the 12th as you stated in your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Evangeline R. Hall

Evangeline R. Hall, Chairman
Faculty-Student Relations Committee

ERH/W

19-9-28

Lectures

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Ave.
New York, N.Y.
February 6, 1943

Miss Evangeline R. Hall
State Teachers College
Chegnay, Pa.

Dear Miss Hall:

I shall be glad to speak for you Friday February 12th at half past four in the afternoon. My subject will be The Negro Race in Two World Wars.

Will you let me know what train I should take out of Philadelphia to reach Cheyney in time. Address me in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Feb. 8, 1943.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
125th St. & Seventh Ave
New York, N.Y.

19-13-62

Lectures

Dear Mr. DuBois:

You may leave the Penna. Station (30th St.) at 1:26 or 2:44. I am enclosing a time table. Will you kindly let me know which train to meet. If you desire to come on Thursday or if you wish to stay after your lecture, you are, as you know, a welcome guest.

Sincerely yours,

Evangeline Ratcliff

arrive C - 2:15 Feb 12
L C 12:55 Feb 13

19-3-26

5 March 1943

Letter

My dear Mr. Hill:

I thank you so much for the opportunity of visiting Cheyney again. I enjoyed the trip as always. My best regards to Mrs. Hill.

If you have any stray poetry, let us see it for PHYLON.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Leslie P. Hill
Cheyney Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

5 March 1943

My dear Miss King:

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity to speak at Cheyney. I enjoyed the visit very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Evangeline M. King
Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

[Chicago City-Wide Forum]

19-9-32

PRESCOTT, BURROUGHS & TAYLOR
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
SUITE 1501 STEUBEN BUILDING
188 WEST RANDOLPH STREET
CHICAGO

PATRICK B. PRESCOTT, JR.
A. MORRIS BURROUGHS
EUCLID LOUIS TAYLOR
ARCHIBALD J. CAREY, JR.
ULYSSES S. KEYS

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 5277
PLEASE REFER TO NO.:

January 2,
1 9 4 3.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am pleased to have your letter of December 29, regarding your lecture tour in February.

The Chicago City-Wide Forum would again be pleased to have you lecture for it and would be pleased to have your terms and probably dates.

If you are engaged to lecture for other groups in Chicago specify the date and group that we will not encounter a conflict in arrangement.

Yours very truly,

Ulysses S. Keys.

Ulysses S. Keys

USK:DMW

[Chicago City-Wide Forum]

19-9-33

PRESCOTT, BURROUGHS & TAYLOR
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
SUITE 1501 STEUBEN BUILDING
188 WEST RANDOLPH STREET
CHICAGO

PATRICK B. PRESCOTT, JR.
A. MORRIS BURROUGHS
EUCLID LOUIS TAYLOR

ARCHIBALD J. CAREY, JR.
ULYSSES S. KEYS

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 5277

PLEASE REFER TO NO.:

January 20,
1 9 4 3.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Chicago City Wide Forum would be pleased to know if you will be able to lecture to it during your presence here next month.

I wrote you January 2nd but have received no reply.

Would appreciate an answer at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

Ulysses S. Keys

USK:DMW

19-9-34

25 January 1943

My dear Mr. Keys:

I am going to be lecturing in Chicago, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth. I have offered the seventeenth to the Church of the Good Shepherd on the southside. I could speak for you the eighteenth and nineteenth. If you can get me two engagements I shall charge fifty dollars each but for only one seventy-five. Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ulysses S. Keys
Chicago City-Wide Forum
Suite 1501 Steuben Building
188 West Randolph Street
Chicago

19-9-35

30 January 1943

My dear Mr. Keys:

I have been waiting to hear from you with regard to lectures in Chicago. The Church of the Good Shepherd where I have lectured for a series of years wants an exclusive Southside engagement. Could you arrange one or two other lectures which would enable me to give the Church of the Good Shepherd this exclusive engagement? I do not like to cramp your activities but costs of travel and living have so increased that I must have at least two and possibly three engagements in Chicago. Perhaps you would not mind talking over the matter with Mr. Kingsley.

At any rate let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ulysses S. Keys
Chicago City-Wide Forum
Suite 1501 Steuben Building
188 West Randolph Street
Chicago

19-9-37

4 February 1943

My dear Mr. Keys:

Dr. Du Bois wishes me to inform you that he can give any lecture anywhere in Chicago during the week of February fourteenth at the rate of one for seventy-five dollars; two or more fifty dollars each and possibly he might be able to give one or two lectures the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of February.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Ulysses S. Keys
Chicago City-Wide Forum
Suite 1501 Steuben Building
188 West Randolph Street
Chicago

[Chicago City-Wide Forum]

93-6-61

PRESCOTT, BURROUGHS & TAYLOR
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
SUITE 1501 STEUBEN BUILDING
188 WEST RANDOLPH STREET
CHICAGO

PATRICK B. PRESCOTT, JR.
A. MORRIS BURROUGHS
EUCLID LOUIS TAYLOR

ARCHIBALD J. CAREY, JR.
ULYSSES S. KEYS

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 5277

PLEASE REFER TO NO.:

February 4,1943

Lectures

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
223 Chesnut Street, SW
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter in regard to giving the Good Shepherd Church an exclusive appearance rather confused us of the Chicago City Wide Forum as we do not think that we can at this time sponsor a second lecture by you on the South side. However, I talked with Dr. Kingsley and he said that he had sent you a telegram to the effect that his church would not go through with the lecture. The Forum , in view of your letter of January 25,1943, thought it inadvisable to carry out the program as planned i.e., having you lecture in Chicago and at Northwestern University, but the recent information received from Dr. Kingsley would make those plans feasible except for the time in which we have to prosecute them.

We should be very happy to sponsor you in a lecture but as things have developed, we have too little time to complete plans unless you can extend your stay in Chicago until Feburary 21st. On the other hand, if you come to Chicago after February we will be glad to have the honor of your appearance on our program.

Will you thus inform me:(1) If it is possible for you to speak on February 21,1943 in Chicago for us? (2) Will we be required to present you in two lectures? (3) If you will be in Chicago in March or April,1943?

Very truly yours,

Ulysses S. Keys

USK:mss

19-9-38

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 9, 1943

Mr. Ulysses Keys
Suite 1501
Steuben Building
188 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Keys:

I am sorry to have been so changeable and uncertain in trying to give you dates for lectures. My supporting dates in Omaha and Detroit were so uncertain that I could do no better.

I wired you from New York offering lectures on the 25th,26th, and 27th. Of course, the 27th being Saturday, would not do. I am planning to arrive in Chicago Wednesday, February 24th at 4:25 P.M., on the B & O. I must be in Omaha on the afternoon of the 27th. Let me say therefore, finally, that I could give you one, two, or three lectures on the 24th, 25th and 26th.

Please write me at your convenience, sending the letter to Atlanta, whence it will be promptly forwarded to me.

Very sincerely yours,

[Chicago City-Wide Forum]

19-9-39

PRESCOTT, BURROUGHS & TAYLOR
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
SUITE 1501 STEUBEN BUILDING
188 WEST RANDOLPH STREET
CHICAGO

PATRICK B. PRESCOTT, JR.
A. MORRIS BURROUGHS
EUCLID LOUIS TAYLOR
ARCHIBALD J. CAREY, JR.
ULYSSES S. KEYS

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 5277
PLEASE REFER TO NO.:

February 12, 1943

Air Mail
Special
Lectures

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
223 Chesnut Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please be informed that the Chicago City Wide Forum has completed arrangements to present you in a lecture at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Friday evening, February 26, 1943 at 8:oop.m.

We are considering the possibility of a second lecture during your stay here but will have to await further developments.

I shall communicate with you again soon.

Yours very truly,

Ulysses S. Keys

USK:mss

19-9-40

5 March 1943

Lectures

My dear Mr. Keys:

I have reached home safely from my lecture trip which took me over six thousand miles. I want to thank you very much for the opportunity of speaking in Chicago and the audience which you furnished.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ulysses S. Keys
Chicago City-Wide Forum
Suite 1501 Steuben Building
188 West Randolph Street
Chicago

[January 18, 1943]

ESTABLISHED MAY 5. 1905

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Request to write article

January
18
19 43

19-38-1

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Since the ribald attack by Westbrook Pegler last Summer, it has become a popular past time to heap criticism on the Negro press. We have a strong suspicion that these outcries are not borne out of honest desire to improve the quality of Negro journalism, but are rather issued from an organized plan to intimidate and eventually silence the Negro Press. This, I believe, is due to our militancy and critical attitude toward certain aspects of the war.

We should like to have you answer our critics and state the case of the Negro Press in your usual spicy and trenchant style. You are the only authority who can answer these arguments with requisite grace and logic. Above all we want you to feel free to say what you please in your examination of the position of the Negro Press in a world at war. We will pay you fifty ($50.00) dollars for a piece of 2,500 words. We should like to have the article within two weeks.

Sincerely, yours,
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

Metz T. C. Lochard

Metz T. C. Lochard
EDITOR

L/w

1 February 1943

19-38-2

My dear Mr. Lochard:

Enclosed is the article which you ordered in your letter of January 18. I trust it will prove to be what you want.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3435 INDIANA AVENUE "36 YEARS OF PROGRESS" CALUMET 5656-7-8-9

THE Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

Published by
ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.
Victory With Justice For All
Box 5528
CHICAGO

8-9-1-8

February 5, 1943

Request to write article

Dr. W. E. B . Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for the splendid article on the Negro Press, which you were gracious enough to prepare for the Chicago Defender.

You will receive your check as agreed upon, within ten days.

Sincerely yours,

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor

MTPL/ej

ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 5, 1943

19-13-17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I should like very much to have you contribute an article to our symposium on the inclusion of Negroes in the American Peace delegation. In order that you may have a clear picture of our project, I am sending you Professor Avery Craven's piece on the subject. I should like for you to take issue with him in an article of equal length.

Dr. Craven is Professor of American History at the University of Chicago. My hope is that your views will be so diametrically opposed to his that a round table discussion might later be arranged at the University of Chicago in which you, Craven, Wirth and Redfield would participate.

Is it possible for you to do such an article within two weeks?

I regret that I cannot offer you more than $40. Please let me know at once if the suggestions are agreeable to you.

With best wishes,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc
enc.

[University of Chicago]

Books

4 May 1943

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is fifty cents. Will you please send us a copy of the syllabus of the Department of Anthropology?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-187

The Bookstore
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Phylon

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 12, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-4-19

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have noticed several errors or misstatements in A. E. Perkins' article, "Oscar James Dunn," in the second quarter of Phylon, 1943.

Without taking the time to make a separate comment concerning each of these errors, I should like to point out that the author continually confuses apprenticeship with slavery; that it is not true that nothing is known of Dunn's parents; that he is not familiar with many important events in the early manhood of his subject; that the beginning of the downfall of the Republican party of Louisiana was much earlier than he says; that he--like many others--failed to grasp the real significance of the rôle played by Louisiana Negroes between 1862-68; that he is utterly wrong when he declares that the Negro's right to the ballot was caused by Lincoln's exception of 13 Louisiana parishes from his Emancipation Proclamation; and that he is also in error as to his estimate of Dunn's age at the time of his death.

Dunn's own statement that he was born in 1826 makes the guess of Appleton's Encyclopedia much nearer correct than that of Perkins.

I understand that another article by the same author will be published in Phylon at an early date. I shall await it with interest. Please renew subscription.

Sincerely,
Marcus B. Christian
Marcus B. Christian
314 S. Rocheblave St.
New Orleans, 19, La.

19-21-30

314 South Rocheblave St.
New Orleans 19, Louisiana
December 29, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor of Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

As soon as I can take a day or two off from the grant upon which I am now working, I shall gladly write the correcting note you requested in your letter of December 21. I shall try to write it diplomatically enough for it to appear to be an extended documentation of Perkins' article, rather than a correction.

Whenever you have finished reading my poems and the linoleum block prints left with you by Mr. Bernard Robinson, you may send them C. O. D. by express or parcel post, or advise me as to the amount of postage due, and I shall send it by mail.

Sincerely,

Marcus B. Christian

Marcus B. Christian

8 January 1943

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

Enclosed is a circular concerning a lecture tour which I am making in February. I cannot offer specific dates yet but will be able to in a week or so. In Chicago the City-Wide Forum Association wishes some engagements but I have made no engagements yet. I shall be glad to come to the Church of the Good Shepherd at my usual fee of fifty dollars. Let me hear from you.

19-18-7

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5700 Prairie Avenue
Chicago

Church of the Good Shepherd

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 PRAIRIE AVENUE
ENGlewood 6538

Fifty-Seventh Street and Prairie Avenue
Chicago

WENTWORTH 9190

January 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta University
Room 209
Atlanta, Georgia

19-10-8

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 8. We shall be glad to have you come to lecture on your trip in February for the fee of fifty dollars, provided we may have the first if not the exclusive engagement on the South side. It will be well to let us know what dates you have in Chicago, and then we can confirm the date by wire.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley.

HMK:ANH

Church of the Good Shepherd

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 PRAIRIE AVENUE
ENGlewood 6538

Fifty-Seventh Street and Prairie Avenue

WENTWORTH 9190

Chicago

January 19, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta University
Room 209
Atlanta, Georgia

19-10-9

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wrote you on January 11 about your forthcoming lecture trip to Chicago and have received no reply. If you have not replied kindly let me know when you plan to be here, what dates you have in Chicago, whether you can give us an exclusive date on the South Side or whether your lecture with us will be your first on the South Side. Immediately upon hearing from you I will confirm the date by wire.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley.

HMK:ANH

20 January 1943

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

The date which I can offer Chicago depends upon a pending engagement in Omaha. I shall have to wait to hear from them. Also because of the increased cost of travel and board I shall have to be sure of at least three engagements in Chicago to be able to stop at all and of course I do not want any of them to conflict. However just as soon as I hear from Omaha I will write you and the City-Wide Forum which is also asking dates.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-10-10

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5700 Prairie Avenue
Chicago

25 January 1943

My dear Dr. Kingsley:

I am expecting to lecture in Chicago on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth of February. I could speak for you the seventeenth if you wish; or any of the other two days. The remaining dates I shall offer to the City-Wide Forum. Please let me know what date will suit you at your earliest convenience.

19-10-11

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5700 Prairie Avenue
Chicago

Church of the Good Shepherd

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor
5712 PRAIRIE AVENUE
ENGlewood 6538

Fifty-Seventh Street and Prairie Avenue
Chicago

WENTWORTH 9190

January 28, 1943

21-01-61

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In reply to your kind letter of January 25 I would say that we would like an exclusive on the South Side. If you have other dates on the South Side we do not feel able to handle your lecture. We would like very much to have you but cannot afford the proper type of audience if you have other speaking engagements on the South Side at this particular period.

Kindly advise us.

Sincerely,

Harold M. Kingsley.

HMK:ANH

30 January 1943

My dear Mr. Kingsley:

My problem is this: the cost of travel and living in the last year has almost doubled. For my stop in Chicago I must have more than one engagement. I am willing to give you the precedence in a Southside engagement but I do not want to shut off the possibility of other engagements in or around Chicago. Year before last the City-Wide Forum got me engagements in Evahston and elsewhere. I am willing to give you one engagement on seventeenth, eighteenth or nineteenth of February stipulating that I shall have no other engagements on the Southside if you can afford to pay seventy-five dollars; or I will take a fee of fifty dollars if you will arrange with the City-Wide Forum people for one or two other engagements which will not interfere with my speech at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

I am writing also at this time to Mr. Keys of the City-Wide Forum. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5700 Prairie Avenue
Chicago

19-10-13

Lectures 43

THE CITY CLUB

712 VINCENT AVE. · CLEVELAND, OHIO

MAIN 0082

19-3-37

October 25, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I have been asked by the Public Affairs Committee of the City Club to ascertain whether you would be available for a talk on our program at noon on Saturday, February 12, 1944.

You will recall, no doubt, having addressed the City Club several years ago and I am assuming, therefore, that you are sufficiently familiar with the Club that I need not go into detail regarding our forum.

If you will be kind enough to write me at your earliest convenience advising if it will be possible for you to come here on the date suggested and what honorarium would be required, I shall appreciate it.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Lafferty

Secretary

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Lectures 1/3

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

29-6-61

October 30, 1943

Mr. J. J. Lafferty
c/o ~~Civic~~ Club
712 Vincent Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

City

My dear Mr. Lafferty:

I shall be glad to talk on your program at noon Saturday, Feburary 12, 1944. I remember your audience and enjoyed it very much the three times I have spoken at the club.

My subject would have to do with the relation between the white and darker races in this country and elsewhere in the world after the war. My charge will be $125 out of which I will pay all of my expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Lectures '44

THE CITY CLUB

712 VINCENT AVE. • CLEVELAND, OHIO

MAIN 0082

19-9-65

November 2, 1943

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Your letter of October 30 advising us that you can be with us on the City Club Forum Program on Saturday February 12th, is received. We are glad you can find it possible to come and I think the subject you suggest, having to do with the relationship between the white and darker races here and elsewhere in the world after the war, is a good one.

Our meetings begin with lunch at twelve o'clock and we are allotted one hour of radio time from one until two o'clock over station WGAR. You may have the privilege of using the entire time for your talk or reserve part of the time for questions from the floor.

The honorarium of $125.00 which will include your expenses is satisfactory to us.

May I suggest that, when you arrive in Cleveland, you contact the City Club office in order that we may arrange for an interview with the newspaper reporters prior to eleven o'clock so that they may make their home editions.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Lafferty
Secretary

OFFICERS

RICHARD T. F. HARDING, *President* KARL O. THOMPSON, *Vice-President* CLARENCE S. METCALF, *Treasurer* J. J. LAFFERTY, *Secretary*

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CITY MISSION SOCIETY

38 Bleecker Street

New York City

5 March 1943

Miss Thorpe is a woman with an excellent mind and is a methodical worker. I think she would make a good worker among children.

[Clark College]

5 April 1943

My dear President Brawley:

We are planning to hold here this spring a conference of representatives of the Land Grant Colleges and certain leading sociologists as consultants. The conference is to be held April nineteenth and twentieth. I am writing to ask if you would have any space at Clark University for housing delegates? We would of course expect to pay for these accommodations. Please let me know at your earliest convenience what facilities would be available. I do not know as yet how many persons will attend the conference but I imagine there will be somewhere between twelve and twenty-five persons.

19-9-176

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James P. Brawley
Clark University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Clark College]

Office of President

CLARK COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 28, 1943

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-9-175

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We were glad to cooperate with you in making provisions for representatives of Land Grant Colleges attending the conference last week. I am sorry that it was not possible to cooperate more fully in the matter of providing meals.

I think that all obligations have been duly met.

Sincerely yours,

James P. Brawley

James P. Brawley
President.

JPB:gb

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce

FOUNDED IN 1848

400 UNION COMMERCE BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

January 21, 1943

19-3-14

Miss Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

Thank you for calling to our attention the availability of Dr. DuBois, but our schedule for the coming months is already set up.

Very truly yours,

Carl Stahley

Carl E. Stahley
Staff Executive
Committee on Programs

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

October Eighteenth
1 9 4 3

Miss Irene Diggs, Editorial Secretary
Phylon Magazine
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Diggs:

Doctor DuBois has told me an article of mine, "Education: Priority Number One for Human Security," was to be published in the October issue of PHYLON. I am sure that at least twice I have requested of Dr. DuBois a quotation on reprints both in 200 and 500 lots but I imagine this item must have escaped his attention. A member of our staff has suggested you might be able to give me this information as I would not like to have the type thrown down without getting some reprints.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

W. Montague Cobb

W. Montague Cobb

WMC/w

19-1-2

[W. Montague Cobb]

C
O
P
Y

December Tenth
1 9 4 3

The Stein Printing Company
161 Luckie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

19-13-37

Attention: Mr. O. H. Googe

Gentlemen:

The reprints of my article in PHYLON have just been received and bill for same. I am very sorry, however, that an unfortunate error occurred. On the cover the caption of the first section of the article, "Our Primate Heritage," was added as a subtitle. This conveys an entirely mistaken impression and as the reprints will naturally go to critical readers, we shall have to cross out the added phrase, as per inclosure, or paste a slip over it unless the job can be re-run. May we have your suggestion in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

WMC

W. Montague Cobb

WMC/w
incl.
cc/Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

[Cobb]

December 27, 1943

19-13-36

Dr. W. Montague Cobb

Howard University

Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Cobb:

I am so sorry about the error in the reprint. I can only say that it is very difficult these days to get any decent printing done at all. You will remember that the July number of Phylon had a heart-breaking mistake on the title page. The printers, I am pretty sure, are doing the best they can, but the workmen that they can get are poor quality.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Education: Priority Number One

32.30.81

~~Our Primate Heritage~~

By W. Montague Cobb

Reprinted from PHYLON, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, Fourth Quarter, 1943

By W. MONTAGUE COBB

32, 30, 82

Education: Priority Number One

Our Primate Heritage

Zoos, circuses and the photographer have familiarized nearly everyone with many fundamental resemblances in appearance and behavior between ourselves and the monkeys and apes. Comparative anatomy and allied sciences have not only described in elaborate detail the nature and significance of these similarities, but provided information as to the time of origin of the different groups and of their relationships to each other. It is considered reliably established that we and our fellow primates constitute a group of creatures which branched off from the mammalian ancestral tree over sixty million years ago. Our simian contemporaries are the descendants of ancestors, which in the very ancient past, got off at forest way stations from the slow evolutionary train which had its terminal in ourselves. These modern survivors embody the essential features of many phases in our own past history.

In view of this relationship, students of behavior have sought and found in the social life of our primate relatives, keys to the understanding of our own complex social life. All the major patterns of our behavior as affecting such vital matters as individual and group dominance, the relations between the sexes, family ties, the rearing of the young, and so on, are clearly represented in the life habits of fellow creatures which we have been wont to regard chiefly as sources of amusement.

Human behavior, in all its deeper aspects, may readily be seen to be the result of ancestral conditioning which preceded by millions of years not only the dawn of civilization, but the existence of man himself as a distinct species.

Cerebral Credits and Debits

The achievements of our civilization are rightly attributed to the unique capacities of our brains—brains which have devised an infinitude of material wonders ranging from giant telescopes, which search the far reaches of the cosmos, to electron microscopes, which explore the molecule; brains which have formulated great unifying philosophies and altruistic ethical concepts as liberal as the doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the principle of the Golden Rule.

We tend, however, to overlook the fact that the development and use of the higher powers of the brain have not yet suppressed that heritage

of strong passions and instincts from our pre-human past which may once have been useful in helping our ancestors to survive. On the contrary, the possession of higher intelligence can and often does permit more ruthless and ingenious exploitation of brutal urges than has ever been manifest in the animals endowed with them by nature for survival purposes.

Although man has had for at least ninety-five thousand years, and undoubtedly much longer, the size and development of brain and body which he has today, he has spent most of this time as a dweller in caves who worked with crude stone tools and was given to plunder, rapine, homicide and often cannibalism against his fellow man. Only within the last eight thousand years, by the most generous estimate, has this marauder become occupied with the matters which make for the development of civilizations. Yet despite the fact that man has employed the higher faculties of his brain in this direction for less than one tenth of the time he has had them, no investment ever known has paid such enormous dividends.

For an outlay represented by the use of his brain in civilized pursuits for the last eight thousand out of a possible more than ninety-five thousand years, man has gained in return: elimination or control of the major disease scourges; engines which convert to his purposes the incalculable energy latent in fuels and impounded water; rapid and efficient transportation and communication by land, sea, and air; a scientific agriculture and animal husbandry through which it would be possible to support the population of the world on an area half the size of Great Britain; in short, such conquest of his environment that he has overspread the whole earth and become the master creature on it.

One would expect that such profits from cerebral activity would produce an appreciation of the brain that would cause reason to be used for the solution of human problems, so that with means now at hand, man would organize his economy on a world-wide basis, limiting the population to numbers that would ensure a fair opportunity for every person born, and exchanging and distributing goods and natural resources so that there would be abundance for all and want for none. But this is not the case. Man perceives the benefits of his brain well enough but gives little heed to their significance.

His eight thousand years of civilized development lie like a thin, easily abraded veneer over the base wood of fifty million years of struggle in the raw. Man no longer needs for survival his great aggressive drives, but these drives have long wholly controlled his behavior, and the cerebral cortex, the highest part of the brain, has from an evolutionary standpoint only very recently begun to control it. This latest and finest, but also most delicate control, is frequently imperfect and easily dislodged. Thus, the blood lust rises easily at a prize fight,

larceny and assault must be guarded against in a blackout, and a groundless rumor can cause a lynching.

In future time reckoned in millions of years it is possible that the control of the higher centers of the brain over behavior may increase, because comparative anatomy shows a progressive tendency in this direction from the lower primates to man. But meanwhile what is there to prevent man, under the influence of primitive drives, from continuing to use his brain for the invention of newer and better instruments of destruction and eventually exterminating himself?

Education for Security

Universal education would appear most vital to any sure way out of the dilemma in which man finds himself today, of either solving his problems rationally or facing progressively more catastrophic wars as rapidly as the people can muster strength for them. Education might be specified as "priority number one" for human security.

All of the distinctive accomplishments of mankind are due to the use of the mass of gray matter called the cerebral cortex, which forms the outer covering of our brains. This portion of the brain is relatively larger and more highly developed in man than in any other animal. It functions as a super-control center, which, better than any other mechanism evolved in Nature, is able to organize impressions received from the outside, associate them with previously stored impressions, and on this basis determine our behavior, through controls which reach all the muscles of the body.

The remarkable extent of these controls may be briefly illustrated. A bird can fly and run in well-coordinated fashion after being completely deprived of its brain, because these muscular movements are initiated and regulated not in its brain but in its spinal cord. A lower mammal, such as the rabbit, can have the motor part of its cerebral cortex removed, and continue to engage in all the normal movements of its species, because its power of initiating muscular action resides above the spinal cord but below the cortex in a center called the *corpus striatum*. Damage to the human motor cortex, however, results in complete paralysis of that portion of the body under control of the area affected, not because the muscles cannot act, as proper application of an electrical current will stimulate contraction, but because the power of initiating their action has been completely transferred from the lower centers to the cortex.

In the struggle for survival, an organ like the cerebral cortex confers upon its possessors the tremendous advantage of almost unlimited adaptability. Highly specialized animals cannot survive except under the particular conditions for which their bodily structure fits them. The lion starves when there is no game, although other sources of adequate food might be available. The hippopotamus dies when his river dries up, because immersion is necessary to protect his ponderous hulk from the

heat of the sun. Man, on the other hand, has no specialized equipment such as flesh-shearing teeth and sharp claws, which, however efficient, restrict their owners to specific ways of gaining the essentials of life. Instead, with his advanced cerebral cortex and free unspecialized hands, man has been able to devise ways and means to survive under all kinds of conditions from the tropics to the poles and from the depths of the sea to the stratosphere.

But Nature has imposed upon man an exacting condition in endowing him with an organ of such potencies. He can enjoy the benefits of the higher brain only, in a general way, in such measure as he develops its possibilities by education.

The possession of his cerebral cortex by man may be likened to the possession of a Stradivarius violin by a gifted child. Each has an instrument of great perfection and possibilities. But as the child will never in adulthood be able to draw from the violin the music of which it is capable, unless he is properly trained and applies himself diligently and consistently, so the human cortex will never yield its full potentialities unless these are developed by educative processes.

Education is as much a biological necessity for man as food. The human being, born feeble and dependent, must become independent and able to fend for himself. In contrast with most other animals, natural maturing processes will not take him very far in this direction. He must learn from others, and what he learns about customs, institutions and values, determines in large measure his reactions toward everyday affairs.

Obstacles and Alternative

A general education involves the effective and impartial exposition of the facts about the world and its occupants. As concerns human welfare, no one need fear the results of such enlightenment, but there are obvious difficulties in its acquisition. In too many instances, our current formal educational systems, or the sum of experience comprising informal education, fail either to present an adequate selection of facts, to present an adequate selection truthfully, or to awaken an appreciation of the significance of what has been learned.

As learning is basically a voluntary process, a very large number of individuals are content to forego the rewards of intensive training of their gray matter and get along with a minimum of education. This can be done because most of the occupations of our day, be they in the assembly line or a swivel chair, do not make exhaustive demands upon our intelligence. Sir Arthur Keith has estimated that the average person in a job of which he has mastered the routine, does not use more than an eighth of the capacity of his cerebral cortex. Most people are willing to leave to others serious thinking beyond the scope of their personal affairs.

This is unfortunate for a democratic form of government, for where

people have not been trained to think for themselves and are not properly informed upon facts, they will be indoctrinated in specific directions, as are the populations of most of the nations of the world today, including our own majority and minority groups, and under the influence of false beliefs, may be led to do things which are highly irrational and against the common good.

The only alternative to truthful education as an instrument of social stability is force. Education operates through the higher brain which has only lately come into control of the body and its hold is none too secure. Force alone is respected by the much older and more strongly entrenched human drives. Because we know that these determinants cannot be adequately restrained by the further evolution of controls within the body in predictable time, the day cannot be envisioned when our police systems and other means of enforcing justice may be discarded.

Human Inertia

In addressing the future, patience with human inertia will still be necessary. If one ask why modern man waited as long as eighty-three thousand years to start using his brain in the directions which have led to civilization, when judging by what he has accomplished in the last eight thousand years, he might have achieved so much more, science can give no satisfactory answer. Undoubtedly the development of speech and the accidental discoveries of fire and agriculture were of primal importance to the beginnings of civilization and once their importance was sensed results were relatively rapid just as the development of our "machine age" has been. But one must believe that observations of fire and the fact that a seed will sprout into a plant had been made thousands of times before man would pay any attention. Resistance to change, which has survival significance in representing adherence to the tried and true, is very deeply entrenched in human nature, and is as conspicuous among the leading nations of the world as among the least progressive.

The Task Ahead

Clearly, the burden of extending the benefits of education rests upon those who are best aware of its value. Though the task is of first magnitude, it must be vigorously attacked if faith be kept with those who now give their lives.

Alexander Meiklejohn has aptly stated, "The roots of the Great War are not primarily economic; they are moral and intellectual. The fundamental issue is not one of conflict between nations. It has to do with the place of Reasonableness in human behavior. We are engaged in a struggle between the rival claims of Reason and Violence as principles which shall determine the relations of men, and of groups, one to another."[1]

[1] In *Toward Democratic Victory*. American Council of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C., 1942.

Reason cannot become a dominant force in human affairs unless men's thinking machines are properly nurtured in sufficient numbers. Means are available to effect this. Modern technology has made possible the efficient presentation of almost any idea at any level, duly adapted for age, sex or ethnic group.

To formulate scientifically and place in operation an objective educational program for all the world will require preparations and energy comparable to that now necessary for the military emergency, but it can be accomplished. Universal agreement on what every man should know is not conceivable or necessary, but the inculcation of an understanding of the nature of man as a living creature, and of the adequacy of world resources for human needs for indefinite time to come, would seem an extremely modest aim. Manifold knowledge from the biological and sociological sciences, which is continually being augmented, can be brought to bear on work of this kind and in the application, revision of many phases of extant educational methods will be involved.

Finale

Man is the current product of a long period of evolution which has resulted in his being able to get about on his hind limbs alone, and have his fore limbs free to engage in whatever activities he may choose. Free hands and the power of speech have enabled him so to improve the advanced cerebral cortex he inherited from tree dwelling ancestors as a master control organ of the body, that with the aid of certain fundamental discoveries such as fire, agriculture and the wheel in prehistoric times, and gunpowder, steam and electricity in recent times, he has become the dominant living creature on our little planet.

His future is largely in his own hands. In his higher brain he has an organ with which he can successfully solve all his major problems, but he cannot derive full benefits from this organ unless he educates it, a matter which Nature has left almost entirely up to him. There is no reason to believe that in the cosmic order of things there is a directive which requires that man must conquer his difficulties and go on to further ranges. Man may just as well become extinct as thousands of other species before him. No other creature, however, has had so much within its own power, the means of ensuring its own future indefinitely. Inasmuch as the majority of mankind has shown too little enthusiasm for taking measures necessary to utilize this power, it is up to those who are aware of the possibilities to keep their shoulders to the wheel.

COCHRANE, MEHAN & AYER
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING
OAKLAND, CALIF.

19-38-33

Via Air Mail

June 24, 1943

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
% Foreign Affairs,
Editorial Department,
#45 - East 65th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In your article in the July issue of Foreign Affairs, "The Realities in Africa", you state at the end of your article as follows - "I would say, finally, that political control must be taken away from commercial and business interests owned and conducted in the foreign nations which dominate the continent, and this control be vested provisionally in an international mandates commission."

Mr. Carl Brandt, in the same issue at the end of his article entitled "Invasion and Occupation", states - "It would seem that contracts for reconstruction jobs in occupied territory ought to be awarded to private corporations on condition that they utilize to the maximum the existing local resources and man power."

It appears to me that Mr. Brandt's idea of the needs in Africa are at considerable varience to yours. As one interested in the future problems of the United Nations in the post war era, could you help me untagle the problem? I am not sure which of the two thoughts produced by you two gentlemen would be the better.

Thanking you very much, I remain

Very truly yours,

Eric Cochrane

ERIC COCHRANE

THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IS OBTAINED FROM SOURCES CONSIDERED RELIABLE, BUT THE ACCURACY THEREOF IS NOT GUARANTEED BY US. NEITHER THE INFORMATION, NOR ANY OPINION WHICH MAY BE EXPRESSED, CONSTITUTES A SOLICITATION BY US FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF ANY SECURITIES REFERRED TO HEREIN.

19-38-34

July 6, 1943

Mr. Eric Cochrane,

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of June 24, may I say that you are are right in assuming a world of difference between the ideas of Mr. Brandt and my own. Mr. Brant wishes the United States to seize territority and administer it for private profit, and the only conditions he would impose would be to use local materials and local labor. There would be no laws to protect labor in wage nor conditions of work, the native tive would have no voice in politics or industry, and the object of this " reconstruction " would be profit for American industry and not the well-being of the natives. If Mr. Brandt should assume that this well-being would automatically follow "American Free Enterprize", he surely has not studied European imperialism.

I am convinced that the development of backward races and lands cannot be left in the unguided and uncontrolled power of private investors. Private investment should be welcomed; but it should be under control in Africa even more than it is in England. In England and all cicilized countries today wages of labor, conditions of work, the work of women and children, are regulated in the public interest; further than popular education is required, rules of sanitation and health are enforced and we are about to insist on regular employment and security in sickness and old age. The public cost of this legislation cuts down the profits obtainable by private industry. Private investors seek territory where such costs can be evaded; where as in Africa, labor works long hours at 30 to 50 cents a day, where the cost of education and public services paid for by the public are negligible. This sort of profit

ought to be curbed by international legislation and guardianship. And this not solely for philanthropy, but for insurance against future war and turmoil.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B.Du Bois

2588 Seventh Avenue,
Apartment 5-S,
New York 30, New Jersey
November 18, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Effort is being made to have a Liberty Ship named after the late Dr. John Hope. Each person with whom the suggestion has been discussed, including Mrs. Hope and her sons, approved it.

Your assistance is desired in this effort. It will strengthen the recommendation if letters from several outstanding persons, who knew or were closely associated with Dr. Hope, accompanied our recommendation to the Maritime Commission which is responsible for the selection of names. It will be appreciated if you will address a letter (original and one carbon copy) to Commissioner John Carmody, Ship Naming Committee, United States Maritime Commission, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., indorsing the recommendation. Kindly forward the letter to the undersigned marked "personal."

Mr. Ridgley Torrance, who is writing the biography of Dr. Hope, has been requested to furnish the biographical sketch required by the Commission.

Those who are sponsoring this movement feel it is befitting to the unselfish services rendered by the late Dr. Hope that this tribute be paid him.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Cohron

George E. Cohron

2074 Madison Ave NYC

Dec 24, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta Univ
Atlanta Ga

19-38-417

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have read your column in the Star Amsterday News, New York City, with a great deal of pleasure and want you to know that it is the best thing I have read by you ih a long time. For over 35 years, since 1906 when I was visiting Hampton and you delivered a commencement address, you have been my patron saint. Therefore I am always glad when you go back, as the Apostle Baul would say, to your first love. Back in those days you used to discuss social equality and it was dangerous at that time, almost to the point of bodily injury to discuss it. Since that time you have gone off into the field of cultural equality etc.

I like the term "social equality" for it has the right ring and everybody unless he is a skunk at heart wants social equality, for in it are all the other equalities that are essential to the survival of mankind.

Very truly yours,

L F Coles

[C65]

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Ship Radiogram

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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QM77 53/51 DL= WUX NEWYORK NY FEB 24 1101A

DR WILLIAM E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

Lectures - 1943

19-38-8

CBS COAST TO COAST INFORMAL DISCUSSION PROGRAM" INVITATION TO LEARNING" WILL DEAL WITH BOOKER T WASHINGTON'S " UP FROM SLAVERY," SUNDAY , MARCH 14, 1130-1200 NOON, EWT, FROM NEWYORKCITY, WITH LEWIS GANNETT OF HERALDTRIBUNE AS CHAIRMAN. CAN YOU PARTICIPATE IN THIS BROADCAST ALONG WITH ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS? $75 HONORARIUM AVAILABLE; APPRECIATE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

19-38-9

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TELEGRAPHIC REPLY=

EDWARD D MELLINGER DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

120
50
170
35
35

100
50
75
75
180
25
505
26
531

15
10

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[CBS]

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PRESIDENT R E CLEMENT=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GA=

Lectures 1943

19-38-10

PLEASE INFORM ME WHEREABOUTS DR. WILLIAM DUBOIS. SEEKING HIM TO PARTICIPATE RADIO DISCUSSION ON BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. WIRED HIM AT UNIVERSITY NO RESPONSE. APPRECIATE YOUR TELEGRAPHING COLLECT=

EDWARD D MELLINGER.

to Banks + send air mail letter to author

Miss Diggs not in office as above 11:40 am

EID

Please answer.

REC 2/27/43

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Fast Message collect

27 February 1943 [CBS

Mr. Edward D. Mellinger
NYK 326 (Five) 27 LG-PCBS
New York City
New York

DUBOIS ON LECTURE TOUR stop HIS ADDRESS FOR FEBRUARY TWENTY-EIGHT

is two one one eight North twenty-fifth Street care of Attorney

H. J. Pinkett, Omaha, Nebraska stop RETURNS TO ATLANTA MARCH THIRD.

Irene Diggs
Atlanta University

19-38-2

[CBS]

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
WICKERSHAM 2-2000

Lectures

March 1, 1943

Dr. William E.B. Dubois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

10-38-11

49.60 PP
4.66 Tax
7.55 hotel
76 Lunch
7.55
76
71.18

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We are delighted to learn that you can participate on the Invitation to Learning broadcast of March 14. The subject to be discussed will be Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery." Mr. Lewis Gannett will act as chairman, and Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays will also participate.

As you may know, this program is broadcast over an extensive coast-to-coast network and has won a large following for the high standards of its discussions on great books.

The program requires no advance script, except, of course, a recent reading of the book scheduled. The guests get together at 10:30, one hour before the program goes on the air, which is 11:30 to 12:00 Noon, EWT, Sunday, March 14, to talk over the program content with Mr. Gannett. If you will come to the CBS building at 485 Madison Avenue, the attendant in charge will direct you to the proper studio.

The fee for the participants is $75. We are enclosing our standard contract in triplicate and ask that you sign all three copies and return them to me prior to the broadcast. If you will advise us of your travelling expenses, we will be glad to take care of them.

Sincerely yours,

Edward D. Mellinger

Edward D. Mellinger
Department of Education

EDM:hk

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lecture

March 1, 1943

Dr. William E.B. Dubois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-38-3

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Sincerely yours,

E.D.M.

Edward D. Mellinger
Department of Education

EDM:hk

[Enclosure?]

19-38-4

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Due to existing Government laws and rulings, it is necessary that all speakers paid by CBS give us their Social Security number so that our Accounting D epartment can make the one-percent deduction from their checks. You will find space provided on the enclosed CBS contract for this information. If you do not have a Social Security number, you may obtain one by filling in the attached application form and mailing it to your nearest S ocial Security office, or you can apply in person (in Manhattan this office is located at 11 West 42nd Street). When your filled-in form has been received, a Social Security number will be issued and the card sent directly to you. If you will then let us know your number, your check will be mailed promptly.

We cannot pay you unless you have a Social Security Number.

[Copy]

4 March 1943

19-38-12

My dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of March first, I am enclosing the contract signed in triplicate and a memorandum of my travel expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edward D. Mellinger
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

(over)

MEMORANDUM OF TRAVEL EXPENSES - Atlanta to New York and return

railway	$49.60
ten per cent tax	4.96
pullman berth	7.55
tax	.76
return pullman	7.55
tax	.76
pullman meals	8.00
hotel in New York	7.50
taxi and tips - Atlanta, New York	9.00
	$95.68

[Columbia Broadcasting System]

Lectures

23 March 1943

My dear Sir:

I am wondering if there has been any misunderstanding on my part concerning the fee and traveling expenses for the broadcast which I did for you March fourteenth. You said in your letter of March 1 "The fee for the participants is $75. We are enclosing our standard contract in triplicate and ask that you sign all three copies and return them to me prior to the broadcast. If you will advise us of your travelling expenses, we will be glad to take care of them." I have received a check for $95.68 covering my travel but I have not received the fee of $75.

19-10-6

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edward D. Mellinger
C lumbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

[Columbia U - Institute of Arts and Sciences]

19-9-133

Columbia University
in the City of New York

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

July 28, 1943

12-2-19

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois

On behalf of Columbia University I have the honor and pleasure of inviting you to lecture here at some convenient time next season. Your lecture would be offered to the public under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, which is that branch of the larger University that seeks to reach a thoughtful but non-academic public.

You would find in this University community a very cordial welcome and an audience of several hundred persons who are thoughtful, alert, sympathetic, and well informed. From University funds placed at the disposal of the Institute for this purpose, you would be offered the purely nominal honorarium of one hundred dollars.

The subject of your lecture we would leave very largely to you, suggesting only that it might well follow the lines of the address which you delivered in 1941 out at the University of Minnesota, on the subject "Democracy and the Darker Races." The date need not be agreed upon now, and would be arranged a bit later for some Monday evening between October 18 and mid-April to suit your convenience. I would, however, like to have your answer to this invitation at your early convenience as we are now making up our preliminary schedule.

Thus With continued high regard, I am

Early Nov. 2 Mod

Very sincerely yours

Russell Potter

RUSSELL POTTER
Director of the Institute

19-9-130

Columbia University
in the City of New York

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

September 16, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois

I talked with Houston Peterson yesterday afternoon about your New York dates. He can fit you into his schedule there at Cooper Union Friday evening, November 19; we can fit you in here at the University for Monday evening, November 15. This is not a very close "tie-in" I realize, but it seems to be the very best that we can do. I hope you may be able to come to the University for Monday evening, November 15. Won't you let me hear from you about this at your early convenience.

With continued high regard, I am

Sincerely yours

Russell Potter

RUSSELL POTTER
Director of the Institute

OK
Sept 20

19-9-132

Columbia University
in the City of New York--27

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

September 24, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois

Your note of September brings very good news indeed and we are reserving the evening of Monday, November 15 for your address. Let me say again that you will find here in this academic community a very cordial welcome. Since our October-November program must go to the printer within a very few days now, won't you please let me have your subject at once. As I indicated in an earlier letter, the subject which you used at the University of Minnesota, "Democracy and the Darker Races," would do very well.

May I remind you again that your audience will not be a professional or academic audience at all and I hope that you will bear this in mind in preparing your address. And I know that so experienced and effective a speaker as you have proven yourself to be will not come before our popular audience with a prepared paper to be read!

With cordial personal regard, I remain

Sincerely yours

Russell Potter

RUSSELL POTTER

P.S. Because of wartime restrictions and conditions we are not dressing for public lectures at Columbia this year. It is suggested, therefore, that any dark business suit will be appropriate. R.P.

Columbia University
in the City of New York

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

November 1, 1943

19-13-16

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois

Your telegram brings good news indeed, and I am delighted that you can come up to Columbia a bit early and have dinner with a few of us here preceding your lecture.

We shall dine at the Men's Faculty Club, which is located at the corner of Morningside Drive and 117th Street. And we should plan to sit down not later than seven o'clock, so that we may not be too rushed before coming over to McMillin for your lecture. If you can plan to arrive there about quarter before seven, that should be about right for a few hand-shakes around and all of us going up to the dining-room.

Because of wartime conditions and restrictions we are not dressing for public lectures at Columbia this year, and any business suit will be entirely appropriate.

I look forward with pleasure, Sir, to seeing you the evening of Monday, November 15.

Cordially yours

Russell Potter

RUSSELL POTTER

19-9-131

Columbia University
in the City of New York
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

November 18, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois

I want to thank you again for coming to us last Monday evening and for the splendid address which you gave us. You made a deep impression upon your hearers and I have heard many fine comments from them. I hope you enjoyed your visit here as much as your audience in McMillin, and as much as those of us who had the greater pleasure of meeting you personally at dinner.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours

Russell Potter

RUSSELL POTTER

19-9-134

November 26, 1943

Mr. Russell Potter

Columbia University

New York, N. Y

My dear Mr. Potter:

I enjoyed my visit to Columbia and the chance to meet some of your colleagues. Thank you for the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

13 May 1943

My dear Mr. Conaway:

I am going to be in Baltimore Sunday, May sixteenth. I wonder if you could prepare for us either a leg of roast lamb or roast beef. If neither of these is possible will you call up Mrs. Du Bois as soon as you get this and see what she would like that you would be able to get. I will bring ration coupons with me when I come and whatever you can get ready, I should like to have delivered Sunday morning.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Bailey Conaway
2457 McCulloh Street
Baltimore, Maryland

[Concord Club]

19-13-46

Lectures

704 West 14th. St.
Anderson Indiana
May 6, 1943

Mr. W.E. Du Bois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am writing you in behalf of a group of progressive civic minded negros of this city who banded themselves together in an organization called the Concord Club, our objective being that of helping in the growth and progress of our race breaking down barriers where ever we can.

We would like to have you speak for us and the community some time soon if you are going to be near our city. If this is possible please tell us about how much the evening engagement will cost us.

May we hear from you soon.

Very truly yours
Willard Talbert
Secretary of Concord Club

Concord Club

3 June 1943

19-13-47

My dear Sir:

I do not have much time for lecturing and I have no present plans of being near Anderson, Indiana. You might, however, write me next February when I might possibly be taking a trip in the Middlewest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Willard Garner
704 West Fourteenth Street
Anderson, Indiana

(CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES)

3 June 1943

19-4-3

My dear President Davis:

I shall be here in Atlanta until the first week in July and afterward at my home in Baltimore. Practically any time during the summer I could meet the committee on social studies of the Land Grant Colleges.

I may add confidentially that I had a very pleasant conference with the President on May twentieth but nothing came of it. He has yet to approve about $250 of expenditures which I made for the conference and also about $350 for the publication of results.

I thank you very much for the kind letters which you have sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

[CONFERENCE of Negro Land Grant Colleges]

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

G. L. HARRISON, PRESIDENT
LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
LANGSTON, OKLAHOMA

September
29
1943

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
MALCOLM S. MACLEAN, HAMPTON
JOHN W. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
F. D. BLUFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
W. R. BANKS, TEXAS
J. B. WATSON, ARKANSAS
F. D. PATTERSON, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA
J. R. E. LEE, FLORIDA

H. M. BOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

R. B. ATWOOD, SECRETARY
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

19-10-33

I have just issued calls for the Annual Meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges in Chicago, Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A., October 26-28.

It has occurred to me and to our Conference President, Dr. G. L. Harrison, of Langston University, that this might be a desirable time for a meeting of the Committee on Social Studies. President R. E. Clement indicated to me several months ago his desire to meet with this Committee and to discuss with them and with you the entire project, with the view of clarifying the responsibilities of the several participating institutions.

President Harrison has authorized me to write both you and Dr. Clement making the above proposal. He and I both regret that our Conference is financially unable to underwrite your expenses to this meeting. Before proceeding with the matter further I would like to have your reaction to the same and to know whether or not you could attend such a meeting if it is held.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
~~President~~
Secretary

RBA:k

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

19-9-05

October 7, 1943

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear President Atwood:

I shall be glad, if President Clement consents, to meet the conference of Negro Land Grant College presidents, in Chicago October 26-28

I presume the traveling expendes can be met eventually, if not immediately, from the appropriation for the sicial studies made by Atlanta University and other institutions.

I shall have in the hand of the governing committee before the meeting of the conference, a copy of the report of last year's proceedings.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

G. L. HARRISON, PRESIDENT
LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
LANGSTON, OKLAHOMA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
MALCOLM S. MACLEAN, HAMPTON
JOHN W. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
F. D. BLUFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
W. R. BANKS, TEXAS
J. B. WATSON, ARKANSAS
F. D. PATTERSON, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA
J. R. E. LEE, FLORIDA

October 13, 1943

H. M. BOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

R. B. ATWOOD, SECRETARY
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

3-9-03
19-9-61

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois

This is to extend to you an invitation to address the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges at their annual meeting on the afternoon of October 26, 1943. The headquarters of our meeting will be at the Wabash Avenue YMCA, 3763 S Wabash Avenue in Chicago. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I will schedule you on our program for that date. I take it that you prefer to discuss some phase of Social Studies.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours

G L Harrison

G L Harrison
President

GLH:W

L - G -

October 19, 1943

19-6-61

President G. L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

Dear President Harrison:

I shall be glad to speak for the conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, on the afternoon of October 26, 1943, at the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

L — D

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

6 November 1943

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

19-2-58

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The material in re Report of the First Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges on a Plan of Cooperative Social Studies, is here. I shall be glad to study same.

I was quite happy to see you in Chicago last week. It is always inspiring to be with you.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-4-29

December 9, 1943

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskeegee Institute
Tuskeegee, Alabama

My dear President Patterson:

Will you kindly ask Mr. Bond to write for my Land-Grant report a short statement of the work of Mr. N. N. Work's Research Bureau? It should be one or two typewritten pages of letter size. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 14, 1943

19-4-31

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks for your suggestion. Your letter is being turned over to Dr. Bond, who I am sure will give it prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson
President

h

19-4-30

December 22, 1943

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear President Patterson:

On December 10, I sent my proposed budget for the Land-Grant College Social Study Program, 1944, to the four members of the Committee of Control. To date I have had no word from any one of them. I write to remind you as president of the conferences of the Land-Grant Presidents that in the original written understanding, the coordinator of this program was to attend any meeting of the control committee. If and when such a meeting is scheduled, I trust this will be born in mind. I hope also that quick action can be taken so that the work can begin with the new year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

December 22, 1943

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

19-9-201

Dear President Davis:

I am enclosing a report for the budget of 1944 in the Land-Grant College program and also a copy of a letter which I have just sent to President Patterson. I want to keep you abreast of what is happening or rather what is not happening. I am sending the first report of my activities to the printers this week.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 31, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for your letter. I shall plan to attend the meetings of the Control Committee asoften as I possibly can. Please be assured of my interest.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson
President

h

19-10-36

[Mercer Cook]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

August 4,1943

19-13-35

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The corrected contents page has not yet been sent out. Mr.Gouge delivered the note last week -- it seems that your letter had come during his vacation. He gave us envelopes like the one in which I am sending this. He said,however, that if I used Phylon envelopes, he would make them good. Where are the latter?

I most reluctantly inform you that Mrs.Cook's address is 1402 Druid Hill Avenue. You had better arrange to see her prior to August 15th,after which date she will be very busy with her husband.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mercer Cook

c/o U.S. Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti
October 21,1943

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-13-38

Dear Chief:

I am sure that this will reach you long before the card that we mailed last week.

Haiti the beautiful is awaiting you with open arms. We have tried to pave the way by talking to Mr. Ashton, Cultural Attaché at the Embassy here. He was quite delighted to know that you might be interested in a visit to Port-au-Prince, and has since mentioned the possibility of your coming to at least one other person. Please follow up on your end.

I shall expect to receive my Phylon even though my subscription is slightly over due. And don't forget your promise to review my Five French Negro Authors.

Please let us know how things are going with our poor "secretaryless" chief.

With best regards to you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mercer Cook

Mercer Cook

MC:vsc

I don't promise you strawberry shortcake when you come but I am sure that you won't miss it. My boss here is merciless; I work harder than ever before.

Haiti

November 30, 1943

19-13-355

Mr. Mercer Cook
c/o American Legation
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Cook:

It goes without saying that I have missed you both very severely this year and have only been sustained by your voluminous letters. I have just returned from a trip to New York. While there I saw Robeson in Othello and lectured at Columbia and Cooper Union. On the way back I had an early Thanksgiving dinner (November 21) with the family and stopped in Washington.

I am writing specifically to say that while in Washington, I had an interview with the chairman of the committee on Cultural Relations, connected with the Rockefellow Bureau. He told me that if I received an official invitation to visit Haiti, he did not think there would be any doubt but that his department would furnish traveling expense. I am writing Bellegarde by this mail.

Miss Diggs seems to be getting along well and I suppose she has told you that at last she has secured permanent registration as candidate for the doctorate. The next step is to get an evaluation of the work which she has done.

I shall write you more at length as soon as I receive a real letter from you. My best regards to you and Mrs. Cook.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

U.S.Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti
December 11,1943

19-13-39

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
U. S. A.

Dear "Chief":

Before your letter arrived, Dr.Camille Lhérisson had told me that he was planning to invite you to a conference on "Les Problèmes de la Connaissance" which the Haitian Society of Scientific Studies is holding here in February. As soon as your letter came, I called Lhérisson at once. He had already given your name to the Cultural Relations Attaché at the Embassy, and promised to write you at once. Bellegarde did even better. He saw the President, who was delighted with the prospect of receiving you in Haiti. M.Bellegarde is writing you.

To make a long story short, it seems that we shall have the pleasure of welcoming you very shortly. I do hope that Miss Diggs can arrange to get over at the same time.That lady took almost as long as her ERSTWHILE employer did to answer my letter.

What about Phylon? Surely the October issue is off the press by now. Please have one sent to me, even though I am in arrears with my subscription. Incidentally, there are several people here who should be receiving it. The Minister of Education, M.Dartigue, showed me the July 1941 number and asked if the magazine had since suspended publication. Please put him on your mailing list; I'll pay for it (if I have to). I think,too, that President Lescot should receive Phylon, as well as General Nemours, Président du Sénat, and several other important people here who are keenly interested in the problems of race and culture.

By mistake, you underlined Mrs.Cook's name in your salutation. I shall keep that as part of the steadily mounting evidence!

A very merry Christmas to you,Chief, and hurry down to Haiti!

Sincerely yours,

Mercer Cook

Mercer Cook

December 27, 1943

19-13-40

Mr. Mercer Cook

c/o U. S. Embassy

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Cook:

Thank you for your letter of December 11. Your little notes begin to look like real letters. In case you haven't heard, I have been finally selected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. It is of course an unusual honor and has never come to a Negro before.

I have been asked to the City Club of Cleveland February 12, the Colored Y.M.C.A. in Detroit February 13, and at Town Hall, New York February 15. I shall like to get these rather important engagements in before I come to Haiti, if and when an invitation is extended. Will you try to arrange the dates accordingly?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-13-41

Dr. Mercer Cook
c/o U. S. Embassy
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Dr. Cook:

I received yesterday a letter from Bellegarde, a copy of which I enclose. I shall be glad to have your advice. I somehow feel that I ought not to write to President Lescot and virtually ask for an invitation. I have already strongly intimated to his friends the fact that if invited I would gladly come. It seems to me that the next movement should come from Haiti. What do you think? I should be glad to have your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old
Encl:

19-9-128

THE COOPER UNION
COOPER SQUARE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
DIVISION OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

HOUSTON PETERSON
HEAD OF THE DIVISION

FREE PUBLIC FORUM
EXTENSION COURSES
FOR ADULTS

September 7, 1943

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

During the coming season the Cooper Union Forum will devote a Friday evening course of fourteen meetings to the peoples and problems of Africa, probably under the general title of CONTINENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES. It is my privilege to arrange this program and I am most eager to have you give a lecture in the course, preferably on Friday evening, November 19, or Friday evening, November 26. We would want the lecture to be as vivid and concrete as possible with the emphasis on Africa rather than on America, although the entire series should shed great light on the American scene. It is most appropriate that these meetings should be held in the famous old hall of The Cooper Union, for it was here that Lincoln delivered one of his most important addresses in February, 1860. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes is as eager as I am that you will be able to be with us.

The usual lecture in our Forum takes from fifty to sixty minutes and is followed by a lively period of questions and comments from the floor. Our audience averages around a thousand and is certainly one of the most varied and stimulating in the country. In your case there would no doubt be a capacity house of some sixteen hundred. As there is no charge for admission to any of the Cooper Union activities, our budget for speakers is extremely modest; our standard fee is fifty dollars for a single lecture but we would also be able to pay twenty-five dollars toward your expenses. I realize that this amount is quite inadequate, both as to fee and travel but I am hoping that you would have to come up to New York for some other reason as well.

If you should not wish to give a full-length lecture, Dr. Stokes hopes that you will be able to join him and two or three others in a symposium, "Africa and the Atlantic Charter," on Friday evening, January 28, 1944. In this case

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19-9-127

we would be able to pay each speaker twenty-five dollars and the same amount towards your expenses.

Trusting that I have given you all the relevant details and that you will let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am

Very truly yours,

Houston Peterson

Houston Peterson

HP:LC

P.S. The enclosed programs from last season will give you some idea of our general interests. The great success of last spring's Friday course on THE PEOPLES AND PROBLEMS OF ASIA encouraged us to arrange a somewhat similiar series on Africa, which I believe will be a pioneer effort in the field of adult education - at least before such a large audience.

HP

Enclosures 2

19-9-126

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FREE PUBLIC FORUM
EXTENSION COURSES
FOR ADULTS

September 15, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
The Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please forgive me for troubling you on the phone this afternoon but a number of other dates in the program depended on when you could speak at The Cooper Union.

Now I have talked at length with Dr. Russell Potter, the Director of the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences. The week of November 26 was completely filled for him so we hope that you will approve of coming to New York some days earlier: to speak at Columbia on Monday evening, November 15, and at the Cooper Union on Friday evening, November 19. (In my original letter to you, I had proposed November 19 or 26 and later concluded that the twenty-sixth might be better; but I have returned to a preference for the nineteenth!)

In the lectures immediately preceding yours at the Cooper Union, Dr. Emory Ross will speak on "The Africa That Was and Is"; and Dr. Melville Herskovits will speak on "The Negro Past and the Negro Future." I wonder if we could put you down with the title of one of your fine chapters, "The Culture of Africa" - with you bringing it up to date in any way you see fit.

I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you and of introducing you to the large and stimulating Cooper Union audience.

Sincerely yours,

Houston Peterson

OK
Sept 20

Houston Peterson

HP:LC

19-9-125

THE COOPER UNION
COOPER SQUARE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
DIVISION OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

HOUSTON PETERSON
HEAD OF THE DIVISION

FREE PUBLIC FORUM
EXTENSION COURSES
FOR ADULTS

November 9, 1943

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Department of Sociology
The Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Just a word to say that we are looking forward eagerly to your lecture in the Cooper Union Forum on Friday evening, November 19.

The series is going splendidly.

I shall try to reach you by phone some time next week, after your lecture at the Columbia Institute.

Looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you,
I am

Very truly yours,
Houston Peterson

Houston Peterson

HP:LC

Algonquin 4-6300

Lectures
43

November 26, 1943

09-3-61

Mr. Houston Peterson
The Cooper Union
Cooper Square
New York, New York

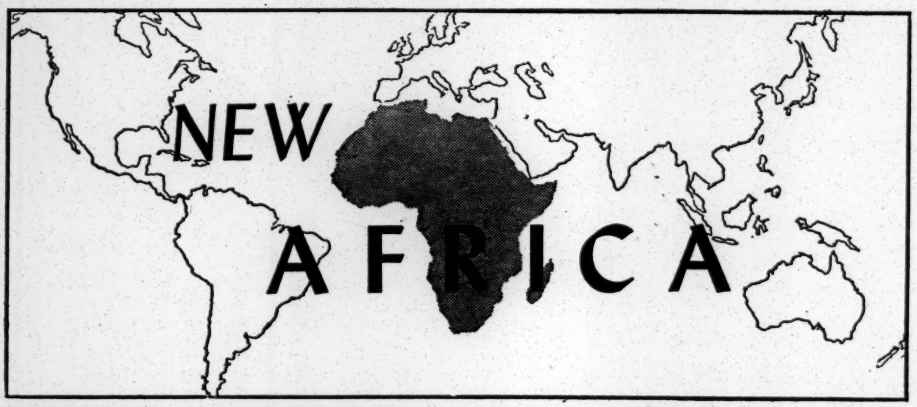
My dear Mr. Peterson:

I enjoyed the occasion at Cooper Union very much. I am having a photograph sent to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old



COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

Volume 2, No. 1 — 264 — August, 1943

PRESSURE ON COLONIAL OFFICE BRINGS ACTION

As the war progresses, the British Colonial Office finds itself called on more and more to re-define its policy, both current and post-war. The demands come from peoples in all sections of the empire, and from Conservatives as well as Laborites and Radicals in Parliament.

Although we have yet to hear of any colonial programs which indicate definite change in the government's attitude toward its dependencies, two recent announcements by Col. Oliver Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, do indicate some yielding to the demands for more democracy in colonial administration and for over-all collective planning for the future of the colonies.

The first announcement was of the granting of a new constitution to the municipality of Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, providing for a new Town Council of 13 members, 7 of whom will be elected. The other announcement was of plans for regional commissions which would enlist the advice of other interested nations in dealing with British colonial problems.

United Nations' Victory In Africa Points Way To People's Liberation

"The Africa war is over. Mussolini's African Empire and Corporal Hitler's strategy are alike exploded . . . One continent, at least, has been cleansed and purged forever from Fascist and Nazi tyranny."

The quotation is from Prime Minister Churchill's speech to Congress on his last visit to this country in May. The pronouncement has the characteristic Churchill oratorical flourish, but, unfortunately, it states only part of the facts.

Yes, the Africa war is over in the sense that axis *military* forces have been cleanly swept from that continent. The great significance of this victory is recognized by everyone as the prelude to the invasion of the European continent and the ultimate destruction of the enemy, our primary objective.

To say, however, that Africa "has been cleansed and purged forever from Fascist and Nazi tyrrany" is a different matter. For we have yet to settle with Vichy men and policies in parts of North and French West Africa, with pro-Nazi Boer elements in South Africa, and with Nazi agents in Southwest Africa, Mozambique and other areas. And we must have guarantees that Italy will not get back a single square mile of her former African empire.

Our guiding principle in this mopping up job must be President Roosevelt's declaration that *"We will have no truck with fascism in any way, in any shape or manner."*

But after this mopping-up job is done, can we say even then that the Africa war is won as long as domination of European over African, of powerful states over weaker peoples, continues? The answer to this question is of crucial importance to millions of others besides the Africans themselves who look to the Atlantic Charter as the beacon light of liberty.

As a consequence of our country's increasing influence in African affairs, we Americans must share the responsibility for seeing that the Africa war is finally and completely won.

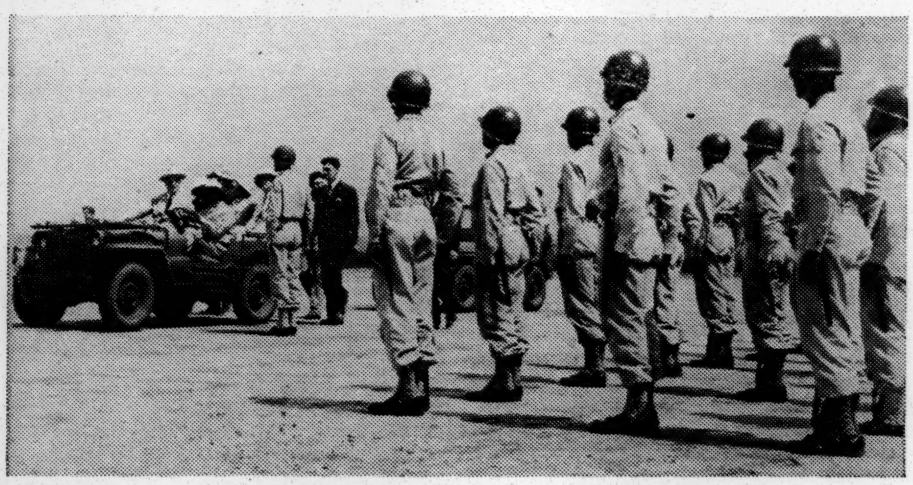
Haile Selassie Says to the World:

"Here in Ethiopia the news of Benito Mussolini's resignation was received with very great satisfaction . . .

"I have been asked if in the post war international criminal court Ethiopia will ask to be permitted to punish Mussolini. My reply is that however important it is that Mussolini should be punished, this is only the negative aspect of re-establishing the principles of international justice. Ethiopia is less interested in vengeance for the past than in justice for the future.

"It is much more important to Ethiopia to be given the opportunity to share the building and maintaining of international institutions which will prevent the rise of political bullies trampling on the rights of small nations."

(Addis Ababa, August 3, United Press Copyright)



Negro troops, the first American soldiers to arrive in West Africa during this war, are reviewed by President Edwin Barclay of Liberia and President Roosevelt during the latter's visit to Liberia early this year following the Casablanca Conference.

UNDERTAKE ORGANIZATION OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES

One immediate task of the Council on African Affairs is to organize for action in the interest of more democratic relations with Africa. It is only through such organized means that the American people can express their demands for a new day for the African people.

Under the splendid leadership of its Chairman, the Council has held a number of organizational meetings in various cities on the Pacific Coast, in the Middle West and in the South. The Executive Director and the Treasurer, as well as several of the Council Members, have also participated in these meetings.

The object of the gatherings held has been to organize Committees for the Council. The response from people attending these meetings was everywhere encouraging. It is our desire to translate that interest into effective action and we are now undertaking to do so.

Such committees can and will serve as educational centers for the community. They will also mobilize the sentiment of church people interested in seeing American interest in Africa used for the good of the people of that country as well as for the best international order.

Those cities where the Council is known will be hearing from us soon with regard to these objectives. In the early Fall we shall make organizational visits to a number of new places. The Council earnestly requests continued and extended cooperation.

CONSCRIPT LABOR CONDITIONS HURT AFRICA WAR EFFORT

An Allied Labor News dispatch of last month tells of the arrest of 12,000 Africans, many of them employed in war industries, in and near Johannesburgh, South Africa, in a period of ten days. This was a move to tighten the restrictions and penalties of the pass laws against African workers.

"Race Relations News" of South Africa discloses that up to the end of last October 14,000 natives of Kenya were conscripted for labor purposes, and 3,000 Nigerians were conscripted for a maximum term of 2 months, 4,500 for 4 months. Several hundred desertions and convictions for refusal to work were reported in both colonies. Minimum wages: 8s. to 10s. a month in Kenya; in Nigeria 5s. 6d. for a six-day task, or less when rations and fuel are provided.

These reports of labor conditions in East, West, and South Africa are *bad* news for the United Nations—*good* news for the axis. African labor *can* be a force for victory in this war. But the conditions reported mean disrupted war production, disaffection of the Africans, and loss of faith in the allied war-aims among peoples everywhere.

This must not be! The Council of Non-European Trade Unions and other labor and people's organizations in South Africa have demanded the abolition of the pass laws, poll tax, and other restrictions upon African labor. We in Britain and in America must add our voices to this appeal.

Officers of the Council on African Affairs

PAUL ROBESON, *Chairman*, WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN, *Vice Chairman*
EDITH C. FIELD, *Treasurer*, MAX YERGAN, *Executive Director*

Abolish Color Bar, British Labor Party Says

The 12,000 word statement of the British Labor Party's Post-War Policy for the African and Pacific Colonies, endorsed at its recent Conference, is a serious and detailed document meriting study by all who are concerned with Africa. Problems of administration, the color bar, economic development, labor, health, and public finance are, in the main, realistically dealt with.

Especially to be commended are proposals regarding the "color bar". "The object of this policy is to ensure by law, administrative action, and every other available means, that the Native is given a different and subordinate status, civil and social, from that of the Europeans."

The Labor Party demands that "color bar" laws and practices "be immediately abolished" in all territories subject to Parliament, and proposes eight comprehensive measures to be taken by all colonial govenments toward the same end "at the earliest possible moment after the war."

Two Weaknesses in Statement

Mention must be made of two basic weaknesses in this document. The first is the failure to make any distinction between the markedly different stages reached by Africans in the several colonies, and the characterization of them *all* as peoples who "for a considerable time to come . . . will not be ready for self-government."

The Nigerians, for example, certainly think differently. And they cannot be blamed for doubting the sincerity of promises of self-government the fulfillment of which is so indefinitely posponed.

The second weakness stems from the failure to acknowledge (a) that paternalistic colonial government, however liberal, must inevitably be administered in the interest of the European minority; and (b) that international colonial commissions and courts cannot guard against corrupt colonial government or against imperial rivalries *unless* the states from which the commissions and courts derive their authority are *themselves* dedicated to principles of democracy.

The result of these weaknesses, which reflect the tendency of the British Labor Party to lean too much toward Conservative political policy, is a somewhat naive and formalistic approach to several of the colonial problems.

American Labor's Responsibility

Notwithstanding such shortcomings, the British Labor Party is to be commended for having formulated this new forward-looking African policy. Upon not only British labor, but upon organized labor the world over, rests the primary responsibility for making the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms living realities to the peoples of the earth, after this war is won.

American labor must awaken to its responsibilities in the new world which is emerging. The relationship of the problems of African, Indian, and other "subject" peoples to the problems of American workers must be fully grasped and a statement of policy worked out accordingly. *We hope to see this done at the national conventions of organized labor in America next fall.*

At the same time, American labor must join the Anglo-Soviet Trade-Union Alliance and help cement a unity of purpose and action among the workers in all the United Nations. This is essential to the building of a new Africa and a new world.

WIN-THE-WAR POLICY UPHELD IN S. AFRICAN ELECTION

All the United Nations may rejoice with the progressive forces in South Africa who, through their United Front stand, were able to give the reactionary anti-war opposition a sound beating in the parliamentary election last month. There were 110 members supporting General Smuts' war policies returned as against 43 for the opposition—a majority of 67.

Four years ago it was by the slim margin of 13 votes out of 153 that the South African Parliament voted to take its stand with Britain against the fascist axis. The opposition forces have not only been openly anti-war and pro-fascist; they are also, as in the United States, lined up against the trade unions and against integration of the African and colored people in the war effort.

The present strong government majority should make possible much more rapid progress toward throwing South Africa's full strength into the fight, and this involves rescinding discriminatory legislation. The attitude of the South Africans on this point was expressed by the Indian leader, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, when he declared recently in Johannesburgh:

"It is our duty to force the hand of the Smuts government to carry out the maximum war effort by removing discrimination in regard to status, pay, and family allowances of non-European soldiers, disbandment of the C.A.C. (the recently established Colored Advisory Council, alleged to have segregation of the colored population as real purpose), abolition of the Poll Tax and pass laws, recognition of African trade unions under the Industrial Conciliation Act . . ."

Editorial

Millions of dollars worth of American war goods sent to Africa—tens of thousands of American soldiers on African soil! That is the measure of our country's new relation to the African continent and people. The purpose of this new relation is to defeat Hitler, of course, and that is the best possible reason for it.

The winning of the war is still our first great task, and to it all our energies must be devoted. As a part of the effort and as an inspiration for that effort, we shall, with the African people, think and plan and work for a new day for Africa.

The defeat of Hitlerism, the overthrow of Fascism and Nazi power offer the greatest possibility for a new day for Africa. The removal of axis forces from African soil is already the harbinger of that new day. The day itself can bring about the application of the Atlantic Charter to the life of the African people.

Mr. Summer Welles declared only a few weeks ago that one of the "cardinal principles" upon which any successful international organization must be based is

> *"The recognition—not merely in words, but in practice, as in the Western Hemisphere—of the principle of equal sovereignty of all states, whether great or small. And together with this, the establishment of the principle that the path must be prepared for the freedom and self-government of all peoples who desire their liberty, as soon as they are able to assume that right."*

Mr. Willkie and Vice-President Wallace have declared themselves in like manner. President Roosevelt has said that *"The Atlantic Charter applies not only to the part of the world that borders the Atlantic but to the whole world."* These are the possibilities which the victories now being won by the United Nations hold for 150,000,000 African people.

The people of the United Nations, America, Britain, China and the Soviet Union, as well as the Free French and other democratic peoples—they who are producing, fighting, and dying to win the war against Hitlerism—will build the new world. They must therefore envisage and establish the new Africa.

America is already in a strong position to effect changes for the better in Africa. As we go forward winning the war, our power for bringing democracy to Africa is daily becoming stronger. Not only American soldiers and goods are in Africa, but American lend-lease officials, American Economic Commissions, and other officials are stationed throughout the continent. And American influence in French, Belgium and Portugese possessions in Africa is far greater than ever before.

America's new relations to Africa are one of the important results already achieved by the war. The Council on African Affairs wants to see these new relations effective in creating an Africa free from the heavy handicap of undemocratic rule. Such an Africa is an absolutely necessary part of a United Nations world.

This is the perspective of the Council on African Affairs for winning the war and supporting plans for a new Africa. We believe we can count on millions of Americans to join us in this program.

FELIX EBOUE (*picture at left*), Negro Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, was not named among the membership of the French Committee of National Liberation. He certainly deserves a place on the Committee.

When all of the governors of the surrounding colonies in French Africa went pro-Vichy and sought to win over Eboue, he refused to yield. To General de Gaulle he dispatched a message, saying, "As between capitulation to the enemy and prosecution of the war, we of Chad elect to war."

The Chad region became the initial base in Africa for Free French operations. Eboue's troops helped to drive out the fascists both in Libya and North Africa. He has done more than any other Frenchman, next to de Gaulle, for the allied cause against fascism, says the French National Committee in New York.

said...

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, President, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.: "Inately, I am deeply interested in Africa. We realize that progress in one country should stimulate progress in another. The world is fast becoming a melting pot for races. It is, therefore, vitally important that some constructive action and thought be employed through which the people of Africa may have a chance for self improvement made possible by a closer relationship with us here in America."

★

FERDINAND C. SMITH, National Secretary, National Maritime Union, C.I.O.: "Africa to us in the United States is no longer a vast and distant continent shrouded in mystery. We have been brought close to that land and to its people by our common struggle against fascism, by our common aspirations for freedom, by the blood which the youth of our countries have shed on African soil . . . We Americans, and particularly we trade unionists, cannot forget that Africa's future is our future."

★

F. NWIA—KOFI NKRUMAH, President, African Students' Association of the United States and Canada: "This is a people's war of national liberation. Peace cannot be expected if half are to be free and half enslaved. Africa of yesterday is gone forever. The youth of today will build a new Africa . . ."

★

DR. HAROLD MOODY, President, London Missionary Society: "I suggest that all Christian forces in Britain and America should unite to prepare a bold plan for the liberation of Africa—educationally, economically, morally and spiritually."

★

WENDELL L. WILLKIE: "In Africa, in the Middle East, throughout the Arab world, as well as in China and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the colonial system. Whether we like it or not, this is true . . . the world is awake, at last, to the knowledge that the rule of people by other peoples is not freedom, and not what we must fight to preserve."

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W. A. HUNTON, *Editor*
WAtkins 9-7967

Children somewhere in Central Africa learn about the activity of the United Nations in the war for freedom, as represented in an OWI picture exhibit. "Ju-Ju" means "witch doctor magic". *OWI photo*

ETHIOPIAN-SOVIET RELATION HAILED BY THE COUNCIL

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union on July 1 was hailed by the Council on African Affairs as a "win-the-war step among the United Nations and an indication of new post-war influences in Ethiopia and the rest of Africa."

It will be recalled that it was the Soviet Union, through its representative Maxim Litvinoff, that spoke out vigorously in sopport of Haile Selassie's appeal to the League of Nations in 1935 to stop Mussolini's aggression against Ethiopia.

The significance of the new Ethiopia-Soviet relationship may be gleaned from the declaration of Premier Stalin on November 6, 1942 that "the program of action of the Anglo-Soviet American coalition" for winning the war must include, among other things, "abolition of racial exclusiveness; equality of nations and integrity of their territories; . . . the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes."

Also pertinent are the following words of Vice President Wallace: "Russia has probably gone further than any other nation in the world in practicing ethnic democracy. From the Russians we can learn much, for unfortunately the Anglo-Saxons have had an attitude toward other races which has made them exceedingly unpopular in many parts of the world."

SEVEN DATES IN THE HISTORY OF ETHIOPIA—

first victim of axis aggression and first axis-held country to be freed:

June 30, 1935—Haile Selassie appealed to the League of Nations to stop Italian aggression against his country, but in vain.

May, 1936—Fascists "conquered" Ethiopia. The Negus sought refuge in England.

May 5, 1941—Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa.

Nov. 27, 1941—The last Italian was driven from Ethiopian soil by British troops.

Oct. 9, 1942—Ethiopia became the 30th member of the United Nations.

Dec. 1, 1942—Ethiopia declared war on Italy, Germany, and Japan.

July 24, 1943—Exit Mussolini.

Review—

AFRICA: FACTS AND FORECASTS *by* ALBERT Q. MAISEL. Duell, Sloan & Pearce.

As the author says in his introduction, this book is intended as an up-to-date handbook on Africa. As such it is very good. The general reader can learn a great deal about the colonies, their administration, and their stake in this war as a result of the way in which the author has assembled within these 300 pages a considerable amount of information, presenting it in a clear, concise form.

The book is divided into three parts. The first section, which is somewhat unrelated to the main purpose of the book, reviews the military campaign in Africa and makes some conjectures about the future course of the war. The third section, the longest, presents the essential facts about the life, labor, land, and government of the peoples in each African territory and dependency.

"Africa and the Atlantic Charter," the second section, is the heart of the book, the most vitally important part. "The darkest thing about the Dark Continent," Mr. Maisel says, "is the record of its white invaders." He reviews the record from the slave trade down to the modern forced-labor system based on the poll tax, color bar and other forms of economic and social repression. He shows what little has been done to develop either the people or the country itself.

And there will be no change for the better "unless a new international policy breathes reality into the pledges of native development which have so freely been uttered and so poorly applied." This new policy, the basis of which is the Atlantic Charter, must provide for the economic development of Africa by the Africans themselves with international planned cooperation; and, parallel with this, it must provide for the political development of the African peoples through self-government and toward self-determination.

Edith C. Field

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
1123 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

P. L. & R. 562

Mr. Eugene Marshall,
5147

This is your News of Africa

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

Volume 2, No. 5 — 264 — Dec. 1943

GEN. SMUTS' SPEECH CRITICIZED AS REVIVING POWER POLITICS

Gen. Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and probably next in rank below Churchill and Eden in the British War Cabinet, has stirred up a storm of questions and protests in England by a speech, delivered Nov. 25, in which he proposed that in order to equalize Britain's power with the immense might of the United States and the Soviet Union, Britain should form a close working alliance with the "small democracies in Western Europe," whose way of life, outlook and future, he said, were "with Great Britain and the next world-wide British system."

Critics of the speech objected especially to Smuts' characterization of the Soviet Union as a colossus not only bestriding the continent of Europe but also dominating Asia. In painting this picture he gave a disparaging view of France's future as a Continental power and failed even to mention China, whose recognition as an equal among the Allied leaders was established at the recent Moscow and Cairo Conferences.

Paralleling the idea of a European federation, Smuts proposed with regard to the British Empire that centralizezd control in London be abandoned and that the Colonies be regrouped around the nearest Dominion. In Africa this would mean a federation of the Colonies under the dominaiton of the Union of South Africa, a plan long advocated by Smuts and fraught with great dangers for African welfare (see the editorial in **New Africa**, October issue).

Gen. Smuts may not visit the United States soon, as was expected. Nevertheless, democratic opinion can make itself heard even across the Atlantic. Americans must join with British liberals in challenging any sabotage against the United Nations or principles they have pledged.

Charter for a New World Order of Freedom

DECLARATION OF THE THREE POWERS

We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow . . .

We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command good will from the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations . . .

We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and in mind are dedicated, as our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance . . .

Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill

(Signed at Teheran, Dec. 1)

SOUTH AFRICANS DRAFT CHARTER OF RIGHTS

Marking one of the most representative conferences ever held in South Africa, some 220 leaders of labor, religious and other organizations met together at Johannesburg in October and implemented the drafting of a "Charter of Rights of the Native People of South Africa."

The Charter calls for government recognition of the Non-European trade unions, a minimum of £2 ($8.) per week for unskilled workers, abolition of all racial discrimination in industrial legislation, proportional representation of all tax-paying peoples and races in the legislatures, Constitutional provision for the eventual extension of the franchise to all adult persons, extension of the Unemployed Benefit Act to include all workers irrespective of race and color, and provision for adequate housing, medical, and educational services.

The conference, presided over by the Very Rev. W. A. Palmer, Dean of Johannesburg, took steps to circulate the Charter throughout South Africa, and also called upon trade unions and other groups in the United States and Britain to support the program and "help do away with the poverty and degregation in which Africans are forced to live."

NEGRO LEADERS, BAR ASS'N DEMAND END OF IMPERIALISM

The widely publicized statement, "A Declaration by Negro Voters," formulated and signed by leaders and representatives of 20 national organizzations, contains the following as the seventh point of its 1944 "political yardstick":

"We are concerned that this war bring to an end imperialism and colonial exploitation. We believe that political and economic democracy must displace the present system of exploitation in Africa, West Indies, India and all other colonial areas. We insist that all parties and candidates formulate a foreign policy which will resolutely and unequivocally oppose either perpetuation or extension of exploitation based upon "white superiority" or economic or political advantage to "white" nations at the expense of the two-thirds of the people of the earth who are brown, yellow, or black of skin."

The National Bar Association, meeting in Baltimore on Nov. 27, adopted a comprehensive resolution calling upon the President and State Department to "exert their maximum influence" toward enlisting all colonial peoples "as our *full and equal allies* in defeating the Fascist enemy, and as our *full and equal partners* in building peace and security for all."

All organizations and friends of democracy are urged to express their full endorsement of the Charter of Rights for South African Natives, and to insist that any prospective federation of the Union of South Africa with other African territories must subscribe to the provisions of the Charter of Rights and must also provide for due representation of the African people's interests through their own elected representatives. Address letters and resolutions to Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. (*Postage: air mail—60c per ½ ounce; steamer mail—5c for 1 ounce, 3c for each add.*)

OPEN ETHIOPIAN LEGATION; MINISTER ATTENDS UNRRA

The arrival of Minister-designate Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen and his staff in this country last month opened a new chapter in the relations between Ethiopia and the United States.

Following his attendance at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference in Atlantic City, where he represented his government, Blatta Ephrem returned with his staff to Washington, occupying Legation headquarters on Kalorama Road, Northwest. Upon President Roosevelt's return from abroad Blatta Ephrem will present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Ethiopia's representative here has had 15 years of diplomatic experience, having served as Consul-General at Paris, Legation Charge d'Affaires at London, on delegations to the League of Nations, and as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Blatta Ephrem's arrival calls to mind the fact that it is now a year since Ethiopia became eligible for Lend-Lease aid, following her declaration of war, Dec. 1, 1942, against the axis, and over four months have elapsed since the final agreement on mutual aid was signed August 9 by State Secretary Hull and Vice Minister of Finance Yilma Deressa. **And yet no aid has been sent from this country to Ethiopia, so far as is known.**

Ethiopia's repeated offers of readiness to give military and economic support to the Allied cause, provided she might receive the necessary aid to make this possible, stand unanswered. The public has a right to know who or what is standing in the way of Ethiopia's active support as an ally.

Ethiopian representation on the United Nations Commission on War Crimes is reported unwarranted on the ground that Italy's use of poison gas and other atrocities against Ethiopian soldiers and civilians occurred in "a different war" (i. e., prior to Sept., 1939). Be that as it may, the question still remains why Ethiopia is not represented on the Allied Italian Commission.

It is to be hoped and expected that the strengthening of diplomatic ties between Ethiopia and various members of the United Nations will aid in the solution of these problems.

UNTIMELY AND OUT-MODED, it seems to us, are the ideas expressed in the following excerpts (underscoring is ours) from two speeches delivered by ranking European statesmen last month:

Said the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul-Henri Spaak, speaking of the Congo as the material means at hand for Belgian post-war rehabilitation: "This was one of our essential jobs, to be able to keep, to be able to protect our colony! Our colony, conquered, acquired, by a magnificent effort of civilization, by the willing sacrifices of our colonials, who have made of the Belgian Congo one of the finest colonies in Africa. Our colony—the splendid result of Belgian labor!"

Said the British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax: "When I hear criticisms of the British Empire or Commonwealth, they nearly always seem to be criticisms of the past rather than of the present . . . we are where we are, not for our own profit but for the good of the governed."

MAX YERGAN ADDRESSES TORONTO CONFERENCE

Addressing the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Conference held in Toronto, Canada, last month in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union, Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Drector of the Council on African Affairs, contrasted Soviet democracy with the status of minority and colonial peoples elsewhere throughout the world.

"In the building of post-war democracy, security and peace," he said, "it is necessary for the United Nations to accomplish on a world-wide scale precisely the kind of democratic association of free peoples which characterizes the Soviet Union."

In the panel discussion on the national question in the Soviet Union, considerable interest was evinced in the future of Africa, and several speakers affirmed that Britain's colonial policy must be revised in terms of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the progressive declarations of Roosevelt, Stalin and other spokesmen for democracy.

Members of an American military delegation in Conference with His Honor, Emperor Haile Selassie, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *(O.W.I. Photo)*

ROBESON, JUDD, WILLKIE STRESS COLONIAL FREEDOM AT HERALD-TRIBUNE MEETING

The 12th N. Y. Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems, held in New York last month, heard Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, Dr. Walter H. Judd, Congressional Representative from Minnesota, and Wendell L. Willkie emphasize the need for due attention to the stake of colonial peoples in this war.

After dealing with the status and outlook of the American Negro and his awareness of the full meaning of victory over Fascism, Mr. Robeson pointed out that "In other continents and in the islands of the Caribbean and Pacific, black, brown and yellow peoples are likewise alert to the issues of this war.

"The great majority of these peoples, especially in Africa, are on the sidelines of the war . . . Their participation *now* in the United Nations' war effort—just as in the case of the American Negro—is the measure of the kind of victory and the kind of peace that is in store for them."

Dr. Judd, speaking on our relations with China, declared: "The peoples of the world are on the move. We cannot hold them back. We cannot drive them. We cannot buy them. What, then, can we do? We can join them; yes, we can lead them—if it be on a basis not of superior and inferior but of working together for the security of all as the true way to promote the security of each."

Future world peace, Mr. Wilkie said, must be built upon a structure of freedom which includes "the peoples now living in mandates and colonies—of whatever nation."

COL. STANLEY IN W. AFRICA HEARD PROGRESSIVE DEMANDS

The visit of Col. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for Colonies, to British West and East Africa last September, marking the first time in history such an event has occurred, reflects the British government's increasing concern with colonial problems—a concern, however, which has not yet resulted in any fundamental changes of policy.

During his brief stay in Nigeria, Col. Stanley took time out from official welcomes and social affairs to meet with and listen to delegations from various people's organizations. In one morning in Lagos, for example, he had a series of twenty minute appointments with the Nigeria Youth Movement, Nigeria Civil Service Union, Association of West African Merchants, the Trade Union Congress, and the Nigeria Union of Teachers.

The deputation from the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria included such demands as nationalization of important industries and important services, additional industrial production—particularly to process Nigeria's own agricultural products, increased opportunities for training in skilled crafts, better housing and health facilities, and equalization of women's wages.

Col. Stanley "as a Conservative" expressed preference for private enterprise over nationalization, but agreed in principle with most of the other demands.

It is significant that in the conference with Lagos press representatives, the Secretary for Colonies took the opportunity to condemn the plan of international control of colonies as inefficient, and to reiterate the proposal made last summer in Commons for Regional Commissions to function in a cooperative and consultative capacity but with each colonial government retaining complete control of its own administration.

Editorial

AN ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTIC of a war for democratic objectives, such as is now being waged, is that it stimulates and crystalizes the aspirations of nations and peoples everywhere for freedom. The new position of China, the Arab movement, the struggle of Indian, African and other colonial peoples for self-government, and the campaigns of Negro, Jewish and other minority groups against discrimination right here at home are all part of the same pattern.

Some of these popular aspirations have received more attention than others. A good deal has been written recently in the general press about Arab unity, but little or nothing has been heard about the parallel demand for African unity in West Africa and other sections of the continent. One Arab leader states: "We want our complete independence. We want union with all Arab countries because there exists between all Arab nations links of blood, language and culture which bind us together and because we all have the same aim." African leaders are saying the same thing. For Arab and African the issue is the same: **the right of self-determination.**

FOR A PERIOD OF THREE WEEKS last month, during the crisis precipitated by French efforts to maintain mandate control over Lebanon and block that country's move toward realizing its twice-promised sovereignity and independence, the question of self-determination for colonial peoples commanded world notice.

As the result of a skillful tactical retreat engineered by General Catroux, acting for the De Gaulle government, the crisis has abated, but the fundamental issues yet remain to be resolved. It was these issues rather than the importance of little Lebanon itself which brought her problems into front page prominence. A glance at these issues is helpful in understanding imperialist rivalries and the conflict between imperialist and self-determination interests in Africa.

LEBANON, hardly distinguishable on most maps, is a small area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. With Palestine, just below it, Lebanon was originally a part of Syria and under Turkish dominion. As a consequence of Arab participation on the side of the Allies against Turkey in World War I, the British promised to recognize Arab unity and independence after the war. Instead, however, the League of Nations gave France a mandate over Lebanon and Syria, while Palestine along with Iraq went under a British mandate. The French Popular Front Government in 1936 and the Free French in 1941 promised an end of the mandate regime. Although the promises have not been formally honored, the Lebanese and Syrians are taking the French at their word.

There is considerable Arab-French friction in North Africa as well as the Middle East; thus Arab aspirations for unity and independence represent a threat to the future of French empire. As in the case of Arab-Jewish friction in Palestine, the British are on the side of the Arabs. This policy is dictated by several considerations, not the least of which is the profitable oil concessions which the British, along with American companies, enjoy from the Arab potentates.

WHAT IS THE LESSON to be drawn from this history? Simply this: that if we are to adhere to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and other pronouncements of the United Nations, the democratic aspirations of the Arab, India, African and other colonial peoples must be neither frustrated nor exploited. A new world can only be built on the structure of democratic relations among all peoples. There is quiet momentarily in Lebanon and Syria, but the dangers that still smolder there and throughout the colonial world will remain until the issue of self-determination for all dependent peoples has been frankly faced and met.

The Council on African Affairs is in full agreement with the position stated by Mortimer Hays, Executive Chairman of the Committee for a Democratic Foreign Policy, in a letter to the New York *Times* on November 17. He writes:

> *"The Lebanon crisis cannot be resolved by the arbitrary action of France and Britain, either in concert or in conflict, but by the machinery of the United Nations. We must have a set of basic principles for the settlement of the general colonial problems. France has her Lebanon, but Britain has her India."*

And—may we add—Britain has her Africa, too.

For Arabs, Africans and all other peoples the Cairo and Teheran Conferences are welcome evidence that a new world can and will be built.

News Notes

SOUTH AFRICA HAS BANNED the July 5 issue of *Life* magazine showing pictures of the Detroit riot. The action was announced by the Interior Ministry three months after the magazine was received and distributed.

★

THE EPISCOPAL SYNOD of the Church of the Province of South Africa, in a statement issued in October, condemned color prejudice in South Africa as "cruel, wasteful and dangerous."

★

THE COLONIAL OFFICE in London has appointed an Advisory Committee on Economics. Remarking on the personnel of the Committee, a writer in *Empire* notes that no African was included and makes the following observation: "We have been told so much of the desire to develop the colonies in the interest of their own people . . . It is extraordinary to think of rubber magnates, representatives of the British export trade, British 'big business' and British finance, being called in to weigh down a Committee designed, we presume, to implement these statements of policy."

★

HERBERT MORRISON, British Home Minister, at present under fire from the British public for releasing Sir Oswald Mosely and several other leaders of the British Fascist movement from jail, recently made a speech in defense of the Empire. Scoffing at critics of imperial policy he argued that empire no longer means domination, but rather enlightened, disinterested "trusteeship," and asserted that every British-ruled community capable of self-government had received it.

★

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION has been manifested in some of the motion picture theatres in Nigeria. At Kano only lower-priced seats are available to Africans, and at Kaduna separate nights are set aside for whites and Negroes to attend. The West African *Pilot* has undertaken an editorial campaign against these practices.

CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE:
The Council has taken new Headquarters.
The new address and telephone are given in the subscription box below.

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23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

W. A. HUNTON, *Editor*
MUrray Hill 4-6140

L

Members of the Troupes Speciales (Home Guard) of Syria and Lebanon, scene of Arab-French conflict. British officers dining with the Emir Farazi. (*British Official Photo*)

S. AFRICAN GOLD INDUSTRY HINDERS INDIA AID AND WAR

PM's correspondent, I. F. Stone, reports that "While 'no shipping available' is the British Government's answer to proposed Canadian and Australian food shipments to India's starving millions, several hundred thousand tons of shipping are being used annually to maintain South African gold-mining, a British-dominated luxury industry, at higher that pre-war levels.

"U. S. Government agencies are now under pressure not merely to continue these shipments but to lift restrictions on the export of gold mining machinery to South Africa."

In answer to the argument that gold mining is South Africa's greatest industry and its shut-down would curtail that country's war efforts, Mr. Stone rightly states that shifts to other production would benefit rather than hurt the majority of the population, adding that "South Africa's participation in the war is very limited in any event."

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authorities. From the earliest days of the revolution they have sought to realize the principle, so dear to our own Colonial Office, of covering local expenditure from local resources. But they saw, what our own Colonial Office has been tardy in seeing, that to apply such a principle indiscriminately over a country so unevenly developed as the U.S.S.R. of twenty years ago would merely perpetuate the backwardness of the backward areas.

That is why, from the first, they gave the backward areas special assistance from federal funds. The basis of the Five Year Plan has been the even spreading of industrialization and mechanization, in order that all parts of the country and all racial groups might enjoy equal shares in the productivity of the whole. No doubt at the outset of the planning era that involved a high degree of financial centralization. But for a number of years now the Soviets have been moving steadily in the other direction.

Such, in very general terms, is an outline of some of the principles and methods which the Soviet people have been applying in their attempt to set up on their own feet, as self-reliant and autonomous states, those areas which, only fifteen years ago, were at least as backward as some of the British Colonies are today.

HOW THE U.S.S.R. AIDS ITS BACKWARD PEOPLES

(*This is the second and concluding installment of the summary of a lecture given by* **Leonard Barnes**, *British author and member of the Council on African Affairs. The summary is reprinted from "Empire." The value of Sovet experience in relation to Africa is made evident here*).

The heart of the country's economic life is in the Soviet State Planning Commission. Through this Commission, continuous discussion of the country's economic plan is carried on and through this discussion there is spread throughout the population an intimate sense of association in a vast, coordinated, nationwide, constructive endeavour . . . There exists a feeling of comradeship between local Soviets and the Central authorities to which we in this country —and certainly authorities in the Empire—are strangers: a sense of being engaged, jointly and at full stretch, upon a common task.

The Communist Party, unitary, disciplined, ubiquitous, is in a unique position to play on such a sense of common efort. In no corner of the country, does it fail to guide, stimulate, persuade, and if necessary, to coerce . . . The Party is an organization of special service troops trained to carry out certain tasks of engineering in the social field. It is a non-hereditary aristocracy of political labour chosen purely on merit from every race and culture in the Soviet Union, and including representatives from every village and every factory. It is a unifying influence of the first importance. Without it, Soviet society would resemble not an army on the march, but random pedestrian traffic jostling to and fro in the street.

In a not dissimilar way, the Red Army reinforces the unifying influence of the Party . . . Since the Revolution, every Soviet village must have received, on the average, nearly a hundred of these returned ex-soldiers. Young men in their early twenties, with cultural roots still deep in village life, but modernized in outlook by training and new experience, make up a powerful missionary body, transforming what Lenin used to call "the idiocy of village life" . . .

Financing Development

How is the development of backward areas of the Soviet Union financed? Capital has been supplied by the system of interlocking budgets of the local authorities at the different levels of the Soviet hierarchy . . . Each local authority passes on its deficit to the authority above it. All the deficits are eventually concentrated in the budget of the U.S.S.R. . . . We may think of the Union budget as the reservoir from which capital can flow out from the center to the circumference and be led into the places where it is most needed . . .

It is already clear that the Soviet policy is to widen the financial autonomy of local

(*Continued at left*)

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

P. L. & R. 562

This is your News of Africa

Newton Center

Request for information

781 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts.

1943

Dear Dr.DuBois:

I made several contributions to your "Brownie Magazine" I am wondering if there is a possibility of my securing copies of these contributions. Do you have a file of these issues? Perhaps you could trust me with them. You could send them to me by registered mail and I would return them by the same method. However if you did not feel that this ~~was~~ is possible, perhaps you would be kind enough to have copies of these stories made. You could let me know what the cost would be.

I hope you remember me. I was in the N.A.A.C.P. Office for nearly five years. I now have a young lady five foot seven inches tall and son, six feet, towering over me in more ways than one. My son, Horace, has outstanding writing ability and I hope will make use of it.

I remember my first discovery of the Crisis magazine and how scornful I was of the people of my acquaintance who had never heard of it, and teachers who had never made us acquainted with it. I lived in Tennessee as a child.

With every good wish for your continued health and happiness---if you are able to find any today, I am

Always sincerely yours,

Augusta B. Courtney
(Augusta Bird)

22-961

781 Commonwealth Avenue
Newton Center, Mass.
April 29th, 1943.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A few weeks ago I wrote you in regard to a file of 'The Brownie Magazine' which your office published about twenty years ago. I made several contributions to this magazine and I would like very much to get a copy of one of the stories in particular. However, if there is no record of these issues I would be very grateful if you would write and tell me so.

I do hope this is not asking too much of you, for I know your time is very much taken up.

Sincerely yours,

Augusta Courtney

19-6-28

26 May 1943

My dear Mrs. Courtney:

I hope you will pardon me being so long in answering your two letters but I have been very much rushed with work. I have a file of the Brownie Books and I think there is a file in the office of the CRISIS in New York. I would not like to trust my file to the mails in these parlous times; but I would be glad to have anything copied from the file and sent you charging you simply the cost of copying.

I remember you with pleasure and I am glad to hear from you again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Augusta B. Courtney
781 Commonwealth Avenue
Newton Center
Boston, Massachusetts

12-9-61

Request for information

Boys Training School
Milledgeville, Georgia
March 16, 1943

19-6-13

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please send me, if available a copy of the newspaper article which you wrote entitled - The Negro Press: Pro and Con.

May success and good health be yours in years to come, I am

Yours very truly,
Jackson C. Crawford

24 March 1943

41-9-91

My dear Sir:

My comments on the Negro press were published in two issues of the Chicago DEFENDER. Please write them for copies.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Jackson C. Crawford
Boys Training School
Milledgeville, Georgia

Lectures
13

1139 West Ave.
Crogman High Evening School
Atlanta, Georgia
November 10, 1943

19-3-41

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Head of Soc. Dept.

Dear Sir:

The faculty of Crogman High Evening School sponsors every year some type of civic program in order to create an interest among the citizens of Atlanta.

This program, which is to be held December 10, 1943, will be at one of the outstanding churches of the city. The discussion will be in the form of a panel, "The American Negro in a Post-War World."

We are extending invitations to Dr. Ira D. Reid, Dr. W. H. Borders, Mr. Ralph McGill, and you. Our reasons for asking you persons are; you are outstanding interacial figures, and authorities on this particular subject.

We are asking you to discuss this phase-- "What Can the Darker Races of the World Expect in the Post-War World. Especially the Negro." We feel confident that you will be able to bring the citizens of Atlanta some valuable information that will aid them to adjust themselves in any eventuality.

As our program is scheduled in the near future, we are looking to hear from you immediately so that we shall be able to complete our plans.

Very truly yours,

M. J. White

M. J. White, Principal

W:gj

Lecture
43

19-3-42

November 26, 1943

Mr. M. J. White
1139 West Avenue
Crogman High Evening School
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. White

Your letter of November 10, found me in New York, whence I have just returned. I regret to say it will be impossible for me to serve you December 10, on account of the accumulation of work during my absence.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Countee Cullen]

435 Convent Ave.
New York, N.Y.
Dec. 27, 1943

19-38-418

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Let me add my word of congratulation to the many you must be receiving on your election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In honoring you the Institute has honored itself.

Yours sincerely,

Countee Cullen

20 January 1943

My dear Mrs. Curtis:

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in the Middlewest in February. He would be glad to come to St. Louis if it could be arranged. I am enclosing a circular and would be glad to correspond with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

19-10

Mrs. Mabel Byrd Curtis
4459 Enright Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

December 13, 1943

Mr. W. P. Dabney
238 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

19-6-184

Dear Dabney:

Thank you very much for the copy of the issue of the Union for November 25. I enjoyed very much your account of my lecture in Cincinnati. You ought to have a number of these reminiscense collected and put in a book. They would gain a wide circle of readers.

I have been hoping to visit you several times as I have passed through Cincinnati but I did not have time to stop and train service is so bad I hurried on. Nevertheless I am not giving up hope.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

29 March 1943

19-9-194

My dear Madam:

I am late in answering your kind letter of December 26. I am enclosing a photograph and thank you very much for your interest in my work and that of other Negro writers. You will find my biography in DUSK OF DAWN published by Harcourt, Brace and Company.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Valida Hassan Davila
2634½ Pine Place
So. Gate, California

[Allison Davis]

The University of Chicago

The Department of Education

Burke

April 11, 1943

19-9-186

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor of Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A list of the minimum readings suggested for students of Anthropology at the University of Chicago may be obtained by writing to the University of Chicago Bookstore for a copy of the Department of Anthropology Syllabus. The price is forty cents plus postage. This syllabus contains suggested readings at the level of the A.B.,A.M., and Ph.D.. It is not a complete list of readings, however.

In order to cover the field adequately, one would need to compile a bibliography for each of the ethnographic areas of the world. If the individual whom you have in mind starts with a few important recent books in each area, he can compile from their bibliographies a satisfactory bibliography of the more recent titles. Such a bibliography would deal only with ethnology and social anthropology. For archaeology, linguistics, and physical anthropology, he should go to the book reviews in leading anthropological and archaeological journals. He should start with: The American Anthropolist, The American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Africa, Oceania, The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and Man. At Chicago, there is a blanket requirement for contemporary titles; the Ph.D. reading exam covers all the divisions of Anthropology for the past ten years.

I was happy to have my expression of pleasure in reading Phylon used. I meant it quite sincerely. It seems evident enough that you and Just are our scholars of international reputation and view.

Sincerely yours,

Allison Davis

Allison Davis

19-9-20

8 January 1943

My dear Davis:

I can speak in Cleveland in February but the exact date will depend on engagements in New York and Buffalo. May I ask if the lecture would have to be on Sunday? It would be easier for me to fit it in if it could come on a week day. My charge would be fifty dollars. Please let me hear from you or from the organization which wishes me to come.

I would be glad if you would send me any addresses of white organizations that I could make contact with.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

19-9-21

January 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with your letter of January 8th, I submit the following organizations: Foreign Affairs Council, Society for Savings Building; Western Reserve University, McBride Lecture Course; The National Bronze & Aluminum Company, Union Commerce Building; The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Union Commerce Building; The Euclid Avenue Temple, 8206 Euclid Avenue; The Temple, Ansel Road and East 105th Street.

All except one of these organizations have a Forum program, although I feel their schedule is made up sometime in advance and I do not know whether they have any open dates. The other, The National Bronze & Aluminum Company, I am suggesting because they have about 60% of colored employees and might sponsor an address primarily, but not solely, for their own employees for the purpose of stimulating morale and efficiency. If you write them I suggest that it be with this idea in view.

Sincerely yours

Harry E. Davis

Harry E. Davis

jm

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

18-6-22

January 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of January 8th, I would advise that the St. James Forum still desires you to appear on its program. The terms mentioned are satisfactory. However, the Forum meets only on Sunday afternoons at 4:00 P.M. and I do not think it could take any other than a Sunday date.

I am referring this matter to the President of the Forum, Mr. A. J. Cunningham, 2217 East 79th Street, Cleveland, Ohio to complete arrangements as to time.

I trust this matter can be worked out satisfactorily.

Sincerely yours

Harry E. Davis

Harry E. Davis

jm

19-9-24

President
ANDREW J. CUNNINGHAM

Secretary
WYLLIA MARIE ALLEN

Assistant Secretary
MILDRED SMITH

Treasurer
MOSES NEWSOME

TELEPHONE CEDAR 3562

Ye shall know the truth and
the truth shall make you free

Executive Director
JOSEPH GOMEZ

St. James Literary Forum
Organized April, 1927
8401 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

202 Engineers Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio
January 18, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am directed by the Forum to enter your name on our program for Sunday, February 14, 1943, at 4:00 P.M. on the subject announced in your circular. The terms ($75.00) are agreeable, although we regret that the engagement could not fit in with your calendar.

Mrs. Davis and I will be glad to have you as our guest as usual. Please let me know at the earliest possible time when you will arrive in Cleveland.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Davis

jm

19-9-25

20 January 1943

My dear Davis:

This confirms my engagement to speak for the St. James Forum, Sunday, February fourteenth at four p. m. The fee covering all expenses to be seventy-five dollars.

I will let you and Mrs. Davis know as early as possible just when I am arriving.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

19-9-26

Lectures

February 3, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been working with our Foreign Affairs Council for an engagement and I believe that you will hear from them at or near the time you receive this letter. They will want an engagement for Monday, February 15th, which is the day after your St. James engagement.

I hope your schedule is so arranged that this will fit into it.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Davis

Harry E. Davis

jm

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 6, 1943

Mr. Harry E. Davis
Attorney-At-Law
202-206 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Davis,

I would be glad to speak Monday, February 15th. I have not heard yet from the Council, but await their letter. They can write here or to Atlanta.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

19-9-39

Lectures

February 8, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
125th St. & Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Referring to your letter of the 6th, Dr. Emeny, Director of the Foreign Affairs Council advised me that he had talked with you over the telephone and definitely engaged you for Monday, February 15th at 5:00 P.M. I presume this concludes the matter.

Very truly yours

Harry E. Davis

jm

19-9-30

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 9, 1943

Mr. Harry E. Davis
203 Engineer's Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Davis;

I heard from the Foreign Policy Association and am going to speak for them the 15th. Thank you.

I am planning to arrive at 7:50 A.M., Sunday, February 14th on the B & O from Philadelphia. Will you rush me a letter in care of the State Teachers College, Cheney, Pa., (where I speak February 12th) and let me know your house number and whether I get off at the terminal or before.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

Lectures

February 10, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o State Teachers College
Cheney, Pa

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Referring to your letter of the 9th inst. You will have to get off at the Union Terminal as the B. & O. has no suburban station. My house number is 1050 East 98th Street - telephone PO. 0335. We are looking forward to your visit Sunday.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Davis

Harry E. Davis

jm

19-9-3

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19-9-31

5 March 1943

My dear Mr. Davis:

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity of speaking in Cleveland both at the Forum and at the Foreign Affairs Council.

Also let me thank Mrs. Davis for her hospitality and tell her that I had a curious experience with a large tasty apple on her dining room table. As I came down in the misty morning and arranged the lunch the apple fell in the box and got wedged in so tightly that I could not get it out without keeping the cab waiting. Tell her if she will send me an itemized bill for that apple, I shall be gald to remit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland

4 June 1943

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Davis:

A teacher at Spelman College, Mrs. Naomi Maise, is going to be in Cleveland next year as a student at the Western Reserve School of Social Work. She has a scholarship there. I am giving her a letter of Introduction to you because I know she will be rather lonesome. She is a nice person, not particularly intellectual but a good singer and teacher of voice and plays the piano. She has been married but she and her husband did not agree and are not together. I think you will find her a woman of excellent character and good company. Please do anything for her you can.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-180

Attorney and Mrs. Harry E. Davis
1050 East 98th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

4 June 1943

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Davis:

This will introduce to you Mrs. Naomi Maise who has been for many years a teacher of music at Spelman College and is now at the Western Reserve School of Social Work. I shall appreciate any courtesies you may offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney and Mrs. Harry E. Davis
1050 East 98th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

December 6, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

281-6-61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am inquiring when you will go on your annual lecture tour during the 1944 season and if you will be in the vicinity of Cleveland on any of your engagements. The St. James Forum is working on its 1944 schedule and I am certain they will be glad to have you again if it can be worked out harmoniously.

May I hear from you promptly.

Very truly yours

Harry E. Davis

Harry E. Davis

jm

December 13, 1943

19-9-181

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202-306 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

My dear Mr. Davis:

The Cleveland City Club on their own initiative invited me to speak for them February 12, and consquently I raised my fee to $125 which they accepted. Then the Detroit Colored Y. M. C. A. want me on the 13.

I am afraid that these engagements are going to make it impossible for me to speak for the Saint James Forum, since I cannot either stay over another week of come a week earlier. I am sorry I cannot serve you. My best regards to you and Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:cld

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

December 17, 1943

19-9-183

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of the 13th and regret that your engagements apparently preclude speaking before the St. James Forum. However, if for any reason your plans should be altered from those indicated, please advise.

Sincerely yours,

Harry E. Davis

jm

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

27 December 1943

19-11-8

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Davis and I are gratified to know that The National Institute of Arts and Letters has accepted you as a member of its distinguished body.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[de Freitas]

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity

DR. JULIUS C. HINES
PRESIDENT
430 QUINCY STREET

IRA L. GIBBONS
VICE PRESIDENT
435 GRAND AVENUE

DONALD J. MENDEZ
SECRETARY-TREASURER
599 MACON STREET

PERCY DE FREITAS
RECORDING SECRETARY
485 FRANKLIN AVENUE

REV. W. B. M. SCOTT
CHAPLAIN
323 REID AVENUE

DR. GERALD EDWARDS
PARLIAMENTARIAN
1390 DEAN STREET

KAPPA BETA SIGMA CHAPTER
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

July 15, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Phylon
Atlanta, Ga.

19-9-195-

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As a subscriber of Phylon, and one who greatly admires and respects the scholastic integrety of the staff and contributors to this august journal, I am faced with a problem which I believe you can clarify for me at this time.

The supplement to Phylon, Second Quarter, 1943. Vol.IV,No.2 carried a written account of four broadcasts: Freedom in the Modern World. Desiring to know more about Egyptian history and the part that black Pharoahs and Queens played in the hey-day of Egyptian glory, I visited the Brooklyn Museum, which houses the Wilbur (Egyptian Collection) Library, in an effort find further information in regard to the characters which you mentioned in your broadcast: Africa and World Freedom.

Among the historical characters which I sought to learn more about are: black Nefertari; Ashmes; Tirhakah; and any of the black Queens, Candaces. The librarian produced some prints of Tirhakah from a French publication. The Negroid characteristics were quite apparent. There were no available(?) prints of black Nefertari, and here is the denouement. Upon asking me where did I get my information, I immediately handed to the librarian the supplement mentioned in paragraph two above. At once her remark was that you are not an Egyptologist. My reply to her was that you are a scholar of note for whom I had the greatest of respect and therefore, I am inclined to accept what you had to regarding black Nefertari.

There was a gentleman in the library at the time, whom I learned later was an Egyptologist, and upon the librarian's questioning in regard to Nefertari, his reply was that the reason that Nefertari is represented as black is because she typified the dead. I remained intransigent in regard to your statement as to the blackness of Nefertari. This apparent intention on the part of white people to discount the black man of having contributed nothing to civilization, or having had a diginified past is indeed disconcerting to say the least.

Ans
Aug 3

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity

DR. JULIUS C. HINES
PRESIDENT
430 QUINCY STREET

IRA L. GIBBONS
VICE PRESIDENT
435 GRAND AVENUE

DONALD J. MENDEZ
SECRETARY-TREASURER
599 MACON STREET

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REV. W. B. M. SCOTT
CHAPLAIN
323 REID AVENUE

DR. GERALD EDWARDS
PARLIAMENTARIAN
1390 DEAN STREET

KAPPA BETA SIGMA CHAPTER
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

July 15, 1943

I pointed out, the librarian in a copy of Early Egyptian History for the Young, Keary, A. 1863 - London and Cambridge- page 153, "Ames had a black queen Nofri-are. She was an Ethiopian..." Her remark to this statement was that the book in question was rather old, and that not very much was known about Egyptian history at that time (1863).

19-6-61

Since I could find no prints in reference to the characters which you mentioned in your broadcast, I thought that I would get in touch with you and solicit your kind assistance in sending me a list of some source material onEgyptian history with special reference to the part played by the black Pharoahs and Queens of antiquity.

Is Breasted (History of Civilization) wholly correct in his statement of the black and yellow races when he states page 113 (Ibid)? "We may then exclude both of these external races - the straight-haired, round-headed, yellow-skinned Mongoloids on the east, and the wooly-haired, long-headed, dark-skinned Negroids on the south - from any share in the origins or subsequent development of civilization." In the light of this statement from one, who is considered an Egyptologist, one might be attempted to accept Breasted's remark as truth if there was not an innermost desire to seek for truth in less prejudiced quarters.

I would appreciate a reply from you at your convenience and trust that I have not been unduly encroaching upon your most valuable time.

A Phylon Egyptian number should prove of unusual interest to your readers.

Thanking you in advance

I am

Yours truly,

Percy De Freitas

[Delaware-State College for Colored Students]

STATE COLLEGE FOR COLORED STUDENTS
DOVER, DELAWARE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 10, 1943

Dr. W; E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga..

19-10-34

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you please inform Prof. A. H. Gordon, Professor of History and Economics in this institution, of the present status of the Sociological Studies Project in Land Grant institutions.

I regret that I was unable to attend the recent meeting in Chicago.

Yours very truly,

H. D. Gregg, President

HDG;B

HEADQUARTERS
306TH AVIATION SQUADRON
ROBINS FIELD

Soldiers

Warner Robins, Georgia.
November 30,1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will always be an asset to the Negro race and will go down in Negro history as one of the greatest worriors for the rights of the Negro. You have been doing your part for a long time and your works will like on and on. I know that you would like for your works to go on and on too. I know that there are many things that you would have liked to do but because of insufficent help you couldn't get the program over. We the young men will have to take over where you and others leave off, But we will have to be trained for the work. I have chose to devote my life to trying to do something for my race but I will need advice and help.

I am hard at work studing Negro history and included in those books are some of your books. I would appreciate it very much if you will give me advide as to which books that I should study. When I am in Atlanta I would like to visit and talk with you in order to learn from you ways and means of studying the Negro.

A few soldiers and I are mapping out a program for after the war that might help the Negro to find himself. We understand that what the Negro needs most is an understanding of himself. We know that the Negro will never adjust himself unless he has Self-knowledge. I would like to get some advice from you concerning the program. If I may talk to you some time personally I would appreciate it very much.

Yours Sincerely,
Pvt. Elbert A. Dennis.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
(COLORADO SEMINARY)
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DENVER, COLORADO

EDWARD J. ALLEN
DEAN

May 11, 1943

Request for recommendation

19-6-37

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

Mr. Ossip K. Flechtheim has applied for a position with us in political science or Modern European History, or as a teacher of German or Russian. I should appreciate it if you would give me information concerning Mr. Flechtheim.

I should be interested in statements concerning his character, personality, ability to work well with others, the quality of his scholarship, and his capacity as a teacher. In your judgement, would he be a desirable person to train men for the military government in occupied territories?

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Allen

Edward J. Allen

EJA/b

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
(COLORADO SEMINARY)
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DENVER, COLORADO

EDWARD J. ALLEN
DEAN

May 25, 1943

19-6-33

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 18th regarding Dr. Ossip K. Flechtheim. We appreciate your giving us this information.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Allen

Edward J. Allen

EJA/b

[University of Denver]

Copy

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 18, 1943

19-6-32

My dear Mr. Allen:

I have known Mr. Ossip K. Flechtheim quite well during the two ~~or more~~ years that he has been wi with us. I have a very high opinion of him, Personally he is well-bred -- almost shy; introspective, studious and quiet. He is atorough scolar and an omnivorpous reader. He is a type of the German professor of the Nineteenth Century, without his dogmatism and aggression. If the administration here had good sense, in my humble opinion they would never let Mr. Flechtheim go, His knowledge of politica science is broad and he is at home in German and Russian lit erature. Mrs Flechtheim, the young wife whom he married las last year is a modest girl with a sense of humor, who easil fitted into university life. She can do secretarial work.

Very sincerely yours

DUPLICATE
For Purchaser

City ATLANTA County FULTON State GEORGIA

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS **Dictaphone** REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. DICTATING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES

Date 6-4-43. 194

Please enter the order of the undersigned (hereinafter referred to as the Purchaser) for the following Dictaphone equipment, and deliver at the address shown below the Purchaser's signature.

Quantity	Type and Model	Kind of Mount	MACHINE SERIAL NUMBERS To be Inserted by Dictaphone Corporation	Price per Machine	Total Amount
1	A-10	Desk	Relocated Dictaphone Dictator	$ 125 00	$
1	B-7	Desk	Relocated " Transcriber	130 00	
1	S-7		Relocated Dictaphone Shaver.	65 00	
				320 00	
			NET PURCHASE PRICE		$ 320 00

in consideration of which, for value received, the Purchaser hereby promises to pay to the order of Dictaphone Corporation at 375 HOWARD AVENUE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

the above purchase price of Three Hundred Twenty and no/100---------- (IN WORDS) Dollars ($ 320.00 IN FIGURES)

on the following terms: Net 30 days, or $ 80.00 cash with order and the balance in _____ equal monthly payments commencing one month after the date of this order, with interest at 6% per annum on the deferred payments.

The Purchaser expressly agrees to perform and be bound by the conditions printed on the reverse side hereof, which are hereby made a part of this agreement.

19-6-14

Witness E. R. Smith (SALESMAN) Sign Here _____ (FIRM NAME OF PURCHASER)

Witness _____ By _____ (SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL) Title _____

Accepted: DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

By _____ Manager _____

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

SERVICE CONTRACT

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION: Date _____ 194

You are hereby authorized to place on monthly service inspection the Dictaphone Dictating, Transcribing, and Shaving Machines sold on this order with the understanding that no charge is to be made for the first three monthly inspections, or for any necessary adjustment calls between inspections when the equipment is within the limits of the city, but that regular charges will be made starting the fourth month and continuing for a period of not less than twelve months and thereafter until this agreement is canceled in writing by either party.

Charges for inspection of these machines and others in our possession when placed on service inspection (serial numbers listed on the reverse side of this agreement) will be made at the rates named below.

MONTHLY CHARGES FOR INSPECTION WITHIN CITY LIMITS	First Machine $1.50	Additional machines 50 cents each
MONTHLY CHARGES FOR INSPECTION OUTSIDE OF CITY LIMITS	First Machine	Additional machines

This service shall include cleaning, oiling, and adjusting of such equipment, as well as a complete mechanical test once every 30 days.

No charge will be made for necessary adjustment calls between inspections when the equipment is within the limits of the city.

The charge for inspection does not include parts required for replacement. When adjustments or replacements are so extensive as to require complete overhauling, a shop estimate for such work will be submitted to include labor and material.

This agreement does not cover attention made necessary by carelessness, misuse, or accident while the machine or machines are in the hands of the purchaser or owner.

Additional Dictaphone machines purchased are automatically included in this agreement unless otherwise agreed upon.

Sign Here _____ (FIRM NAME OF PURCHASER)

Witness _____ (SALESMAN) By _____ (SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL) Title _____

Accepted: DICTAPHONE CORPORATION Address _____

By _____ Manager Department _____ Room No. _____

3-250-A
Printed in U.S.A.

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1. Title to said goods shall remain in Dictaphone Corporation, hereinafter called the Corporation, until said purchase price, together with interest thereon, shall have been paid in full in cash. Upon full performance and observance by the Purchaser of all the terms and conditions hereof at the times specified therefor, the title to said goods shall become vested in the Purchaser automatically.

2. The Purchaser agrees that he will not encumber or dispose of said goods, or permit them to be in any way encumbered or taken by operation of law, and will not remove said goods or permit them to be removed from the address stated herein without the Corporation's written consent. Loss or damage to said goods by fire, theft, misuse, or otherwise shall not relieve the Purchaser from making the payments herein provided for, nor from any of the other conditions hereof.

3. If the Purchaser fails to make any payment when due, or to observe or perform any of the above conditions and agreements by him to be observed or performed, or if the Purchaser shall be adjudicated a bankrupt, or if a receiver shall be appointed for the Purchaser's business, or if the Purchaser shall make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or if the Corporation shall for any reason deem the goods herein specified to be in danger of loss or abuse, then the Corporation may either (a) declare the entire sum remaining unpaid hereunder to be immediately due and payable and sue for the amount due, thereby vesting title in the Purchaser, or (b) immediately enter any premises where it has reason to believe the said goods to be, and take possession thereof and remove the same, with or without legal process or any notice, all trespass or damage being hereby specifically waived, and the Corporation may declare the agreement terminated, and may retain all payments made up to the time of such default or removal as liquidated damages and rental and depreciation, or as much thereof as may be permitted by law.

4. No forbearance on the part of said Corporation in enforcing its rights under this agreement, nor any action which it may take in modifying the same, shall constitute a waiver or forfeiture of any of such rights.

5. The Corporation guarantees the material and construction of all new Dictaphone Dictating, Transcribing and Shaving Machines, and will replace, free of charge, any part or parts thereof which may, within twelve months from date of sale, develop defects or imperfections due to imperfect material or workmanship.

6. This instrument constitutes the whole agreement between the parties, and no representations or guaranties have been made by the Salesman on behalf of the Corporation which are not herein expressed.

It is understood and agreed that this conditional sales agreement shall not become binding until accepted and signed by the Corporation's Manager, but notice of said acceptance is hereby waived by the Purchaser.

State of _____ } ss.

County of _____ Date _____ 194__

Personally appeared the herein named signer and sealer of the foregoing conditional sales agreement, and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed, before me

{ NOTARIAL SEAL }

_____
Notary Public

Serial Numbers of Dictaphones included in Inspection Agreement on reverse side:

No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 30, 1943

The Dictaphone Corporation
10 Pryor Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for eighty dollars. Final payment on the machine purchased from you in June.

Will you kindly ask Mr. E. R. Smith to get in touch with me. I want him to give instructions to one of my clerks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-9-13

[Douglass Community Assn.]

ADVISORY BOARD

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Frederick Douglass Community Association

(Founded by Albertus Brown)

201 PINEWOOD AVENUE
TOLEDO, OHIO

CLARENCE L. THOMAS, Executive Director
Telephone MAin 7476

BENJAMIN H. FISHER, President

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AFFILIATED WITH

National Recreation Asso.
National Urban League
Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.

January twentyone, 1943.

19-13-57

My dear Miss Diggs:

We will be glad to know Dr. DuBois' terms and just about when in February he expects to come this way. We are interested and will, if possible arrange for him to lecture here at Douglass Center.

With kindest wishes,

Georgine E. Johnson

Director of Girls' Work.

[Douglass Community Assn]

25 January 1943

19-1-58

My dear Georgine:

I could speak in Toledo, Monday or Tuesday, February fifteenth or sixteenth. My charge would be fifty dollars. It is barely possible that I might find a later date open but it does not seem so now.

It was good to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Georgine L. Johnson
Frederick Douglass Community Association
201 Pinewood Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

c/o Secker + Warburg, 22 Essex Street, London, W.C. 2. [Dover] [1943?]

June 20.

My dear Dr. Du Bois: I wrote to you about two years ago, and never had a reply. I've been as active in writing about colored problems as an upside down world has permitted, and am still carrying on tho I've been in the Army since December. My latest book, "Hell in the Sunshine", went to you a few weeks ago. Another, "Talking to India", in which I have three essays - one on Kolarian - will follow shortly. (Also sent you various books in 1938-39 which I suppose you have received.) I've just sent an interpretive survey, "Singing Brown", of the poetry of Negroes and Mexicans (as sample colored populations) to press and hope to complete "Brown Phoenix" this year. I feel confident I can write it now.

I wanted to do a radio talk - for publication as well - on you, but your Autobiography (which I've been trying to get for months) and other writing since I was with you - the new edition of Negro,

the commemoration address Dora told me about when he was here, your milkday volume, an essay (?) in Pylon with reviews of colored peoples — cannot be found in any library or workshop in England. I've tried everywhere. So please help me urgently by listing the most important books in my reading. I'd like to have everything of yours since "Black Reconstruction" — also Dostoevsky if possible. It will not only help in the portrait of you we're in other projected writing as well. I'd be most grateful for help.

I'd like to see your autobiography published here. Perhaps I can help: I have connections. "Along this Way" was on a success in the Penguins — and the press & publishers generally are waking up to colored problems. Two editions of "Hell is the Sunshine", for example, sold out in five weeks.

I do hope you are well and fit.
With Best Wishes
Yours sincerely,
Cedric Dover.

P.S. I still dream of the week you missed in Atlanta.

Hawthorne, Florida
Box 35,
July 16, 1943

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. DuBois:

41-9-187

This is to inform you that I have heard and read about you ror a long time and it has been my desire to get acquainted with you since, you are a DuBois and I am , too. I feel that you are one of my relatives, who knows nothing of me. I am a descendant of South Carolina. My father has several relatives there and other places in the United States that he knows nothing about and I believe you are one who knows nothing of us.

I am thirty-four years old and a graduate of Florida A.& M. College at Tallahassee, Florida.

My father and mother, Adam DuBois Sr., Targia DuBois, brothers, Adam DuBois Jr. and Charles H. DuBois, sister, Sara E. DuBois a graduate of Florida A.& M. College, Tallahassee, Florida.

We would be glad to have you come visit with us because it is my desire to come visit you.

Please feel free to write me any time you desire because I am always glad to hear from a man like you who I hold in high esteem.

Lovingly yours,
Louis I . DuBois

Olustee, Florida
September 9, 1943

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. DuBios:

I am in receipt of your esteemed letter of August 3, and you can't feel how glad I was to receive a letter from you and to learn that your family relation was the same as that of mine. My father had given to us the same record that you gave me. I can say, yes, we are cousins.

41-9-188

One of the biggest thrills of my life was opening and reading your letter and learning that you desire to take a trip to the deep South some day to see me and has given me the chance to come see and have a long talk with you at your home. I shall be delighted to come see you but at the present I am teaching school here. You understand don't you?

Please feel free to write to me at any time you feel the need of me because I am always glad to hear from you . Now, take good care of yourself and let me haar from you very, very often.

Lovingly yours,

Louis I. DuBois

Louis I. DuBois

6 January 1943

My dear Nina:

I am having you sent from Bloomingdale's, New York a fire grate which can be used to burn coal, coke or wood in your fireplace. Possibly the best thing will be to use soft coal. It will be dirty but it will heat the parlor. I have paid for it except shipping charges which will amount probably to a dollar or so.

I am quite well and have got moved and pretty well settled and I am quite comfortable. Will write again soon.

Great Du Bois and Yolande.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

19-9-136

18 January 1943

Dear Nina:

I hope your fire grate has come and that you are using it. I wrote Yolande and pointed out how silly it was to put excessive cleanliness before comfort. I hope she will respond.

I am pretty well settled in my new quarters and reasonably comfortable although of course it is almost impossible now to make visiting travelers comfortable. Streator blew in the other day as usual without notice and we simply had to send him along because there was no guest room on the campuses about here to put him in. He had to go way over to old Clark and I am afraid he didn't like it but there was just nothing else we could do. We have had all sorts of weather here: cold, thunder storms and spring with flowers. On the whole the warm weather persists.

I have had a faint touch of toothache but am trying to ignore it at least until I can get back to Beekman.

Best regards to all.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 9, 1943

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Md.,

Dear Nina,

I shall arrive in Baltimore from Cleveland Wednesday, February 17th at 8:49 A.M., on the B & O. I shall stay over the 17th,18th and 19th and leave for Detroit at 2:15 P.M., Saturday, February 20th. I can be reached here until Friday and in Cleveland, in care of Harry Davis, 203 Engineers Building until the 16th.

I hope this will find all of you well.

Yours with love,

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 11, 1943

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
2302 Monèbello Terrace
Baltimore, Md.

19-9

Dear Nina,

I am going to send my bag from New York directly to Baltimore to be delivered to the house by Express. I enclose receipt and key in this letter. You might hang up the clothes and have the little laundry done, which you will find inside.

I shall arrive the 17th. Greetings to all,

With love,

19-9-138

5 March 1943

My dear Nina:

I have arrived home at last after six thousand miles of travel. I am very well - and without a cold and not tired. It was really a most interesting journey. I went through Iowa but not through Cedar Rapids. Apparently I shall have to come North again this month. I am going to speak on a coast-to-coast broadcast under the Columbia Broadcasting System, Sunday, March fourteenth, at 11:30 EWT (Invitation to Learning). Listen in.

I probably shall not have a chance to stop as I must hurry back to work.

With love to all,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

8 March 1943

Dear Nina:

We sent you a pound of coffee insured February seventeenth. Has it arrived? Let me know immediately so we can trace it.

I am well and hope all of you are.

With love,

17-9

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

19-6-61

23 March 1943

My dear Nina:

I am going to take Sunday dinner with you. I have to attend a meeting in Washington next Saturday, March twenty-seventh. After the meeting I shall come to Baltimore. You need not try to meet me as I shall have very little baggage and will come out on the street car. I shall probably arrive in time for dinner Saturday. I shall stay all night and have breakfast and dinner with you Sunday and then leave for Atlanta at 5:25 Sunday afternoon.

I am writing to Mr. Conoway asking him to roast and send you a turkey if it is possible at my expense. I have told him to call you up.

I hope this will find you well.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

26 March 1943

Dear Nina:

Enclosed is your check for April which ought to reach you about the time that I do.

Yours with love,

19-9

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

011-6-61

28 April 1943

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for $135; $10 of this is to pay for four shirts which I bought from Wanamaker's.

I have been pretty busy in the last month getting up a conference here which was very successful. I am sending you enclosed a program. We had representatives from sixteen different institutions and eight distinguished sociologists. The day after I finished the conference I had to rush to New York to attend an international conference on Africa. I got there Friday morning and spent the day with them. I was elected one of the two vice presidents. On Saturday I went to the circus and on Sunday went over and had a very nice dinner with the Bells in Newark. Monday, I took the train and rushed straight to Atlanta.

I shall be up again on the seventeenth and shall stop over and get a glimpse of the family. I hope that you had a pleasant Easter and that the lily got there on time. Write and tell me how all of you are doing.

Yours with love,

P. S. Mary Martin is dead. I did not know of it until a week or so after she had been buried. Has the Baltimore bank send you any notice about keeping an increased balance or charging you for checks drawn? If so, send the notice to me. Some banks down here are doing this.

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

13 May 1943

Dear Nina:

I am expecting to arrive in Baltimore, Saturday night or Sunday morning. I will telephone you from Washington sometime during the day, Saturday.

Yours with love,

19-9

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

26 May 1943

19-9-211

My dear Nina and Yolande:

I have taken up again with the Manumit School and Camp at Pawling, New York, the matter of sending Du Bois there for the summer. They have consented to receive her and I have arranged to pay the fees. The question is, of course, whether or not you want her to go. The school is about ninety miles from New York and perhaps twenty miles beyond Brewster where Nina spent the summer once or twice. It is, I am told, a very well run school with excellent teachers and modern methods. The term begins July third and ends August twenty-eighth which would take Du Bois out of Baltimore for the two summer months.

I think it would be very excellent to have her try the experience of going to school with white children and on the other hand, I do not think that she ought to stay at Morgan Park during the summer without special work and special supervision. She ought to have a rest from both of you and I am certain you will appreciate some rest from her. I think I sent you some descriptive matter concerning the school last year. Look it up. I am enclosing a health form which must be filled in and sent before Du Bois goes. There is also a clothing list. The letter says "The clothing list is only suggested as to wearing apparel. Probably what she has will do very well. The important thing to remember is that everything be marked, even such items as shoes, toys, etc.

"It is not usually our custom to definitely enroll children for school or camp whom we have not seen, but we, of course, realize that it would probably not be possible for her to come up here for an interview beforehand. I would therefore like to ask that you or her parents send us as complete a description as possible of Du Bois, telling something of her interests and personality, whether or not she is mature for her age, etc., and send a picture of her. We need this information when deciding in which group to place children.

Camp, as you can see, opens July 3rd, and we will be in touch with you again before then with information about travel and baggage arrangements, ration books, etc. If you have any questions in the meantime, I shall be happy to write you again. We are lookingforward very much to having Du Bois in camp."

Please think this over and talk with Du Bois and let me hear from you just as soon as possible. The names of the directors are: William Mann Fincke and Mildred Gignoux Fincke and the address is Manumit School and Camp, Pawling, New York.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

24-b-61

4 June 1943

Dear Nina:

I hope you received your monthly check for $125.00. I mailed it in Tallahassee where I went to deliver the commencement address and had a very pleasant stay.

I am waiting to hear your decision and Yolande's over Du Bois for the summer. I am quite well and will be here until probably the first week in July.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

141-b-61

9 June 1943

Dear Nina:

I think this might be done: have Du Bois' tonsils out as so n as practical after she finishes scho l. Then whon she fully recovers, you and she go to New York and buy clothes and then let her go up to the Manumit School. I am writing to them and explaining that she may be a week late. I am sure that will be all right. Also I am writing Virginia for her advice. What do you think of this plan?

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

19-9-143

16 June 1943

Dear Nina:

Virginia writes me today as follows "It is amazing how beautiful children recover from a tonsillectomy. Du Bois could easily undergo the operation on any day in the week of June 21st - preferably on June 24th, 25th or 26th - and be fully recovered on five days to one week from the date of the operation. I am enclosing the regimen that I like to plan for the days before and the days following the operation. Perhaps Miss Diggs could type three copies of this for me - one could be given her doctor for his approval or modification if he can be approached re this and in this way. One could be given Mrs. Du Bois or Yolande and one could be kept by you if you are nearby. I wish I could be nearby but by that time I'll be in Chicago with Helen Dickens who will marry June 23."

Also I have the enclosed correspondence from the Manumit School.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

144-6-61

25 June 1943

Dear Nina:

I was glad to learn last night that the operation was over and Du Bois was getting on all right. Let me hear from you and let me know how she is. I may call up again. Let Du Bois have a rest until June 30. Then go to New York either the 30 or the first. I am writing Mabelle to ask for a room at the Y.

I imagine that you could hardly finish your shopping in one or two days. If you can Du Bois could be ready to go on the third but do not hurry. It is difficult to get around New York now. The streets are dark at night, almost all the buses are stopped and you will have to travel by subway which means that you will have to avoid the rush hours. I have written Mrs. Fincke and said that Du Bois would probably come on Thursday the eighth. That would give you four or five days for your shopping. Let me know what you think about this.

From Baltimore to New York be sure to take a train on Wednesday or Thursday. I have sent the enclosed letter to the pullman company. I am sending you your monthly check a little early and fifty dollars extra. Then you can keep account and see how you come out. Try to decide at the earlist moment, after consulting with the physician, just when you and Du Bois will go to New York and how soon you can finish your shopping and send her to Pawling. I think that after you do this you ought to spend a week or ten days in New York resting and then, of course, you will go back late in August to meet Du Bois when she comes from camp.

I have sent you by partial post ten pounds of sugar and one small package of brown sugar. I want a photograph of Du Bois to send to the Manumit School. Have it taken early next week unless you have a recent one. Perhaps Noah can come out and take a snap shot. I am sorry to not be there to help you but I shall have to stay her probably until about the seventh of July and perhaps until the fourteenth in order to get out the summer number of PHYLON.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

November 11, 1943

Mrs N. G. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Nina;

Tell the girls not to bother further about the typewriters. I will make other arrangements. Do not worry about repairs on the house. Property always involve periodical repairs. Have the matter attended to, then send me the bill.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

December 22-23

19-31-20

Dear Will:

Your Christmas check for twenty five dollars came. Du Bois is very interested in the Christmas activities. She keeps very well. Yolande was in bed a couple of days with grippe but is better. She has had a lame ankle for about six weeks. She likes to be very warm so has gotten in the habit of having an electric

heating pad in her bed. She falls asleep some times with it on. In that way she blistered her ankle. She tried treating it herself and it became infected so the doctor had to work rather hard to stop the infection from going to the bone. He was afraid he would have to cut the flesh away but it finally stopped spreading and now it has begun to heal. Dr. Higgins is taking care of it. He said she was lucky that stopped because it had the infection had gotten to a rather

bad stage before she went to him + that she might have lost her foot However it is so much better and he feels it is going to be all right in time.

We have the Christmas tree Mr. Conaway phoned me that he could not get the Turkeys for some reason they are scarce or are being held. We are trying in town for one. Many of the stores will not have any Turkeys. We have been having quite a cold spell of weather.

Love Nina

5 March 1943

My dear Rachel:

I am home at last after my lecture trip of six thousand miles. It was really a very successful one and I arrived home well and not too tired. Thank you so much for the hospitality and give my love to your chums.

Yours with love,

19.13.2

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East 18th Street
New York City

13 April 1943

My dear Rachel:

I haven't written or heard from you in a long time. I was in New York for just a moment March 14 for a coast-to-coast broadcast which I hope you heard. I had to leave town the same day and did not telephone you.

19-13-6

However, I am to be in New York, Friday, April twenty-third. Could we go to the theatre on Friday or Saturday night? Let me hear from y u and I will send a check.

I hope you are well and not working yourself to death.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Rachel Davis DuBois
204 East 18th Street
New York City

21 April 1943

My dear Rachel:

That will be all right about Friday night but for Saturday I had my heart set on the circus. I will telephone you when I get there.

Very sincerely yours,

A-13.7

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East Eighteenth Street
New York City

4 May 1943

My dear Rachel:

I am home at last. I certainly had an hectic time in New York and enjoyed it tremendously. I only hope you did not overdo. I enjoyed your two Philadelphia guests as usual and the little Armenian. Give my best regards to all of them when you write and see them.

I am impressed with your book and I am so glad that you are so full of it. It think it is going to be a landmark and I shall be glad to do anything I can to help it on. Let me hear from you.

With love,

19-13-5

Dr. Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East Eighteenth Street
New York City

19-13-10

DuBois

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP

204 EAST 18TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. ORCHARD 4-3193

CONSULTATIVE SERVICE FOR SCHOOL, CHURCH, AND COMMUNITY GROUPS

E. C. LINDEMAN
Chairman of Advisory Committee

RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS
Consultant in Intercultural Education

May '21

Dear N E B D:-

Thanks for your note- here is MS. I've revised it a bit since talking with Mr & Mrs Harper & am now working on the appendix & I course the whole thing will require slight editing- I hope I can get Burt to do that- he frank as you wish- & especially

We had ch- some fine message you gave the Quakers in Feb. needs to be heard - but I didn't keep notes. On yellow sheet I ask about going to Mr Embree - as you know I've written him on nothing - I've just heard that Mr Coles salary for next year will be $7000 - it takes all the Christian fortitude I can muster - but that's that - at least I'm happy - & especially since you my friend - & a few other great souls know. I understand that Chas. Johnson is in the Service Bureau & voted for the $7000 as well as voted all J Coles books. - and that's that

when will you rest be in town?

As always

Rachel

I must hear from you in - in 2 wks.

11 June 1943

Dear Rachel:

In your last chapter you ought to elaborate this thesis: the peace and progress of the world depends not on the physical amalgamation of its different peoples and not on the subordination of most people to the interests of the few. In other words, future p'ace is not the problem of biology or of economics under the guise of politics. It is a question of cultural understanding of the meeting and cooperation and mutual exchange of experiences and discoveries between an infinite number of cultural groups. Some of these groups may have more to contribute to the commonweal than others; but "more" in this sense depends upon our scale of values. If we are thinking of processed goods and using the forces of nature, Europe has techniques which are invaluable; if we are thinking of religion, Asia still has much to give; and in art and appreciation of beauty, Africa is inexhaustible. But the question of the value of the various contributions is subordinate to the much more important problem of peace and understanding and cooperation.

19-13-4

This lesson can be learned in America far more quickly and completely than anywhere else because here in the framework of a country rich in natural resources and pledged to democratic policies, we have all of the world's larger groups represented. If they can learn to understand; if they can live together in peace and harmony; if they can increase their mutual respect for each other and implement methods of cooperation then America can teach the world. But if America slumps back into race hate, lynching and riot, discrimination and injustice, we not only will not teach mankind, we will help them relapse toward anarchy and war.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East 18th Street
New York City

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Consultant in Intercultural Education

July 4 - 1943

Dear W E B D:-

That's the date I've written in the preface of the book which is entitled "get together Americans. Friendly approaches to Racial and Cultural Conflicts" - Thanks so much for your part. I finally combined your ideas in that last chapter with the first - after 5 rewrites I now think it's good.

I added your verse in my address and then it fit in admirably. Hope you don't mind 11-13-43

Harpers assigned an editor - a man who helped a bit on all first ch. but most of the rest of it he made worse, so that Ruth & I had to change most of his corrections back. Harpers finally asked Ruth to prepare it for the printer - all is finished that today - it goes in Tuesday!!

I leave on Wed - for 5 or 6 weeks for Sharon Springs New York - it's the summer home of Mrs Adelaide Lazarus - & where a lot of East Side Jews go for Baths - 5 or 6 of us, including an artist, a folk dancer, a folk song leader & I are going to lead festivals & work out "follow-up" activities - I mean it to be a rest also - in Sept. I'm asked to go to Detroit - by the Friends & the Council of Social agencies & such a "mess" there all in - wish I could talk with them - when will it be? Write me - c/o Mrs Adelaide Lazarus Sharon Springs - Rachel

Are you teaching this summer?

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Chairman of Advisory Committee

RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS
Consultant in Intercultural Education

Aug 19-'43

19-13-8

Dear N E B D.' Mental telepathy! I was thinking of you much during last week end (which you must have received all rays to write) I decided I had missed your visit - sorry - do hope you can come around Labor Day - let me know if a possibility - Detroit people want me to come for preventive plans etc the first of Sept. (not definite date yet) then return later for giving a course for leaders. I have 2 courses scheduled at Wayne State Teachers College -

Kurt & I have just finished all the galley proofs - they say it will be out the last of Sept -

That's good of you to offer to serve on a committee - I feel now that a genuine one will emerge this year - and I do feel that I want to discuss the whole situation with you - so much will depend on right choices - next year - I long to hear your poetry too - and I didn't think the evaluation of you in Roi Ottley's books as reviewed in N. Y. Times was correct - should wish someone interpret you in a magazine article - I really want to talk that over with you too - I feel it almost like a "Quaker concern" - and I want to tell you about my summer experiences - all of which stacks up to a "command visit" in your heart - when? - Love Rachel.

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP

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E. C. LINDEMAN
Chairman of Advisory Committee

RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS
Consultant in Intercultural Education

19-13-9

Oct 21-43

Dear W E B D.-

Someone said you are to speak at Cooper Union Nov 19 and I'm to be speaking in Washington & demonstrating Festival - at the invitation of Fred Libby for that new evening Citizens Committee on Race Relations - I return on the 23rd !!

I go to Albany on 15th + 16th to Pittsburgh
the week before that - do I miss you
or will you be here when I return?

I enclose our new feeder - how
do you like it - and the book
statement - it will be off the press
in a day or so - you should be
receiving your copy soon -

as ever

Rae

19-9-135

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 30, 1943

Mrs Rachel Davis DuBois
204 E. 18th Street
New York, N. Y

My dear Rachel:

I am afraid we are going to miss each other entirely. I speak at Columbia on November 15, and at Cooper Union November 19, and have to rush back to Atlanta.

As I understand it you are going to be out of the city for the 15th and 16th, and will have to go right to Washington. I am sorry, but perhaps we can have better luck in the spring. I am so glad to hear about the book.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP

204 EAST 18TH STREET NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ORCHARD 4-3193

CONSULTATIVE SERVICE FOR SCHOOL, CHURCH, AND COMMUNITY GROUPS

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November 17, 1943

RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS
Director
E. HAROLD MASON
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C. RUSSELL SNYDER
Secretary

11-13-43

Dear W. E. B. D.,

As you know, I am sorry to be out of town while you are here. Russell Snyder, the bearer of this note, is eager to hear your address and I wanted him to talk with you a little while at the end of the evening to bring you up-to-date on our activities. He will tell you what we are doing about the book publicity and the need for our Advisory Committee people to review it for certain publications.

If possible, I wish you would contact Mr. Lindeman, at least by 'phone, while you are in town, if it is impossible to see him. His home 'phone over the week-end is Gramercy 3-8179. The 'phone at the New York School of Social Work is Gramercy 5-4420. It will be valuable for you to encourage his continuing interest in our work.

With all good wishes,

Rachel

Rachel Davis-DuBois

November 26, 1943

Mrs Rachel Davis DuBois
204 East 18th Street
New York 3. New York

19-13-12

Dear Rachel:

I was sorry not to be able to talk to Russell Snyder. I had to hurry from the lecture to a meeting of my Fraternity in Harlem of which I was the guest. Neither did I have time to see Dr. Lindeman.

I had two lectures, two conferences, The Life Extension examinations, and three dinners besides seeing Paul Roberson. You see I was pretty busy; but I missed you just the same.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Baltimore - DuBois Circle]

DuBois Circle
Baltimore, Maryland

December 18, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

19-11-21

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The DuBois Circle sends the enclosed copy of its program for the year 1943-44, and extends to you greetings of the season and best wishes for the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Edythe D. Myers

Estelle W. Lee, President
Edythe D. Myers, Cor. Sec.

Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia.
October 28, 1943.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

19-9-205

I was very sorry that circumstances prevented my seeing you any more than I did while I was in Atlanta the past week-end. When I found that it would be necessary that I leave Saturday evening I didn't call because my time was practically taken at the hairdresser's.

I was interested to hear what you said to me about deciding as you did concerning our friendship. I must confess that I am constantly doing something which I see in ate

light and others see in another one entirely. I don't seem to identify myself well with those about me. As to my attitude toward certain relationships I somehow felt that you understood it and somehow I felt that you respected it (not that you respected me more for having it). I do not recall exactly the conversation which went on with yours, Diggs, and my last encounter but my impression was that it was one of our usual gay, daring repartee with our game of seeing who could be the most daring, sarcas-

tic and yet somehow decent. Some how what I said or did must have offended you. I am quite sorry and am truly frank when I say that I was not aware of it until you said what you did in your office the other day.

I hope my apologies are not too late. I do apologize for being what must have been rude to you.

I know you don't relish much palaver about details so I tell you I am sorry and ask your forgiveness and leave it at that.

I hope you'll visit the valley this term. Sincerely

Catherine Duncan

[Ethel M. Duncan]

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Request for information

GIRARD COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA

May 21, 1943

19-6-21

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You were good enough to say that you might be able to put me in touch with some evidence concerning Stephen Girard's deal with Toussaint L'Ouverture, if I would but remind you of the matter. Girard College is undergoing its annual face lifting in preparation for Founder's Day and men-on-ladders are everywhere raising

the banners and sign boards that
go with the occassion. More than
ever I want to know the things they
don't paint on signs.

I am still recommending Wilder's
"Skin of Their Teeth" to the discerning.

Best wishes.

Sincerely

Ruth Duncan

3 June 1943

My dear Miss Duncan:

I have your letter of May 21 and am less than a month behind time in answering it which is not a record but nevertheless commendable.

I suppose you know John Bach McMasters THE LIFE AND TIMES OF STEPHEN GIRARD, Philadelphia, 1918? I imagine this must give a good many references to Girard's activities with Haiti. By following up his references you might come on some further testimony. At any rate Logan, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH HAITI, 1941, says that Girard "laid the foundation of his later enormous fortune by trading with St. Domingue during the American Revolution. Of course you know the official white-wash of Girard published in 1898. There is also a life by Ingram published in 1884 but probably there is not much in either of these. Somewhere there is even saltier data but I cannot recall it now.

19-6-22

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ethel Duncan
Girard College
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

[Ethel M. Duncan]

GIRARD COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

August 12, 1943

19-9-204

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Perhaps it is because I have nothing to show for my great talk of "writing a book about it all" that I have not written earlier to thank you for the information you so kindly gave me concerning Stephen Girard. Only recently a series of articles about Girard College appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper. They were written by Harry Emerson Wilde;

a local celebrity who assures me "There is nothing to that story of Girard's deal with Toussaint. We have letters showing that Girard tried to make the deal but he never got a reply." I wonder! Mrs. Wilde is now writing a "life" of Girard and if it is as true as these articles on the college that have just appeared, it won't uncover anything.

I want to thank you for taking the time to send me reading suggestions on this subject.

Sincerely yours,
Ethel M. Duncan

December 8, 1943

19-9-203

E. P. Dutton and Co. Inc.
286-302 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me with regular discount two copies of Rousseau's "Social Contact", published in Everyman's Library.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

64-9-61

Edwin R. Embree
President
Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO
(15)

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations
Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education
William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

August 18, 1943

Dear Doctor Du Bois: My volume of biographies is now about ready for the printer. I wish to preface each sketch with a portrait of the given individual. I have practically all of the photographs in hand, most of them giving the individual, not only in clear outline, but in some characteristic pose.

Have you a good recent picture that I could use? What I should like is one showing you in your study. Head and shoulders will be sufficient, but I hope for a portrait not too stiff and formal. Can you help me out?

Very truly yours,

ERE:SO

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Ans Aug. 20

640 Oxford
Ann Arbor, Michigan
April 16, 1943

Request for information

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-38-30

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am writing to you with the assumption that you don't have enough problems now to keep you busy. The problem I am laying before you is made clear by the enclosed clippings from last week's "Michigan Daily", the student newspaper at the University of Michigan. At present no Negroes are on the faculty, and none have applied for positions for next year, at least to my knowledge. However, the University will need to add some professors to its faculty, and it has declared, as you can see from the articles, that it will not be prejudiced.

The question is, what to do about it? I thought that perhaps, from your wide experience, you could provide the solution. I know that, whatever is done, it is quite likely that this first fight won't be won. It is possible to win even now, but not extremely likely. The only thing I could think of to solve the problem was for someone like you, in a position to know qualified men who would be willing to take a chance and apply for a position with the University of Michigan, to suggest it to them.

I am no aged strategist in such matters, however. I am a sophomore in the Literary school, and I always have been interested in, and active wherever possible, on the question of racial discrimination; probably I am so interested because I am a mixed breed, half-Jewish and half-Irish. We have an Inter-Racial Association here at the University, but so far it has either been held back by its members own timidity and lack of knowledge about what practical steps to take, or by the ever-present cry of "red". But I'm sure that, if you found two or three qualified people to apply, both the Inter-Racial Association, and the "Michigan Daily" would back the campaign.

The departments which need men most now are: Mathematics, Physics, Political Science, possibly English or Sociology. Inasmuch as the semester will be over the last of May, and I won't be here after that date, I would very much like to hear from you immediately as to what you think of the matter.

Respectfully yours,

Ann Fagan

Ann Fagan

[1943]

19-32-31

My dear Miss Fagan:

It has been impossible to answer your letter of April sixteenth before now and even if it had been answered, I do not suppose that I could have helped you much.

It is impossible in cases like this to lay down any general rule of procedure. In some cases political pressure has been used. This has succeeded in New York state in securing the appointment of a Negro instructor and a Negro assistant professor. Determined inside pressure from friends has landed two assistant professors in the University of Chicago. Nothing has been able to stir the conservatism at Harvard University or at Yale while at Princeton not even a Negro student can be enrolled although I believe there have been some partial exceptions in the graduate school.

The thing to be done at Ann Arbor is for a group of interested persons to lay down a program and work at it for about ten years trying to see to it first that the worth of good Negro candidates is known, their eligibility must include not only their intellectual gifts but their characteristics, manners and presentability since they are going to undergo more critical inspection than ordinary candidates. Then a quiet campaign must be carried on among the members of a department where they seek appointment; usually the department has large influence if not final decision in such matters. A continuous, careful, well-equipped campaign of this sort will bring results but it will take time and sometimes a lot of it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ann Fagan
640 Oxford
Ann Arbor, Michigan

[Ruth Anna Fisher]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Ruth Anna Fisher

19-38-21

Apartment 409,
654 Girard Street, N. W.,

March 17, 1943.

Dear B,

For some time now I have meaning to write you this letter. But on Monday, the 15th, I meant more particularly to take the time to write it because it was my birthday, and I felt that it would come as a message from one centenarian to another, as it were, for I am fast approaching your venerable age. If you will only give me time, and not so long a time at that, I shall soon be caught up with you.

Since the forty-eight hour week has come into effect we have little time for ourselves. I get up at the crack of dawn - six-fifteen to be exact - arrive at work at eight-thirty - leave at five-fifteen and arrive back home just before six. By the time I have got my evening meal, for I hope never to succumb to the spinsterish habit of living off bread and milk, it is nearly time to go bed.

The government, of course, is being damm silly about the whole thing, for they get much less work out of us than before as everyone is more or less permanently tired, and Sunday does not give one sufficient time to catch up on one's rest. It may come to its senses when the civilian casualities begin to mount up.

I hate Washington with an intense hatred. But I think my attitude to it and America as a whole is rather detached. I see no difference between the Japanese and Prussian military caste and the Southern oligarchy here. They are all convinced of their race superiority, and they control the army and navy. The Klu Klux Klan is like the Storm Troopers. And all of these groups want to make their opinions the predominant and powerful ones in their respective countries and the world with all else subservient to them. It further seems to me as likely for a Hitler to arise here in these cirtumstances as in Germany.

The other thing which distresses me here is the kind of education we have. There isn't another country in the world which worships information to the extent we do, unless it was Germany, (Note the programs on our radio- Information Please, Quiz Kids and the like). I can uhderstand that this a real problem-to give the kind of education to so many people which makes them think instead of filling their minds with ~~things they can~~ facts which remain in their minds unrelated to anything else.

Did I hear a rumour that you were thinking of leaving Atlanta? If you are, I wish you would find some opportunity of having me invited there before you go. I'd like to get a peep at the South.

Here is my Phylon subscription which would have gone sooner, but that I simply don't have the time to write letters .

As always, Ruth Anna

29 March 1943

19-38-22

Dear Ruth Anna Fisher:

Thank you for your kind letter of March 17 and congratulations on your seventy-fifth birthday. You didn't go into particulars but intimated that we are about the same age which I imagine is not too far from the truth. I am so glad you are having plenty of work to keep you out of mischief. I imagine it is a long time since you became familiar with the look of the world at 6:15 a. m. Personally the world at that hour never attracted me and as a rule I refuse to stir before seven which I regard as quite uncivilized enough.

You would save yourself a lot of time by omitting that evening meal and I don't think you really need it judging from your contours when I saw you last. I am sorry you hate Washington "But I say unto you, love your enemyies. Do good to them that hate you", etc., etc. There is no use of your trying to be detached from America; you are permanently attached and you had better learn to like it. There are certain resemblances between America and Germany but perhpas we had best not emphasize them just now. At least not too much. The way not to be overwhelmed with the kind of education we have is not to listen to INFORMATION PLEASE and QUIZ KIDS. I don't.

If there is any rumor of my leaving Atlanta, I have not heard it. Of course there is always a possibility of being kicked out but I am not expecting it yet. I wish very much that you would visit us say April nineteenth and twentieth when we have a sociological conference. Get your boss to send you down as an official delegate. I have no strings on the purse here.

I am always glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Apartment 409
Washington, D. C.

N-21-61

Adams 8691

Apartment 409

654 Q Irard St. N.W.,

Washington 1, D.C.

July 12, 1943.

Dear B,

I have some rather important business I want to discuss with you - it's about work - which may have some interest for you. - Will you then make it a point to see me this summer as soon as your convenitly can.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Anna Fisher

Tho July 23

[July 26, 1943?]

Adams 8691

Apt. 409

654 Girard St. N.W.,

Washington

Monday the 26th

19-1-26

Dear B.

I found your note when I got home this evening. - I get home at about 5 or 10 to 6 each evening.

If you come then and haven't had dinner we might go to the new (Lucy Slow?) place which is about a quarter of an hour's walk from here - or I could be free any time on Sunday.

You could phone me after 6 - but before 7

Sincerely

Ruth Anna

ART

AD(AMS) 8691

654 GIRARD

ART 409

Ruth Frobe

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Apartment 409,
654 Girard Street, N. W.
August 7, 1943.

19-1-28

Dear B,

"Histoire de la Civilization Africaine" de Leo Frobenius traduit de l"Allemande par Dr. H. Back et D. Ermont, 1933 is not in the Library of Congress. It is, however, in the library of Northwestern University.

If you meant 1931 instead of 1921, as you wrote, Eduard Meyer's Geschichte des Alterthums is here C E 33 M 4. However, it is not on the shelf so that I could not examine it for you. Another copy is found at D 57 M 63. I only saw two volumes of it here, and they are fairly old ones. The first one was dated 1884, I think. Any how it was an 1800 date. These volumes can be borrowed, I suppose, through the Inter library loan department.

hands
The review will be in your ~~nads~~ by the 15th of September. Thanks for accepting my request.

The first c - chaffing - I have never liked, while the preliminaries to the second c - leave me disturbed.

I go to Ohio the early part of the second week in September.

As always,

Ruth

I send this clipping not for the sake of gossip, but because it bears out what I said about the Presidents growing consciousness

Apt. 409 - 654 Grand St Nelb

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

19-1-25

Dear B.

I hope this pleases as I call your attention to the fact that it is not yet Sept. 15.

Thanks for the card from Highland Beach where I go this week end i.e. Sat. to Monday. You should have waited till then. — I leave for Ohio immediately after Labor Day or I shall only be here another two weeks.

As always,

Ruth Anna Fisher

Apartment 409,
654 Girard St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
Sept. 23, 1943.

19-1-24

Dear B.,

This is to inform you that you are in arrears one letter and one visit.

I waited all summer for you to keep your word and particularly for an answer to my last very nice letter.

The end of the summer found me weaker worn out. I had never worked through such a hot summer as the one we've just had and I was really dedicated to it.

We had a pleasant vacation in Lorain where I was able to register for voting. I always rest better when I'm in my own place so that I'm now having a few days in my own flat with the doors closed to the world before I return to work next week.

I meant to write a good letter, but my pen seems to have gone amuck so this will have to do for the present.

As always,

Ruth Anna Fisher

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 4, 1943

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

19-1-6

My dear Ruth Anna:

I have had a most interesting letter from Marian; but save me I can not decipher her last name. Is it "Tooley"?

I hope you are beginning a good year.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:vh

W. E. B. DuBois

[Fisk University]

General Alumni Association
FISK UNIVERSITY

Social Menus

Room 319
417 E. 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois
February 20, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-9-167

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Would you arrange to eat dinner with a few Fiskites on Friday evening, February 26, at 6:00, at the Morris Eat Shop, 412 East 47th Street? Several of us would like to discuss informally with you some things about Fisk. We will be glad to pick you up at your place of abode, and deliver you to any appointed place at the time specified by you.

A prompt reply to this inquiry would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Stamps

J. E. Stamps
President
General Alumni Association

[Fisk University]

24 March 1943

My dear Mr. Stamps:

I was sorry not to be able to accept your kind invitation of February 20 to dine on February 26. As I was lecturing that evening I did not think it would be wise to hold a conference just before the lecture. I was sorry not to be able to greet you and other Fiskites.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-168

Mr. J. E. Stamps
Room 319
417 East Forty-Seventh Street
Chicago

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

417 East 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois
March 30, 1943

19-1-10

My dear President and other Alumni:

You will be interested in the following information.

The recent release from Fisk announcing that a unit of four hundred trainees for Fisk and Meharry Medical College, under the auspices of the Army and Air Force Specified Training Program, is expected to be housed in Livingston Hall, is the best news concerning Fisk and the war program we have had. I am certain we all heartily indorse this movement.

We are concerned with unofficial reports that friction of a serious nature has developed between the administration at Fisk and Dr. St. Elmo Brady. It appears that the question of his tenure has been held up on charges of incompetency. However, we are informed that an investigation committee from the Board, among whom are two alumni trustees, are making an inquiry to report to the Board. While we have implicit confidence in a fair and impartial inquiry, it is important that you and the Fiskites throughout your area be alert to this situation. Dr. Brady has been in the forefront in urging Fisk's full participation in the war effort.

Just now the Negro Press is saying things unfavorable of Fisk and of Dr. Weatherford who recently ventured to criticize the Negro Press. Dr. Weatherford's remarks have not helped the standing of Fisk with the Negro people or the public, and certainly Fisk needs the good will of both. Free speech should not jeopardize the good name of the university.

There is a proposal for an engineering school at Fisk in which in some way (we do not have all the facts) the State of Tennessee will participate by granting scholarships. As the case developes, every far-seeing alumnus of Fisk must give thought to the implication of such a connection.

Finally, the stamp-bond drive must have your immediate attention and effort. Many persons have completed their stamp books and sent them in, but the vast majority have not. We must do as well as watch. Now that the spring weather is here, let us drive to make the campaign a 100% success. Be certain that your club is well represented at commencement. The Alumni will be called upon for real action.

Will you not call these matters to the attention of your Fisk club and write me?

Very truly yours,

J. E. Stamps

J. E. Stamps,
President,
General Alumni Association

FISK UNIVERSITY

Nashville, Tennessee

Office of Alumni Secretary

May 7, 1943

Dear Fiskite:

This is my farewell letter to you as Alumni Secretary of Fisk University. The Board of Directors of Provident Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, in its April meeting, unanimously voted me Executive Director of Provident Hospital. It is understood that I shall begin work at the expiration of my present contract with Fisk University, June 30, but it is desired that I begin June 1, if possible.

I wish to express to every graduate and former student of Fisk University whom I have served as Alumni Secretary, my undying thanks and appreciation for the splendid cooperation which you have given me. When persons have desired to be kind to me and considerate of my efforts at Fisk, indicating what a good job I was doing, I always attributed it to the fact that I was fortunate to be working for a good college whose alumni were extra fine. I therefore publicly acknowledge my indebtedness to each of you for having made every day a joyful one for me in working with you and for you.

8-1-41

I love Fisk University. And I have loved my job as Alumni Secretary. I admit that it took me a long time to make the decision to leave Fisk and to take my family from Nashville, where I was born, to live in Chicago. As proof of that, I have turned down seven well-paying positions during the past year. But now that I have definitely reached a decision, I am more convinced that I have made the correct decision. I am glad that I am leaving Fisk (in person, I shall never leave it in spirit) after completing sixteen years of the best service of which I was capable, without rancor in my heart against anyone connected with Fisk and free from any hate or a revengeful spirit toward anyone.

I have endeavored at all times to reflect faithfully and truthfully the opinions and desires of Fisk alumni to the administration and with equal vigor and accuracy the opinions and desires of the administration to the alumni. At all times I have been particularly careful to earmark that which was my personal opinion. My long-range objective at Fisk has been to close up the gap in the thinking of the alumni and the administration as regards the future permanence of Fisk as worked out through its program and policy. I think a great deal of progress has been made along that line as indicated by the almost one hundred per cent approval by the Board of Trustees of recommendations sent to it by the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association of Fisk University. The presence of alumni trustees on the Fisk Board, especially the quality of the men and women representing Fisk alumni, has contributed greatly to this net result.

I shall be glad for you to visit me anytime you are in Chicago. I shall be equally glad for you to write me. I may be addressed at Provident Hospital, 426 E 51 Street, Chicago, Illinois. I would like to say my last good-by to you in an appeal. That appeal is for Fisk. Nothing could make me happier just before leaving Fisk than to have an outpouring of gifts from Fisk alumni to Alma Mater. Sometime ago I sent a letter to one hundred Fiskites asking them to purchase a Bond (Series F) and send it to Fisk, or if it were more convenient to send it in stamps ($18.75) and their name would appear on Fisk's Honor Roll in the April issue of the Fisk News. There was a good response to that appeal. I had another plan for the rest of the alumni, but it cannot be consummated before I leave, so I am now extending the privilege to every Fiskite.

First, send in a Bond now, or as many War Savings Stamps as you can, to be applied on the purchase of a Bond.

Second, make a great effort to send in your annual alumni dues of $5.

19-1-9

Remember, the alumni program must go on uninterrupted (the show must go on) and greater emphasis must be placed on it than ever before.

COMMENCEMENT DAY is May 17.

ALUMNI DAY is May 15.

ALUMNI ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER is Mr J E Stamps, President of the General Alumni Association. Please send contributions by May 15 to be reported at the Annual Business Meeting.

Yours for Fisk,

Andrew J. Allison

Andrew J Allison
Alumni Secretary

AJA:a

[Fisk U.]

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

May 15, 1943

Land Grant College

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-5-61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am just getting back to the office after an absence of some three weeks, and even now have been ordered to the hospital for a very necessary check-up and period of rest. This note is being sent on to say that I shall send on the memorandum at the very earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

P.S. It is my present hope that the memorandum can reach you about the end of the coming week.

[Fisk U.]

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

June 18, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hope you can pardon this delay in sending my observations on the research conference, some of the reasons for which I have mentioned in an earlier note.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

19-5-61

[Fisk University]

July 1, 1938

My dear Mr. Allison:

In answer to your letter of June 29, please permit me to say that Dr. Du Bois has left for the North on his vacation and I am forwarding a copy of your letter to him.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

19-12-29

Mr. Andrew J. Allison
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

June 29, 1938

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I had hoped by this time we would have the corrected copy of your commencement address. We wanted very much to have it printed so that the expense would be included in this year's budget, which ends June 30. As it stands now we lose out on that score, but we would appreciate your either sending the corrected copy or permitting us to print from the copy which we have.

Thanking you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Andrew J. Allison

[Fisk University]

1

General Alumni Association

FISK UNIVERSITY

417 East 47 Street
Chicago 15, Illinois
July 16, 1943

19-12-21

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As you know from previous correspondence, the General Alumni of Fisk University is holding a two day special meeting in Chicago on August 27 and 28.

An most important session of the meeting will be devoted to problems at Fisk and what the Alumni can do about them. As president of the General Alumni Association, there have come to me many suggestions, many complaints, over a period of two years. It seems that it would be wholesome and healthy both for the Alumni and for Fisk to reduce the general reports to facts and recommendations.

You are the unanimous choice of the Alumni to conduct such a round table session and this letter is an inquiry as to whether you would arrange to be present at this conference.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Stamps

J. E. Stamps, President
General Alumni Association

P. S. I have just completed your Reconstruction, Seventy-five Years After in the current issue of Phylon. It is scholarly and factual and I rave over the last two paragraphs. Atlanta U, has its Phylon, Howard has its Journal of Negro Education, what has Fisk? Why?

ans July 24

JES

General Alumni Association
FISK UNIVERSITY

417 East 47 Street
Chicago 15, Illinois
August 5, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

19-12-22

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of July 24. I regret exceedingly that at the present time you do not see your way clear to make the trip to Chicago for the special meeting on August 27 and 28. Should we succeed in completing our promotional budget, we will be in a position to at least assist in your expenses; should you find it possible to come.

Your suggestion in regard to securing comparable data on basic facts pertaining to Fisk and other Colleges is well received, and we have already accumulated some important information.

You will be interested to know that we have had communications from a large number of Alumni in various sections of the country indicating that they would be here for this meeting.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Stamps

J. E. Stamps, President
General Alumni Association

[Fisk University]

Fisk University

Nashville, Tennessee(8)

September 24, 1943

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

19-12-25

Dr W E B Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr Du Bois:

I did not write you personally with reference to the inter-university Conference on Africa to be held here on the 25th. It seemed best the invitation should go through the President so that the representation might be official. It is a great disappointment to me that we had at the last moment to postpone the meeting. You will remember that I recognized the importance of holding it before we begin our African programme here. However, we must try again. Would it be convenient for you to attend a Conference here the first week in November, say the 5th or 6th?

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours, Edwin W. Smith

Edwin W Smith
w
s
ret

[Fisk University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 5, 1943

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

19-12-26

Dear Dr. Smith:

I think I will be able to attend the conference in Nashville, November 5-6

This will depend, of course, on whether the President has received your official invitation and whether he would appoint me or someoneelse to represent the University.

I hope your work is going well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Dubois

web-rsl

[Fisk University]

Fisk University

Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

October 7, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-12-27

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Many thanks for your letter of the 5th instant. I had already written Dr. Clement and have now asked him to appoint Dr. Reid and yourself to meet us in conference November 5th and 6th. I hope you can conveniently be here so as to start the conference at 10:00 a.m. on the 5th. I also hope you will give us the pleasure of having you as our personal guest in our home here.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

Edwin W. Smith

ews:g

[Fisk University]

Fisk University

Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

November 1, 1943

19-12-28

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hear from Dr. Reid that you will be arriving on the morning of November 5th. I am hoping that you will be guest at our house, and if you can stay over the week-end, we shall be the more pleased. With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

Edwin W. Smith

EWS:s

Inter-University Conference on African Studies 5 November, 1943

AGENDA

1. Election of a Chairman and Secretary
2. Is co-operation in African Studies desirable and possible?
3. If so, in what ways can it be made effectual in teaching?
4. The scheme for a degree in African Studies as outlined in the memorandum.
5. Co-operation in the production of literature.
    1. Papers and books on the level of original research.
    2. Text-books for study
    3. School readers
    4. Popular books
    5. Newspaper articles

19-32-10

Chronicle of Azurara
(Hakluyt Society)
in Donovan

Edwin W. Smith
Fisk U., 1943

E. W. Smith [1943]

Memorandum Regarding the Inter-university Conference on African Studies

1. The propostion is that an effort should be made to secure some concerted action in research and teaching.

2. It was suggested that I should prepare for this conference a scheme for discussion. I submit the following outline with diffidence, fully aware of my inexperience. My intention is not tp propose something that can immediately and completely be put into operation: but something towards which we can work in co-operation. It may take years to reach the goal: but I suggest it is best to have in our minds the ultimate end and then plan out steps in accordance therewith.

3. I take as the basis of the scheme a plan outlined by Dr. Wieschoff of Pennsylvania University. It is not actually in operation: it is what he has in mind for the future (perhaps not distant future) and he is taking the first tentative steps in that direction--just as I suggest we should do. In brief, he proposes a four years course leading to A.B. in African Studies, with post-graduate work leading to M.A. or higher degree.

with a major in

The first two years would be given to liberal arts, without any specialization in African subjects. Courses would be taken in history; English compostion and literature; one or two sciences, physical or biological, would be studied and I think psychology should be imperative.

French

19-32-8

In the third year, liberal arts would continue to be studied to the extent necessary plus special subjects:

X O a. General Anthropology: Prehistoric man; classification and distribution of ethnic groups; types of culture in various parts of the world; problems of "race," nationality and languages; theories of cultural evolution and cultural dynamics.

X O b. Social structure of preliterate societies: kinship, and other relationships. Ethnography

c. Introduction to African Studies: ecology; geography, climate, ethnology, technology, economics.

d. Linguistics, including phonetics, tonetics, and semantics.

O e. Principles and methods of ~~statistics~~. Economics

The fourth year would be devoted to specialized studies including:

X O a. History of Africa: prehistory, ancient, medieval and modern

b. The social and political institutions of Africa: including religion.

c. The transmission of African culture: indigenous African education.

d. Regional studies of West, East, North and South Africa in detail.

e. African Psychology

f. Problems of acculturation.

g. Specific African languages; at least one to be learned.

h. Techniques of research: comparative method, case study, life history, social survey, the interview and questionnaire.

A fifth year of post-graduate study would be given to seminars and research on specific subjects.

5. Granted that some such scheme is approved as the ultimate end to be achieved, the questions to be asked seem to be these:

1. What part can each school take at present?

2. What arrangements can be made by which each school can profit by what the others are doing?

In post-graduate work, division of labour would seem to be relatively easy: one university might concentrate on physical anthropology and history; another on political institutions; another on technology (including art and music) and social institutions. But how should undergraduate work be planned in concert?

6. Another question is in regard to publications on African subjects. Could some plan be evolved by which these might be written and issued under unified supervision? Two kinds of books might be considered:

1. Popular books on African subjects, graded to meet the need of Negro children and adults.

2. Books of a more technical nature embodying research in African subjects.

Edwin W. Smith

19-32-9

CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN STUDIES
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN

November 5, 1943

The conference on African Studies was held at Fisk University on the above date. Present were: Rayford W. Logan, Howard University; W. E. B. DuBois and Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University; Robert E. Park, Edwin R. Smith, Lorenzo D. Turner, Mark H. Watkins of Fisk University. Dr. Smith was elected chairman of the meeting.

The development of an Institute of African Studies at Fisk University indicated the possibilities for doing more extensive work in this field in the several colleges. This conference was called to discuss the advisability of such cooperation.

Discussion centered around the desirability of bringing together as many schools as were interested in and qualified for promoting a program of African studies, be they schools having only Negro students or schools having both Negro and white students. It was proposed and agreed that the schools represented at this meeting

a. agree upon a program
b. approve the principle of a cooperative program
c. invite the participation on any institutions that will adhere to the program we develop.

The various problems of cooperation, including curriculum, instructors methods, etc., were discussed at length by the participants. It was believed that the economic possibilities of employment in Africa for students following preparation in this field might be emphasized. It was also indicated that the Negro colleges should not segregate themselves in this program; it should be made available to all students in any schools in the country. Furthermore, the cooperating schools should be encouraged to exchange students for the various aspects of the program in which they were particularly qualified.

The end product of the morning's discussion was at the appointment of a committee--Messrs Logan, Watkins and Reid--to draw up an agenda for cooperation in terms of what is practicable. In this connection Mr. DuBois emphasized the importance of expanding and strengthening courses in the related fields in the undergraduate colleges, and, trying to set up as quickly as possible Master's degrees in the field of African studies. The committee was asked to report at the afternoon session.

The subcommittee, after exploring the possible course offerings of the schools represented made the following recommendations to the conference:

1. That each of the affiliated schools offer introductory courses in the field of African Studies in the school term beginning September, 1944;

2. That these courses be
   a. Introduction to Anthropology and/or Ethnology
   b. Ethnology of Africa
   c. Survey Course in African History

19-3-23

3. That during the summer of 1944 the Institute of African Studies promote and conduct and intistute for the teachers of these courses, the preparation of byllabi and study materials, and the techniques of curriculum organization.

4. That at this institute plans be developed for prosecuting the work through the year 1944-45

5. That the announcement of the program of studies be made following this institute.

The conferees discussed the various aspects of this report and upon the motion of Mr. DuBois and the second of Mr. Turner, recommended:

That the cooperating institutions proceed at once to stress undergraduate offerings in African Studies leading to the Bachelor's degree. Further, that the graduate departments in these institutions begin to prepare a course of study leading to the M. A. degree in this field. To facilitate these objectives, the conferees recommend that an Institute in African Studies be held during the summer of 1944.

Mr. Smith, as Chairman, was asked to explore the possibilities for holding and financing such an institute. Representatives of the several institutions were asked to render whatever assistance possible in this connection.

The matter of publication on Africa was discussed. Three things were indicated as essential to the further prosecution of this work.

1. a syllabus on African Studies
2. a generalized small book on Africa that would enable the average man to read the news on Africa with more intelligence and discernment
3. A cultural history of Africa.

It was believed that the syllabus on Africa could be developed at the summer Institute. Mr. DuBois was asked to take the responsibility for drawing up the book on Africa, in which the members of the conference might render some aid. Mr. DuBois and Mr. Smith were to do further thinking on the problem of a general book on the cultural history of Africa.

In its final minutes, the conference asked the chairman to explore the possibilities of cooperation with schools now conducting courses in African studies, including the several theological schools.

President Jones welcomed the conferees at the opening of the morning session. He and Mrs. Jones entertained the conference at dinner on that evening.

19-3-24

CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN STUDIES
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN

November 5, 1943

The conference on African Studies was held at Fisk University on the above date. Present were: Rayford W. Logan, Howard University; W. E. B. DuBois and Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University; Robert E. Park, Edwin W. Smith, Lorenzo D. Turner, Mark H. Watkins of Fisk University. Dr. Smith was elected chairman of the meeting.

The development of an Institute of African Studies at Fisk University indicated the possibilities for doing more extensive work in this field in the several colleges. This conference was called to discuss the advisability of such cooperation.

Discussion centered around the desirability of bringing together as many schools as were interested in and qualified for promoting a a program of African studies, be they schools having only Negro students or schools having both Negro and white students. It was proposed and agreed that the schools represented at this meeting

a. agree upon a program;
b. approve the principle of a cooperative program;
c. invite the participation on any institutions that will adhere to the program we develop.

The various problems of cooperation, including curriculum, instructors methods, etc., were discussed at lenght by the participants. It was believed that the economic possibilities of employment in Africa for students following preparation in this field might be emphasized. It was also indicated that the Negro colleges should not segregate themselves in this program; it should be made available to all students in any schools in the country. Furthermore, the cooperating schools should be encouraged to exchange students for the various aspects of the program in which they were particularly qualified.

The end product of the morning's discussion was an appointment of a committee--Messrs Logan, Watkins and Reid--to draw up an agenda for coppperation in terms of what is practicable. In this connection Mr. DuBoid emphasized the importance of expanding and strengthening courses in the related fields in the undergraduate colleges, and trying to set up as quickly as possible Master's degrees in the field of African studies. The committee was asked to report at the afternoon session.

The subcommittee, after exploring the possible course offerings of the schools represented, made the following recommendations to the conference:

1. That each of the affiliated schools offer introductory courses in the field of African Studies in the school term beginning September, 1944

2. That these courses be
   a. Introduction to Anthropology and/or Ethnology

c. Survey Course in African History

3. That during the summer of 1944 the Institute of African Studies promote and conduct an institute for the teachers of these courses, the preparation of syllabi and study materials, and the techniques of curriculum organization.

4. That at this institute plans be developed for prosecuting the work through the year 1944-45

5. That the announcement of the program of studies be following this institute.

The conferees discussed the various aspects of this report and upon the motion of Mr. DuBois and the second of Mr. Turner, recommended: That the cooperating institutions proceed at once to stress undergraduate offerings in African Studies leading to the Bachelor's degree. Further, that the graduate departments in these institutions begin to prepare a course of study leading to the M. A. degree in this field. To facilitate these objectives, the conferees recommend that an Institute in African Studies be held during the summer of 1944.

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President Jones welcomed the conferees at the opening of the morning session. He and Mrs. Jones entertained the conference at dinner on that evening.

November 11, 1943

19-12-24

Mr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

May I express my thanks for the hospitality of you and Mrs Smith during my late visit to Nashville? I thoroughly enjoyed my stay and I think the Conference was profitable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

November 12, 1943

Fellow Fiskites:

Greetings and best wishes from the Alumni Office as we launch our fall program and strive toward realizing our 1943-1944 Fisk goals.

I believe I voice the sentiment of Fisk men and women when I say we wish Fisk to be an "all out" American institution during this period of world crisis. To this end, in compliance with President Stamps' request, I am suggesting that War Stamp and Bond Drives be an integral part of our fall program, the Bonds being made out to the Fisk Alumni Student Scholarship and Loan Fund. Upon maturity they will be submitted to Fisk University for student scholarships. The Chicago Fisk Club and alumni, with approximately $1,000 turned over to Fisk in Bonds and Stamps, and the Nashville Fisk Club with approximately $500, have set the example and standard for Fiskites in other cities and sections of the country.

May I call to your attention one other important matter. It is my understanding that President Jones is considering an early appointment of Mr. Allison's successor. In order that the appointee may not have to begin his administration with a depleted treasury and unfavorable circumstances I, as Acting Director of the Alumni Office, during this interim period, suggest that as many Fisk men and women as possibly can will pay NOW their alumni dues ($5) for the current school year. Such evidence of the moral and financial support of the alumni would prove most encouraging to the newly appointed Alumni Secretary and stimulate greater interest and effort on his part as he takes up the arduous tasks of the Fisk Alumni Office and Association.

We are enclosing herewith a summary of the actions and proceedings of the big Chicago meeting this past summer.

Sincerely yours,

T. M. Brumfield, Acting Director
Alumni Office

TMB:a

19-12-2

December 4, 1943

19-7-50

Mr. Edwin D. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed are two lists of chapter headings for the proposed little book on Africa. One you will recognize as your's, which I borrowed; the other is a modification of it which I am proposing, and which I am sending for your criticism. It follows your outline pretty carefully, but I have some suggested changes. Your outline had no chapter six, but treated the subject of my sixth chapter in you chapter five. I am revising the title of chapter six to the Slave Trade, because I feel strongly that the modern attempt to play down this period distorts history.

I have a class of eight students in Africa Culture. I have assigned one of these chapters to each of them. Of course I will discard most of what they write. Kindly let me hear from you. My best regards to you and Mrs Smith.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old
Encl:

[ENC] for Mrs. Boroughs
A.P.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO
PRELIMINARY REPORTS AND STUDIES
Documents covering Plans, History and Bibliographical Material

A- Introductory

Prefatory Historical Note - Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, for the Trustees

Introduction - Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, for the Editors

I. "Do We Need an Encyclopedia of the Negro" - statement by Dr. DuBois and Professor Guy B. Johnson, approved by the Board of Directors

II. Memorandum on Scientific Impartiality and Objectivity in Encyclopedia

B- Bibliographical Material

III. Tentative Classification of Subjects and Division of Space for Encyclopedia

IV. Tentative List of Major Articles

V. Alphabetical List with Notes of Major Subjects (about 3000) for an Encyclopedia of the Negro with Bibliographical Suggestions under each subject and cross references

VI. List of Biographies
1. Great men of Negro blood and of others who have been prominently identified with Negro History or Race Relations

2. Brief List of Contemporaries (only outstanding names)

VII. Important Collections of Material concerning the Negro in the United States and Abroad

VIII. Bibliography of Bibliographies dealing directly or indirectly with the Negro

IX. Index of Journal of Negro History (Volumes I - XX)

X. List of Books reviewed in Africa 1937-1940

C- Historical and Explanatory Material

1. Call for the first Conference on Encyclopedia Project, October 19, 1931
2. Memorandum on the Encyclopedia of the Negro with Constitution, etc.
3. Certificate of Incorporation
4. First Public Announcement of Project, May 29, 1932
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7. List of Scholars and Publicists who have endorsed the Encyclopedia of the Negro Project, with selection of representative comments
8. Members of the Board and its Advisory Council
9. Picture of Original Board of Trustees

[ENC] for G. Johnson a.M.

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19-7-13

Fisk University

Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

December 6, 1943

19-2-51

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Many thanks for your letter of December 4th. I am glad to see that you are making a beginning with the little book on Afica. I like your outline better than mine, with one exception, I am afraid it doesn't please me to see "missionary enterprise" included under the heading "Colonial Imperialism". I think you could find a better title for your Chapter VII. ~~May~~ I suggest ~~using~~ "The Opening Up of Africa", and I do think it is better than yours. I am interested to see the way in which you are devolving this task upon your students. I have no doubt the result will require considerable editing. I hope the book will be in your own beautiful style.

I wonder whether the enclosed will be of any use to you? It is something I prepared for a course that I gave some time ago.

Mrs. Smith joins with me in sending you our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

Edwin W. Smith

EWS:s

Enc.

P.S. Will you kindly give a gentle jog to Dr. Reid. I have not received from him the minutes of our conference.

19-7-53

December 13, 1943

Mr. Edwin W. Smith
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I jogged Dr. Reid and had his minutes copied in my office. I presume they have already reached your.

Of course I shall use the work of the students only for exploration and suggestion. I will write the whole thing myself. Thank you very much for the enclosed statement on Africa. I think we would like to publish it in Phylon.

Of course there are four things in chapter 7, the missionary, the explorer, the merchant and the ensuing political partition. I realize your distaste in having the missionary too closely attached to the investor. I will see if I can divide this chapter so as to have the missionary and explorer in one chapter and partition in another. I will write you later. My best regards to you and Mrs. Smith.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

African

Fisk University

Nashville, 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EDWIN W. SMITH
CONSULTANT IN CHARGE
OF AFRICAN STUDIES

December 15, 1943

19-3-9

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I now am able to send you the enclosed minutes of our Conference. If there should be any criticisms of the same, will you kindly address them to me? With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

Edwin W. Smith

EWS:bps

Enc.

[M. A. Fleming]

814 2nd ave
Salt Lake City Utah
March 2nd 1943.

Lectures

19-3-10

Dear Dr Dubois:- I notice that you appearing in Omaha and other places from time to time not so far from Salt Lake. I should like to know if you would consider Salt Lake for one of your appearances. Should you appear again in any of these States or cities again in the near futures? I am very anxious to have you give a lecture in Salt Lake on the university campus. I should like to know what copy of "Phylon" carries the article on "negro music" I had this magazine placed in the Public library and it appears the article appeared in one of the editions before the Subscribed for it. I want to get that edition.

Thanking you for an early reply I am yours Respectfully

M. A. Fleming

19-3-11

3 June 1943

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of March 2, I beg to say that I am not lecturing very widely in these days. I could come to Utah early in September if you should happen to want me. Please write me at my Baltimore home: 2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. M. H. Fleming
814 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah

The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

J. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16-6-91

March 23, 1943

Lectures

Dr. W E B Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing to find whether or not you would be willing to give the commencement address here on Monday morning, May 31. The exercises begin at 9 o'clock.

I wish I could offer some remuneration that would be inducing but our present situation gives us a grant of only $50 to cover expenses of the trip.

We shall be very grateful if you will consent to serve us.

Yours very truly,

J. R. E. Lee

J R E Lee, President

JREL:ACB

28-6-61

25 March 1943

My dear President Lee:

Answering your letter of March 23, I beg to say that I should be glad to serve you on two conditions: first, it happens that your commencement falls on the same day as ours. I should have, therefore, to get President Clement's consent which I am asking for today. I will let you know his decision. Secondly, I shall come by automobile and I shall need some extra rations of gasoline as I hold only an A card. I shall write to my ration board to get this but otherwise I should have to depend on about sixteen gallons from you for which, of course, I will pay but you would have to furnish coupons.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President J. R. E. Lee
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

19-9-93

30 March 1943

Dear President Lee:

President Clement will be glad "to release you so that you can deliver the commencement address at Florida A and M College on Monday, May 31." This leaves only the matter of gas in the balance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President J. R. E. Lee
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

J. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

19-3-25

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 1, 1943

Lectures

Dr. W E B Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am glad to have your letter and know you will be free to give our commencement address on Monday, May 31.

I hope your application for additional gas will be equally successful. In the event you are not, we should endeavor to supply you when you are ready to return to Atlanta.

With appreciation, I am

Yours very truly,

J. R. E. Lee

J R E Lee, President

JREL:ACB

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The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

J. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

19-9-41

Lectures

May 6, 1943

Dr. W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very happy to learn that you are to be our speaker at our next Commencement. I shall appreciate your sending me, at your earliest convenience, a picture of yourself from which we can make a cut to be used in connection with the publicity to be given our Commencement activities. This favor will help us very much and will be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

H. M. Efferson

H M Efferson, Director
Department of Research
and Publications

HME:emd

Sent

19-9-95

13 May 1943

Lectures

My dear Mr. Lee:

Miss Diggs and myself will arrive in Tallahassee on the afternoon of Saturday, May twenty-ninth. We will leave Tuesday morning, June first. Will you please provide lodging and board for Miss Diggs who does my driving as well as for myself and I trust you will not forget the coupons for thirty-six gallons of gas.

As to the subject of my speech how would it do to talk on a program concerning race relations which would seek to bring into something like agreement, the radical Negro North, the radical white South and the conservative South and conservative Negroes of the Durham type. If you think such a subject would be suitable, I will try to find a good title for it. About how long do you expect me to speak?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President J. R. E. Lee
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

J. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

X May 18
263 x 2 =

19-6-61

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

37½ gal

May 17, 1943

Lectures

Dr. W E B Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of May 13.

We look forward to your presence here Saturday, May 29, and shall arrange accommodations for Miss Diggs as well.

In your letter I note you refer to coupons for 36 gallons of gas. You perhaps are not aware of the fact that we are not able to have extra coupons. In your letter of March 25, you stated you would have to depend upon about 16 gallons. My plan was to supply you with this when you are ready to return, that is, to fill up your tank, which, I am sure holds that much. This we can do from our school supply. I do hope this plan will be satisfactory.

With reference to the subject of your address, that, of course, is always left to the speaker. I might add however, that your address will be largely to the graduates, students and parents. Very few outside people are here as early as nine o'clock Monday morning. We usually expect an address of forty or fifty minutes.

With very best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

J R E Lee, President

JREL:ACB

166-61

3 June 1943

Letter

My dear President Lee:

We reached home safely and both Miss Digges and myself are remembering with the greatest of pleasure your hospitality and our interesting visit to Florida. Thank you for the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President J. R. E. Lee
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

[Foreign Affairs]

19-9-41

4 January 1943

My dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am having my periodical alarm at the treatment of Africa in current thought. The only recent article that has pleased me is Robert Gail Woolbert's article on Ethiopia.

In general in the Atlantic Charter, the writings of Pearl Buck and vice-President Wallace and the pronouncements of Mr. Willkie and others, Africa is simply left out of the picture both with regard to the present war and the future peace. I should like to write an article emphasizing the fact that modern capitalism rose as one of the results of the African slave trade and that colonial imperialism displaced the Cotton Kingsom because of increased chances for profit in India and Africa; that the great threat to the labor movement of tomorrow is serfdom in Africa and inordinate profit on African raw materials raised under conditions of work and investment which the modern world ought not to contemplate; that such conditions in the Union of South Africa, Mozambique and the Belgian Congo, in Kenya and West Africa call for investigation, regulation and reform after the war; that North Africa and Egypt are a part of Africa and not merely the gateway to Europe.

Would you be interested in such an article?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Foreign Affairs
45 East 65th Street
New York City

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

24-6-61

January 7, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was glad to hear from you again. The subject you suggest is an interesting one, and, in principle, I should be glad to have it dealt with in FOREIGN AFFAIRS. I know how close it is to your heart, however, and I have just a little apprehension that you may state your thesis in exaggerated terms - I don't mean in exaggerat terminology, but merely in terms which exaggerate the possible evil effects of the development which you see ahead and its relative importance in comparison with the many other difficulties and dangers on the international horizon. If you were able to write your article about February 1, I can promise you that it would receive very friendly and careful consideration. I can't go further than that, in view of other engagements which I have already made, and in view of the great pressure there now is put on the pages of any quarterly review. Will you let me know whether I can look forward to an opportunity of examining a contribution from you about the date indicated? Personally, I should be very happy to be able to include you once again among the contributors to FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Believe me, with warm regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

[Foreign Affairs]

19-9-43

15 January 1943

My dear Mr. Armstrong:

I shall have in your hands on or about February first an article on Africa for your consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Foreign Affairs
45 East 65th Street
New York

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

19-9-45

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

February 3, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to acknowledge the safe arrival of your manuscript for FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary

[Foreign Affairs]

914-6-61

25 March 1943

My dear Mr. Armstrong:

May I ask about the status of my article on Africa which I submitted to FOREIGN AFFAIRS sometime ago?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
45 East Sixty-Fifth Street
New York City

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

19-9-47

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

March 27, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of March 25 has been received while Mr. Armstrong is absent from the office. He will return early in April, and at that time your letter will be handed to him.

Yours sincerely,

Mary D. Fisher

secretary

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

19-9-418

April 7, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We were not able to make use of your manuscript in our spring issue, partly because of the pressure of other material for which we had already contracted, partly because your manuscript was too long in any case for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, and considerable work would evidently be involved in adapting it to our purposes. We are now engaged in this work, and I shall send you a decision shortly. I hope we may be able to transmit a shortened version of the manuscript to you which we would be able to print and which you would find acceptable. Meanwhile, believe me, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

64-6-61

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

April 14, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I enclose a draft of your article as it has been cut and somewhat revised. Will you go through it carefully, make any corrections or changes that seem to you necessary, and let me have it back at your earliest convenience? I realize that it may still need a little more polishing, but this can best be done after we receive your approval of the more fundamental rearrangement of your material which has been carried out in order to reduce it to the proportions suitable for use in FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

With many thanks, and with best regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

enc. MS.

19-9-50

30 April 1943

My dear Mr. Armstrong:

I am returning the draft of my article which you sent April fourteenth. For the most part I have followed your suggestions but I have made some restorations and changes. I hope the article may be, in its present form, suitable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Foreign Affairs
45 East Sixty-Fifth Street
New York City

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

12-6-61

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

May 3, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for the revised draft of your article, just received. I feel sure that a detailed examination will confirm my first impression that it is now in satisfactory form and that we shall be happy to make use of it FOREIGN AFFAIRS. I presume that proofs can be sent to you at the present address.

Believe me, with many thanks and kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

19-9-52

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

45 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

May 13, 1943

airmail

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Here are the proofs of your FOREIGN AFFAIRS article. Would you be good enough to look them through, make whatever corrections seem to you necessary, and return them to us as promptly as possible? Would you be good enough to cut 2200 22 lines to bring the article down to twelve pages?

Yours sincerely,

Mary H. Rowes

Secretary

enc.

9

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

CLEVELAND, OHIO

BROOKS EMENY
DIRECTOR

922 SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS BUILDING
MAIN 1102

February 16, 1943

Lecture

19-6-61

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is just to express to you again our deep appreciation for your splendid lecture before the members of the Council. You gave as fine a definition of the racial problem from the world point of view as I have heard, and your talk made a splendid introduction to the general subject which I hope will be pursued still further in future meetings. It is another example of the fact that many questions which in the past have appeared to be purely of local concern, actually have deep and far reaching international significance.

With kind regards, and again the assurance of our gratitude, I remain

Sincerely,

Brooks Emeny

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE:
CHELSEA 2-3230

NEW YORK, N. Y.
CABLE CODE MISSIONS
CABLE ADDRESS. FORMISCON.N.Y."

EMORY ROSS
GENERAL SECRETARY
SUE E. WEDDELL
JOE J. MICKLE
SECRETARIES

July 19, 1943

Dear friend:

Last winter Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, asked that I take responsibility for organizing a week's study of "Problems of Africa Today" at Chautauqua, August 16-20, 1943.

I enclose copy of the program as it has been worked out.

This is perhaps the first time that anything like this Africa program has been presented at Chautauqua, and Dr. Bestor has been most cooperative in making it possible.

It is also probably the first time, at least in recent years, that the State Department has authorized an officer to speak specially and publicly on America's relationship to African affairs. It has named two persons to do so this week: Mr. Villard on the political side and Mr. Boggs on the geographical side.

If any of you have interest and possibility of being at Chautauqua that week you may secure additional information about accomodations by inquiring directly to Dr. Bestor at Chautauqua, New York.

Or if you know of others who might wish to attend, will you kindly advise Dr. Bestor of their names and addresses and raise the matter yourself with them.

Very sincerely yours,

Emory Ross

Emory Ross

er ew
encl.

19-6-16

Draft Program
Chautauqua Institution
Week of August 16-20, 1943

Problems of Africa Today

9:30 a.m. daily Chaplain's Hour — Charles T. Leber, Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church U. S. A.

10:45 a.m. Africa's International Relationships

16th	Mon.	The British in Africa	D.M. MacDougall, Colonial Adviser to the British Embassy in Washington.
17th	Tues.	France and Africa	Admiral Raymond Fenard, Head of French Naval Mission to the United States.
18th	Wed.	Congo, the Belgian Empire	George W. Carpenter, Educational Secy., Congo Protestant Council.
19th	Thurs.	American-African Relations	Henry S. Villard, Asst. Chief, Division Near Eastern Affairs, Dept. of State.
20th	Fri.	Where Africa Stands	Emory Ross, Gen'l. Secy., Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

3:15 p.m.

18th	Wed.	Woman's Club: "North African Focus"	Miss Glora M. Wysner, Consultant on Moslem Affairs, Foreign Missions Conference.
19th	Thurs.	C.L.S.C. Round Table: "Conversation on Africa"	Mrs. Emory Ross, Vice President, United Council of Church Women and Miss Glora M. Wysner.

4:30 p.m. Hall of Philosophy

16th	Mon.	African Communications	Emory Ross
17th	Tues.	African Education	George W. Carpenter
18th	Wed.	(Symphony Concert: Great Masters Series, Beethoven program)	
19th	Thurs.	African Medicine	George W. Carpenter
20th	Fri.	African Women	Mrs. Emory Ross

8:30 p.m.

16th	Mon.	"The Irresistible in Africa"	Charles T. Leber
20th	Fri.	"Africa: Maps and Man"	S. Whittemore Boggs, F. R. G. S., Geographer, Department of State

* * *

19-6-17

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

156 FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE
CHELSEA 2-3230

NEW YORK, N. Y.
CABLE CODE: MISSIONS
CABLE ADDRESS: "FORMISCON, N Y."

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL SECRETARY

October 27, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

For something more than a year discussion has from time to time been had by interested persons, official and unofficial, in this country concerning the desirability of having in the Department of State an administrative entity charged with responsibility for all African matters needing our Government's attention.

Two American groups in 1942 adopted resolutions asking the Department to consider such a change. To my knowledge no formal approach has been made to the Department concerning these resolutions and the many reasons behind them.

There are presently some indications, as you know, that the Department is re-studying certain of its problems of functioning and structure under the very greatly changed conditions in which it has to operate.

All this considered, would you wish to be one of the signers of the letter dated November 5, 1943, (mimeographed copy hereto attached) to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, on this subject?

This invitation to sign is going to representative members of the two groups which last year initiated the proposal, and to a very few others who personally or corporately have interest in Africa.

Sincerely yours,

Emory Ross

er clb
encl

81-9-61

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

April 3, 1943

Lecture

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Campus.

19-9-17

Dear Sir:

It is our custom each year to celebrate May 9th as HUBBARD DAY. This is in honor of William Merida Hubbard, the founder of the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, the institution merged with Fort Valley in 1939. As you know, we celebrate October 10th annually as Founder's Day; this date being the birthdate of Henry Alexander Hunt, which you so eloquently commemorated in 1939.

In the tradition of the late Mr. Hubbard, whose peculiar genius appeared to be in the pacification of Southern white friends of his institution, we had Ex-Governor Eugene Talmadge as our speaker in 1941. We have invited a Southern white man, Mr. Edin R. Embree, as our speaker for this year, with the conviction that the tradition of Southern white friends will be maintained. I have explained to Mr. Embree that Mr. Talmadge set the tone for the occasion; I do not know if he will appear.

Feeling that such an occasion needed relief of a sort, we have also included in this annual event - to follow the speaking - an occasion at which the Faculty, with friends, would join for an evening of formal banqueting and informal banter and dancing, to get our minds off the serious matters of the regular commemoration. This year Hubbard day falls on a Sunday, and so it is probable that the Faculty will plan this occasion for Saturday evening, May 8th.

I am wondering if you could come down on Friday morning, address our student s at the assembly scheduled for 11:00; and remain over to address the formal banquet - if held - on Saturday evening, and also be present at the Sunday - May 9 - observance?

Hoping that this extended visit may be possible, I am,

Sincerely,

H. M. Bond

H. M. Bond

[Fort Valley State College]

10 April 1943

19-9-18

My dear Mr. Bond:

I should be glad to speak at FORT VALLEY, May seventh and stay over to the exercises May ninth. I should, of course, want to bring Miss Diggs to help me drive and also I shall need gas. If I get a B card I will furnish the gas myself. If I do not the trip will cost you coupons for sixteen gallons.

May I thank you and Mrs. Bond very much for the lovely Sunday which I spent at Fort Valley.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Horace M. Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

1600
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766
755
11

THE FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

May 8-9, 1943

FOURTH ANNUAL HUBBARD DAY

(Dedicated to the Memory and Good Works of William Merida Hubbard, Founder and President, the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, 1902-1939, Director of Public Relations, The Fort Valley State College, 1939-1941.)

PROGRAM

Saturday, May 8, 1943

Banquet—Samuel Henry Bishop Memorial Dining Room ..... 7:00 P. M.

Guest Speaker: W. E. B. DuBois, Ph. D., LL. D.

Reception—College Auditorium ..... 9:00 P. M.

(Make Reservations through L. R. Bywaters for Banquet and Reception, 75c per person.)

Sunday, May 9, 1943—HUBBARD DAY.

Commemorative Exercises—College Auditorium ..... 4:30 P. M.

Speaker: The Honorable Mark Smith, Superintendent, Bibb County, Schools, Macon, Georgia.

NOTE: Central War Time.

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

April 15, 1943

Lectures

19-6-19

Dr W E B Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

We will be able to make all arrangements, and to meet the requirements you set for your visit here from May 7 - 9, 1943.

The Faculty and Staff Banquet and Dance, at which you are to speak on the night of May 8 is a tuxedo affair.

We shall look forward to having you with us on that occasion.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

H M Bond

HMB/p

[FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO CHURCHES IN AMERICA]

4 January 1943

18-5-17

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of December 24, may I say that the Negro churches in America should stress one thing to day above all others and that is the problem as to how they can help the economic situation of the Negro more especially by consumers and producers cooperation, by taking advantage of projects like the TVA and by all sorts of cooperative effort.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Bishop James A. Bray
4805 Forrestville Avenue
Chicago

Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America

REV. HORACE A. WHITE
DETROIT, MICH.
VICE PRESIDENT
BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT JR.
WILBERFORCE, OHIO
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
REV. W. H. JERNAGIN
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMM.
REV. H. T. METFORD
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SECRETARY EXECUTIVE COMM.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BISHOP JAMES A. BRAY
4805 FORRESTVILLE AVENUE
PHONE: DREXEL 1866
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BISHOP R. C. RANSOM
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ATLANTA, GA.
STATISTICIAN
REV. J. H MARSHALL
CHAPLAIN

51-9-61

Request for information

January 22, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your communication including just one suggestion for our meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America proposing the idea of cooperatives proved helpful.

How this question of cooperatives might be presented as a practical phase of Church activities needs to be carefully thought through and dynamically presented. I am interested in the idea and wish to have from you further suggestions. We are having the National Meeting of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, opening April 28. Meantime, I shall be pleased and profited to have further suggestions from you.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

James A. Bray

JAB:DJ
Encls. 2

[Fraternal Council]

THE FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO CHURCHES IN AMERICA
Suggests these Points as
A CHARTER FOR THE NEGRO CHURCHES OF AMERICA

1. To promote racial welfare on the home front;

   (a) In industry;
   (b) In the armed forces,
   (c) In government employment,
   (d) In private and public employment.

2. To further the welfare of Negro soldiers on domestic territory and foreign soil.

3. To diligently meet post-war problems confronting our soldiers returning from the conflict.

4. To face with Christian faith the issues of a just and durable peace.

5. To recognize the Churches' obligation to the integration of returning soldiers into the civic and spiritual life of the nation.

6. To contend that restrictions by signso or words for Negro soldiers prohibiting them from accomodations in hotels and places of entertainment on British or other foreign soil where our soldiers are fighting for world freedom, shall be obliterated as insults to Negroes everywhere.

7. We evaluate the national government's pattern of segregation--the Army, Navy, and Air Force's practice of discrimination, as a strong influence in promoting race prejudice. As long as these remain, the Nazis can and will point to a great and powerful nation as endorsing the German myths of a "superior human breed."

8. The Negro Churches repudiate double standards of citizenship with all their involvement--political, judicial and social practices.

9. We vigorously encourage economic independence.

10. Free from partisan politics as such, unrelentingly insisting that the Poll Tax laws be abolished by Congress; that Federal Anti-Lynching Bill be passed; and segregation and forms of discrimination as badges of slavery sanctioned by state or local statutes, shall be invalidated by Congress.

11. That the Negro Churches will not limit their concern to Negroes or Colored people of America, but wherever Negroes, Colored groups or other peoples are oppressed, in Africa, India, South America, or island territory, Europe, or Asia, the Negro Churches will express their concern and a willingness to contend for their liberation.

12. The Negro Churches and Church leaders will encourage in local communities interracial fellowship, goodwill and cooperation with White Churches and other groups.

13. We commend the widdom of close and fraternal ties between all denominational in interdenominational councils, alliances and conferences of preachers and laymen, that through these organizations vital information of grave concern may be disseminated from the Fraternal Council to all Churches for concerted action.

14. We propound the thesis that freedom of worship must be saved. All enemies to such freedom must be put down. The Church must not be made subservient to the State nor any human individual. Howe we shall worship, when we shall worship, and whom we shall worship is a God given right and this right we shall defend at all cost. With others who have gone through dungeons and as martyrs to the stake, we will follow if need be.

9-9-41

15. The deepening of the spiritual life, the cultivation of faith, hope and love through our Churches is our goal.

16. We insist that the President shall appoint, or that Congress shall select a Committee to make a survey of Negro life in all section of our nation--economic, industrial, political, educational, social, religious and health conditions. Such a Committee with time, money, efficiency, with Congressional authority will remove the necessity of many hearings on matters affecting the welfare of the Negro.

17. We urge a technique that shall get our program to the smallest Church and the humblest man.

This is presented as a suggested framwork of a Charter or Blueprint, for our Council procedure and for recommendation to our Churches.

19-6-7

[Fraternal Council ...]

To the Christian Churches of America:

AN ADDRESS OF THE FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO CHURCHES IN AMERICA

We propound the thesis that freedom of worship must be saved. All enemies to such freedom must be put down. The Church must not be made subservient to the State nor any human individual. How we shall worship, when we shall worship, and whom we shall worship is a God given right and this right we shall defend at all cost. With others who have gone through dungeons and as martyrs to the stake, we will follow if need be.

We reaffirm our faith in Christian teaching. Education must make its primary goal the building of character, the Christ-like level of life and the Christian community which means spiritual growth of persons, instead of merely molding them to the requirements of established or projected institutions.

Education must divorce cheap propaganda and social bias and seek creativity, growth, and the desire to enrichen and share human experience on the Christian level.

The fact that we are forced to throw all of our scientific and industrial talent into war equipment and techniques, tells clearly that our educational system has not educated and our Christianity has not made Christians.

We reaffirm our reverence for personality and our belief in the inate worth of man. Personality is so sadred and so divine until every normal person with the proper sense of appreciation will revere it regardless to the color of the skin in which it appears.

We reaffirm our faith in the power of the Gospel and the teachings of Jesus. We do not believe Jesus too idealistic; we think his plan is not only workable and noble, but the only plan that will give peace.

We condemn institutions that hypocritically fly the American flag over their heads, in an effort to convince the public of their interest in Democracy, but at the same time, denying equal opportunities for employment and participation to Negroes and other minorities. We must lift Christianity and Democracy out of the category of mere verbalism and get down to practical living and action in the living present.

Our Churches must be the spearhead of the movement for a larger life for all people. We must discharge our full duty towards our country then ask our country for full protection.

We must frankly say, that individuals who are not willing to employ men and accept them on merit and not color, are the Fifth Columnists in our Nation and just as dangerous as Axis Spies.

When religion neglects brotherhood, the right of all men to equality of opportunity

19-6-3

for the enrichment of life, and when it ceases to magnify moral consciousness and values, it becomes secular and is not Christianity. When religion repeats continuously an ancient ritual which has no meaning for modern life, and is more concerned about tradition and formality, than about modern problems, it is not only dead, but deadly, We believe that there is no salvation apart from social responsibility. Therefore, as we seek to save, we must seek to serve.

If the Christian Churches were sincerely active in trying to make the teaching of Jesus effective in our society we would not have the spectacle of a country sorely needing labor and men who can perform that labor, denied a job because they are black. We would not have a Democracy with laws designed to prohibit large sections of citizens from voting because of color or race. We would not have a Civil Service operated by the Government that designedly keeps well-trained and prepared men and women from positions which they are well fitted to fill.

We contend that restrictions by signs or words for Negro soldiers prohibiting them from accomodation in hotels and places of entertainment on British or other foreign soil where our soldiers are fighting for freedom, shall be obliterated as insults to Negroes everywhere.

Indeed, we would not have an Army and Navy divided on color. Certainly no community calling itself Christian could lynch juveniles and fail to bring to justice the murderers. We repudiate double standards of citizenship with all their involvement--political, judicial, social practices.

Therefore, we call upon our Christian brothers and sisters of the Church everywhere to join in a mass movement to repeal the Poll Tax and hindrances to the full expression of citizenship of any group; support the President's Order 8802, for fair employment practice of all capable persons without regard to color or creed; to urge the President as a matter of war emergency to suspend all racial discrimination everywhere on public carriers and in public service.

We also call upon the Christian Churches to stimulate the sentiment for passing a Federal Anti-Lynch bill and brand as Nazis Sympathizers all persons who aspire to public office on the basis of racialism.

We call upon the Churches to help us create the sentiment that those who refuse to employ people according to their ability and not race, shall be branded as handicapping the war effort through sabotaging the manpower of America.

The Negro Churches will not limit their concern to Negroes or Colored people of America, but wherever Negroes, Colored groups or other peoples are oppressed, in Africa, India, South America, or island territory, Europe, or Asia, the Negro Churches will express their concern and willingness to contend for their liberation.

We, the representatives of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, are addressing you because we believe that it is vitally necessary for the realization of a World Christian community that there be justice and fairdealing to all people regardless of their race.

Signed:

Bishop James A. Bray, Pres.

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Executive Sec'y

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Chairman, Ex. Committee

19-6-5

25 March 1943

I-1-23

My dear Mr. Frazier:

You suggested to me when I was talking to you last the names of several prominent white Northern sociologists who might be invited to our April conference. I have lost my note of their names. Will you kindly send the names to me again in the enclosed envelope?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

[Gannett]

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street, New York

Lectures

March 5, 1943

19-38-13

Dear Dr. DuBois

I am very happy to hear that you will join in the discussion of "Up From Slavery" on WABC on Sunday, March 14, and I hope that you and Arthur Hays and I can get together, perhaps for lunch, before the program to talk it over. While the essence of these programs is that they are spontaneous and unrehearsed, I have found that it helps to have a little preliminary meeting of minds and somewhat to plot things out. When will you be in New York ? Could you have lunch with me at the Harvard Club on either Friday or Saturday ? And can you let me know in time for me to try to get Art Hays ?

There are certain obvious difficulties in this particular program. "Up From Slavery" is widely known, but it lacks something of the "classic." It is, after the beginning, rather slight and disappointing on rereading - or seemed so to me - and I wonder if we would not do well to use it as a starting-point for a larger discussion of the field of Negro autobiography, which, in turn, leads into very large pastures. That's som thing at least to think and talk over.

I'm looking forward to seeing you again after all these years.

[Gannett]

Lecture

5 March 1943

19-22-41

My dear Mr. Gannett:

I believe we are going to be together on the March fourteenth broadcast with the Columbia Broadcasting System. Will you kindly give me some idea of the program and the part I am expected to take. Perhaps this matter is being attended to but I have not yet received any information except the time and place.

I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Lewis Gannett
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison
New York City

L Gannett

8 March 1943

Lectures

19-38-15

My dear Mr. Gannett:

I am leaving her Friday night and my train is due in New York at 1:50 Saturday afternoon. But trains are so uncertain that I should be afraid to count on being on time for luncheon. How would it do to meet Sunday morning either for breakfast or conference? I shall be at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Kindly let me hear from you here or there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Lewis Gannett
Herald Tribune
230 West 41st
New York City

[Gannett

17 March 1943

Lectures

19-38-16

My dear Mr. Gannett:

May I thank you very much for your kind hospitality and cooperation on my trip to New York. I enjoyed the broadcast and my friends here in Atlanta were very much pleased with it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Lewis Gannett
The New York Herald Tribune
New York City

[illegible]

19-5-2

November 3, 1943

Mr. Jose Garcia Inerarity
c/o Dean W. R. Brown
Hampton Institute, Va.

Dear Mr Inerarity:

I have your letter of October 22. My department unfortunately has no funds for lectures, so that all such matters are handled by the President's office. I am turning your letter over to him therefore, with the hope that he may engage you.

I would certainly like to have you speak here.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-9-145

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

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July 6, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was nice to see you in Atlanta and I only regret that there was not time for an individual conference. I was glad you were in the meeting with Sir William Beveridge.

I read your article in the July issue of Foreign Affairs, "The Realities in Africa", with great interest and appreciation. Having just read James' South of the Congo, it seemed a very logical summary. The habit of exploitation dies hard.

I have also run across several interesting echoes of the sociological conference in Atlanta this spring, and sometime I shall be glad to talk with you further.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

JD:IS

Conference $1000
Office 2500
Travel 1500
Research C 1000
Publication 1000
$7000

Write July 9.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
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July 14, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

19-12-34

I have your letter of the ninth with your further suggestions regarding development of the social studies in the land-grant colleges. I am afraid your ideas may outrun available funds, but I shall be interested in following up the good start you have made, and I shall welcome an opportunity to talk with you when you are in New York. You might telephone me (COlumbus 5 - 8100) and we could arrange to meet.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jackson Davis

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue and 125th Street
New York 27, New York

JD:IS

4 January 1943

19-12-2

My dear Shirley:

I shall be very glad to have you stop over in Atlanta on your way to or from Tuskegee. Let me know exactly when to expect you.

Very sincerely yours,

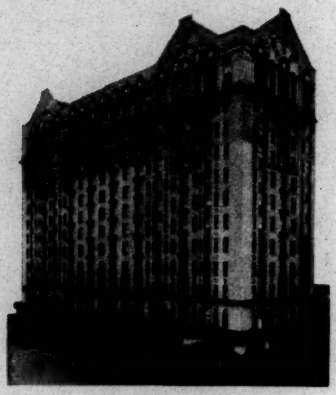
W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Shirley Graham
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue at 125th Street
New York City

TELEPHONE MONUMENT 2-1700

(GRAHAM)

CABLE ADDRESS "TRESAHOTEL"



HOTEL THERESA

SEVENTH AVENUE
AT 125TH STREET
NEW YORK

January 6, 1948

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Dr. Carvers death is taking me to Tuskegee immediately. I had planned to take a leisurely trip down stopping at Washington and Atlanta. Now, I'll write you from Tuskegee. If possible, I'll stop in Atlanta on the way back.

I do look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

S Hurley

52-87-81

P.S. May have to sit up all the way there. Up to this minute I've been unable to get reservations. The publishing house has even tried the plane. Oh, well, I'm a soldier. I can get there. The worst part is arriving at somewhere called Chihaw at ten-fifty tomorrow night! I've wired William Dawson asking him to win my undying gratitude by having someone meet me. Of course, he may not be at Tuskegee himself.

1

Shirley Graham

January 18, 1943

Dear Miss Diggs,

Thanks for making my brief stay in Atlanta so very pleasant, also for catching that train.

I reached New York at midnight Saturday. Spent yesterday unpacking and getting clothes in order. Now I'm back at my desk. "Peoples Voice" will carry my article on Tuskegee this week.

Do look me up should you come anywhere I happen to be.

19-12-19

All good wishes for
your high hopes.

Sincerely,
Shirley Graham

19-12-20

January 18, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thanks for a lovely visit. Now, I shall work like a beaver until the week-end of February 5th when I'll plan to take some time off.

"Peoples Voice" will carry my article on Tuskegee this week. I left my "Phylon" on your desk.

Miss Diggs certainly told you of our mad dash for the train. It had pulled out right on the minute

19-12-4

of nine after telling her the train was twenty minutes late. Well, I knew it was crowded anyhow, so the train people are indifferent. Picked up several interesting stories from soldiers along the way. One sailor whose ship had been torpedoed on the coast of Africa.

I am writing Mrs. Shirey on this same mail. No word from Robert and I'm a little worried.

Don't let the army get you down. But then you are above petty annoyances. That, coupled with your genius is why you are a great man.

19-12-5

I'm constantly amazed at
my good fortune!

Sincerely,
Charles

I'm writing Miss Diggs.

19 January 1943

19-12-3

My dear Shirley:

Miss Diggs tells me of your wild ride to get the train. I hope you were able to breathe after you got on and that you had a reasonably pleasant visit. It was nice to have you here and we all enjoyed you very much. I only wish we had been in position to have you longer and let you really see Atlanta. We shall expect one of these days to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Shirley Graham
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue and 125th Street
New York City

January 20, 1943

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Mr. Sancton said he deeply appreciated your confidence in him expressed by sending me to him with this material.

Now, I want to do a really good job on this. Cox in his "White America" attacks us with history, anthropology and sociology. Would you be good enough to send me the names of several books in these three fields which I can offer as references? You would know immediately what I should have to dig out by long research and then I might miss some of the best authorities.

19-12-17

I am also sending out a couple of letters endeavoring to find out how exactly this book has been used.

"People's Voice" published almost every word of my article on Tuskegee without my name! I am furious, but what can I do? I'm too busy to allow it to upset my equilibrium.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

25 January 1943

19-12-18

Dear Shirley:

Here are books that will help you:

Herskovits, MYTH OF THE NEGRO PAST, Harper's
Barzun, RACE, Harcourt
Benedict, RACE, SCIENCE AND POLITICS
Huxley and Haddon, WE EUROPEANS
Bunche, WORLD VIEW OF RACE, Associates in Negro Education.

Hope you are getting on all right.

Yours with love,

Miss Shirley Graham
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue and 125th Street
Nww York City

2 February 1943

19-12-16

My dear Shirley:

I am coming in town Friday but am tied up Friday, Saturday and Sunday. I will leave a note to get in touch with you at the desk Monday. Have seen your articles. They are good.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Shirley Graham
Hotel Theresa
New York City

Hotel Theresa
New York City
March 8, 1943

Shirley Graham

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

This time the gods are laughing - out loud! This morning I told Walter White he could wire Mrs. Lampkins that I would join her in St. Louis Sunday, March 14th - I wrote Robert that I would spend Saturday with him at Indiana University. Then, blithely accepting my expense check from Mr. White, I went to the Pennsylvania Depot, bought my ticket and berth for 8:30 Thursday night. So, now, I return to the hotel and find your letter!

They have been trying to get me out of New York since March 1st. I was forced to get very positive on the fact that I could not accept anything before March 15th. But, I did finish the book last week, turned it in. The first thing Monday morning the publishers called to make very enthusiastic comments. Everybody seems to be very happy about the whole thing. There are now only a few technical details which will need attention.

19-12-6

I really would like so much to see you. In fact, I need to see you. I'm really terribly tired. And now, that the worse is over I can tell you something else. The Saturday after you left we had one of those sleets which made sidewalks like sheets of glass. I started out in the evening and fell just as I reached the corner. My feet simply flew from under me and I practically cracked the sidewalk! I fainted - and that frightened me more than the fall since I'm not the fainting kind. For a while it did seem that I had seriously injured my back. Careful examination did not reveal any break, but subsequent developments would indicate that I probably did slightly crack that tiny, and very delicate bone at the very end of the spine. The doctor warned me that it would be painful and complete recovery slow, but that the bone would heal naturally. I was in bed a couple of days. Then for about a week I remained in my room most of the time. Even now, I'm not my normal, chirpy self because if I forget and walk fast or make any kind of sudden movement I'm liable to be caught up shapply. There is also still some soreness. Honestly, I've had more pain than I did with my broken knee last year and I tire very easily.

My spirits arn't exactly soaring. I could do with a little sympathy.

I'd prefer not setting out for the N.A.A.C.P. under the circumstances. But, I see no way out of it now. I shall be careful and if I don't feel well I'll just rest. You see, in St. Louis I shall not have charge of the /////// campaign. That is Mrs. Lampkin's job. I'll merely be there with her for a week observing. So, I hoping that I won't be under too much strain. I am today writing Mable Byrd and letting her know that I shall be there and that if she insists I'll be glad to stay with her. So, I'm looking forwardto some pleasure along the way.

I was relieved that you said nothing about your laundry, so I'm counting on the fact that you received it all right. It had just reached the desk when I had this accident. At long last, I got somebody to take care of it. I gave them the money, carefully wrote address and everything, told them to insure the package. It was a week later that I learned that the package had not been insured. My people! The post clerk had told the girl ~~that~~ it wasn't necessary to insure a package going such a short distance.

19-12-7

The matter of Charles Young book is awaiting developments. I shall be in Cleveland April 17 to May 4th. After which there seems to be a short lap before I must be in Newalk, New Jersey May 15th. If possible, I'd like to go to Xenia and talk with Mrs. Young. I feel certain that the book will be accepted. At least, when I get all my facts I can do some magazine articles. So, I'd like to have statistical data as soon as possible.

Of course mail will be forwarded me through the office here - but I shall also try to keep mamma informed and her address is: Mrs. D.A. Graham, 1201 Boyer Street, Richmond, Indiana. I'll be in St. Louis until March 22nd. Mables address is 4459 Enright Avenue and the N.A.A.C.P. office is 2103a Market Street., St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed is one of the pictures our Indianapolis friend, Mrs. Lewis took in California. She sent them to me recently. Taken the day before war!

I'll probably be on the train Sunday when you're speaking. As I said, this time the gods laugh!

Sincerely,

Walter

29 March 1943

My dear Shirley:

Enclosed is a check for $1.50 to pay for your forwarding my laundry. It came through all right and I am deeply appreciative. Of course I haven't forgiven you for running out of New York just as soon as you heard I was coming but there is some satisfaction that you pride had a good hard fall before you left. Will you please learn that you are no longer a teen-age girl and you have got to stop rushing blindly around the world and half killing yourself. You must rest or the lord will take a hand and give you a good long rest. Simply soldier on this NAACP job until you feel well again. I am aghast when I see and hear of your activities.

I hope this letter will reach you but I doubt it. It probably will get there the day after you have left for Camchatka or parts East. Let me hear from you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Shirley Graham
c/o Mrs. D. A. Graham
1201 Boyer Street
Richmond, Indiana

Shirley Graham

Little Rock, Arkansas.
April 1, 1943

19-38-28

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I must write you - now. Though, of course, I do not have the time. But, things are piling up at a tremendous rate.

After five days in St. Louis with Mrs. Lampkin, observing, I came on to Little Rock and started on my own. And it was definitely "on my own". Of course, the south is not absolutely new to me. I thought I was prepared, but this town has encreased my amazement. It's unbelievable! My people, I mean. I am constantly on guard less I offend some cherished custom. We criticize the white southerner for refusing to accept inovations- but - -

And there are something like ninety colored churches here!

The pride of these people in Arkansas is something with which to reckon, also. After all New York may have something - - but - -!

My problem is to circumvent all these things and at the same time put over a program! I have succeeded in getting a few unusual things done which has impressed them. Most of all was my speaking over the radio last Saturday evening and being presented by the announcer of Little Rock's leading station as "Miss Shirley Graham." Also, the fact that he announced our citizens' mass meeting for the following day. There was a rather good write-up in the Sunday paper, also. The "Miss" was absent, but they used by entire name and had it been in any professional paper or write-up would not have been noticed.

Scipio A. Jones died last Sunday morning. I had the audience stand at our mass meeting that afternoon in his memory. Perhaps, had I been as well informed as I was later I should have omitted that ~~gross~~ gesture. Maybe not - one must be charitable and after all he was a product of the deep south, was educated (what there was of his education) right here and remained here all his life. I attended his funeral yesterday. It, also was something. Reserved seats for "white folks"!

I came down here in full armour against the "white folks". I meet a curious kind of wall of resistance from the Negroes themselves. These are peoples who "use to have" and "use to do". There are more "organizations" here than I have ever heard of and this afternoon I set in on the formation of another one! I tried to tell them that the N.A.A.C.P. was set up to do exactly the job under discussion - in fact, the N.A.A.C.P. had started and carried to within sight of victory an equal salary fight here. It was because of that fight that I was sent here to re-organize a branch. I was met with the contention that here the N.A.A.C.P. could not function as well as a "Citizens Committee" - a local organization being set up - to raise some more money and be a further drain on the people's time and pocket book!

And the reasons were perfectly obvious. "Folks from New York can't tell us how to run our business!" Not that I have met with any personal resentment. I have been invited to speak three and four times every day and dined, wined and feted. Of course, there does exist an intelligent, small group. For instance the pastor of the one, lone Congregational Church nearly lost his temper this afternoon.

19-38-29

I need not tell you I'm having an interesting time. The drama of life unfolds and /I/ I find myself being swiftly carried forward. Tomorrow I am going to a group of laborers who are afraid to come to me.

Friday Morning.

This letter was started yesterday afternoon at the office, continued lastnight until I had to go out and - here I am again.

Forgive this "hit-and-miss" method. Just received a "special" from Cleveland. They are planning a big mass meeting for April 17th which was the day I'm scheduled to arrive in the city. I'm to be the principle speaker. This allows me exactly ten days in Memphis - leaving here Tuesday. I shall try to get a drawing room out of Memphis. If I don't have to change trains in Chicago I'll endeavor to get a good rest on the trip up. Mrs. Lampkin told me the office would not skimp on my expenses and for me to do this whenever possible.

The boys are still in school. Either may now be called to the army any day, but we're all trying to carry on as if that fact does not exist. I spent a Sunday with Robert at Indiana University on my way out. I'll see Graham, who is at Oberlin, when I get to Cleveland. Graham was eighteen this month (March) and had to register.

I sent the Pittsburgh Courier a story last week on the killing of a soldier by a sheriff down state here. It will probably be in this week's issue as well as in the "People's Voice". Another plain case of murder. I have been out to Camp Robinson here. Our men are becoming more brutalized each day. Truly, if we don't handle these things through law the soldiers are going to handle them through blood and terror. That fact is becoming more obvious every hour.

Believe me, I can more clearly see why the Russians closed all the churches! Come the revolution - that would be the first thing I should advise - throughout the south. These fat, thieving, ignorant preachers! All of them should be put to work.

I'm sure it's perfectly obvious that I sorely need solice and relaxation - which I'll certainly not get soon. Please do write me to Memphis. Care of Dr. C.M. Roulhac, 545 Mississippi Blvd.

Hope this finds you well and enjoying all good things. Oh - yes, will you please drop Mrs. Young a letter. Tell her that I am planning a work on Colonel Young and will try to pay her a visit the first part of May. Perhaps it will have to be sooner. Nothing is yet definite. As a matter of fact I've been too occupied to rush the matter. I'm certain I shan't have a moment to write before the middle of May - if then.

However, I am planning to spend the summer in New York and can see no just reason why I can't write at that time.

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The "President" of our N.A.A.C.P. just called me. He's a slight problem! He's new and not too well informed, but after the first couple of days he bound himself with chains to the wheels of "my chariot". But I am hard pressed to keep him working on a purely professional basis. I can handle it - but the whole thing becomes rather wearing at times. What price glory!

I must stop. All good wishes - and please do write.

Sincerely,

Shirley

Hotel Theresa
7th Avenue & 125th Street
New York, New York
June 19, 1943

19-12-9

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Both the boys have been drafted within the past two weeks. Graham - eighteen last month - would have gone straight from Oberlin June 4th had I not pulled every string in my bow and finally managed to have him transferred to the New York draft board, which delayed his induction until July. Meanwhile, Robert was called from the University of Indiana. He did not let me know immediately because, he says, I was so upset about Graham. Last week he wrote me that he was "going in" June 25th!

My Newark campaign closes June 22nd, but I had the boys come on to New York this week. We're all here at the hotel. They both happen to be out at the moment. I'm supposed to be working - but I simply can't work. The ground is utterly cut from beneath my feet.

I was somewhat prepared for Robert's going in, but not at all for Graham. I know too much about this United States Army! At this moment I can visualize myself going crazy.

Ironically, everything else is going exceptionally well. The N.A.A.C.P. has given me a raise - my publishers changed my contract on the Carver book from 50-50 with my "collaborator" to 75-25. I'm under contract to enlarge the book to one hundred thousand words by July 15th.

Please do write me. I'll be here at the Theresa.

Hope this finds you well.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

25 June 1943

19-12-18

My dear Shirley:

I know just how you are feeling over the calling of your boys but you can remember this that probably being called as late as this they will hardly leave the country but of course they may. But I do not think this war is going to last very much longer. I am glad you are still prosperous and able to do your work.

How long are you going to be in New York? Mrs. Du Bois and my granddaughter will be at the YWCA from July first for a few days, possibly to the eighth. If you are in town, I would be awfully glad if you would offer to assist them on their shopping expedition, - even if it takes a little of your more than precious time. Perhaps, of course, they won't need you but Du Bois is going to camp in New York and I thought possibly you might help her get on the right train.

I shall be in New York for a few days either the weekend of July 8 to 10 or July 15 to 17. I have got to see my dentist. I shall be glad to see you if you are there.

Excuse this hurried note. My secretary is just on the edge of deserting me for Cuba and I am piling up all the work that I can.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Shirley Graham
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue at 125th Street
New York City

July 8, 1943

19-12-11

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I assure you I shall not be in San Francisco July 14th or 15th. I had called the YWCA several times and knew that Mrs. Du Bois had not yet arrived. Starting Wednesday I'm keeping "office hours" down here at 69 Fifth Avenue, but I'll get in touch with her this evening.

Graham was interested in knowing the exact age of the grandchild. Her extreme youth somewhat discouraged him! He goes into the army Saturday. Having pulled a number of wires and laid a rather elaborate network, I have hopes that he will be stationed with the 372nd - headquarters - New York City! These things can't be certain, however, until they are fully accomplished.

July 16th the national staff of N.A.A.C.P. will arrive at the Theresa. This conference was scheduled for the past week end and I was rejoicing that it would be over. But, matters pertaining to riots and certain legislature made it impossible for our legal group to be present so the conference was postponed.

Do you get PM? If not, I'll save my recent copies. That paper is making history. (Not merely because it published my letter to Mr. President!)

Have completed the enlargement of the Carver book - turned it in - and now am offered another contract. I'm disappointed because its not the Colonel Charles Young I want to do. However, it will offer a marvelous opportunity if I can do what should be done. We'll talk about it.

I am looking forward to your coming.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

19-12-12

Albert Hotel
65 University Place
New York, New York
August 23, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois,

At this point I really have something to tell you about the boys: Graham is in the Air Corps! You remember we thought we had all wires laid for him to come right back here to New York. I nearly fainted when I received his telegram from Keesler Field, Mississippi. I waited all last week for more information. Then Sunday comes another telegram (collect) saying "Please send birth certificate, three letters of recommendation and small amount of money immediately very important." Not the slightest explanation about anything. I consulted Bill Hastie this morning and he said "Apparently your son is up for some kind of military advancement. He's in the Air Corps. They move fast." But, this afternoon comes a letter. He's really a Flying Cadet, not ground crew - will be at Keesler Field only a few weeks when he goes on to Tuskegee. Mr. Hastie also told me that since Graham was not trying to get this the fact that he was sent there directly after his mental examinations at the induction center would indicate that he had exceptionally high I.Q. So I suppose I should be very proud.

The letters of recommendation are for character and leadership qualities. You know the Air Corps is considered the aristocracy of the Army and they do a number of things the other branches do not do. This is one of them. Also, Graham says that when he and the four other boys who went to Keesler Field left Camp Upton, Long Island, they traveled by Pullman with dining car service right into the Field in Mississippi. He's very enthusaistic about the whole thing.

He'll need a letter from Oberlin, but this is vacation time and we may not be able to get it. Please, I want you to write one. You know Graham through me at least and they are interested in knowing what kind of "stuff" he has in him. I'll give you the facts:

Born in Seattle Washington - grandfather a prominant Negro minister from Indiana. Father from South Carolina. Mother left a widow while Graham and his brother very young. All three had to work very hard. Boys always industrious and anxious to help with any small jobs. Graham early developed independence and self reliance. A good violinist - member of High School orchestra in Richmond, Indiana. When he graduated was only colored student in orchestra and was concert master. Entered Oberlin Conservatory of Music at seventeen - was good student. Had board job to help with his expenses - made Oberlin Fencing Team that first year. Has sold newspapers,

blacked shoes, worked in stores. Always polite, considerate and a gentleman. Carries himself well, has confidence in himself and a pride in his heritage - will make an A-1 soldier and an A-1 American citizen.

19-12-13

I thank you. Please address letter to: To Whom it May Concern -

Cadet David Graham McCanns
1170 Training Group - Flight 748
Keesler Field, Mississippi.

The Albert Hotel is so much quieter and more secluded than the Theresa was that I have managed to accomplish some real work. Last Friday I turned in a rough draft of about one third my new book. The publishers were anxious for me to do this as they had not given me the definite contract. The subject matter is "different". I'm calling it "I Got Wings!"

Pressure is being brought to bear on me to take an artistic "flyer" - directing a production of my own. The idea is rather "wild" and will certainly interfer with the deadly monotony of this office. Something tells me "my boss" won't be at all enthusiastic. I don't know. I wish you were here and could advise me. It's too complicated to attempt writing. It is time I made some money!

Robert is still in Indianapolis, but is gradually getting back to normal. He doesn't know as yet that Graham is in the Air Corps. That's not going to make matters easier for him and I dread telling him. He writes that he has a very pleasant and lucrative job and wants to keep it until fall when he'll come on here, have his medical examination and follow whatever course seems indicated. Ernest Dupre tells me not to worry. During the warm weather he can't be in danger and that's its much better for him to make up his own mind.

I wish I could go off someplace and just lie down for a while. I'm really frightfully tired. Circumstances are driving me almost beyond my limit. I'm caught and don't know how to untangle myself. My brain really isn't functioning very well.

Glad you are having such a pleasant summer. Having to break in a new secretary this fall is going to require all you can lay up now. Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Shirley Graham

Shirley Graham

December 13, 1943

19-12-14

Miss Shirley Graham
Juliord Departments 30-11 - Juliard Apartments
Broadway, New York 3011 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

My dear Shirley:

Of course I have forgotten your new address and have no way of being sure this may get to you. I enjoyed the little that we saw of us in New York embittered as it was by the loss of your fur coat. I hope it has been returned with interest.

My regrets to your roommate and I hope you have already explained how I was artfully prevented from meeting her. Tell me how the work goes.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Shirley Graham

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Director of Personnel

LOU ELLA BROWN
Secretary

December 20, 1943

19-12-15

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Merry Christmas! It's a shame to write a "Christmas" letter in the center of a high-powered promotional office. We're moving rapidly to the night of January 2nd and our Carnegie Hall mass meeting. My mind leaps right over Christmas to that date.

But Graham was here all last week - a furlough before leaving for Hammer's Field, California. We bought a folding cot and he slept in the den. The three of us were as cozy as punch. He made a Broadway record by seeing five shows during his stay. These included "Othello" and "Carmen Jones" the two foremost hits of the season.

If I had time I'm sure I would be very low in spirits. Saturday night after seeing him off at the Pennsylvania Depot I could have died with sheer weariness. But business required my presence at an affair Hall Johnson was giving - so I didn't have time to cry! I guess it's just as well.

I have bought another coat. Our apartment is insured to the ceiling. I'm sure we'll have no more robberies. Graham heard about the calamity for the first time. Did you see my picture in the "Chicago Defender" wearing the fur jacket? I do have proof that I <u>had</u> one.

Well, someone has come in to take pictures. I must away. Hope you have a fine Christmas. I envy folks in the southland who do <u>not</u> have white Christmases.

Hope the New Year will bring you back to New York soon.

Sincerely,

Shirley

Address: The Julliard
3111 Broadway.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS:

NOVEMBER 25, 1943—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC JANUARY 2, 1944—CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY
MARCH 2, 1944—MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY
JUNE 1944—EBBETS FIELD, BROOKLYN, N. Y. AUGUST 1944—YANKEE STADIUM, NEW YORK CITY

[Anna Melissa Graves]

P.O.Box 308, Westminster, Maryland

July 22, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I have just sent you a copy of my book - rather the book I have edited, for though I wrote a "Foreword" and "Introduction" which together filled 66 pages, and the book itself has only 176," yet my part is only an introduction to wipe away the dust from the window panes. I wanted to give enough to my readers to make them ashamed of prejudice, because what they learned of the Bronze colored in the person of Akhnaton and the wonderful men of the Soudan should certainly wipe the dust from both eyes and the panes they insisted on looking through, and only when that dust was removed could they perhaps be able to look at the Africans of today without the prejudice so carefully kept up by propaganda. And, forgive me, I believe there is even some dust to be removed from the panes through which the people possessing African blood who live in this country are wont to look when they look at Africa. I know that they, too, are subjected to the insidious propaganda of screaming journalism and of radios screaming even louder than the journals, that they are as subjected to these dust-throwing machines as are the white people of the country, and that they are subjected also to other propaganda more subtle and not less insidious, propaganda which keeps dust in their eyes and keeps them from being interested in the wonderful achievements of Africans. So I hope that this little effort will do something - some tiny bit at any rate - to remove dust from the window panes of all who live behind panes. I have had most complimentary letters from Professor Hansberry and from Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, Layle Lane, Mrs Clara Bond Day (some one else writing for her, for she has been very ill) and a good many others and I hope that you too will be kind enough to write me what you think of "Benvenuto Cellini Had No Prejudice Against Bronze"

Very sincerely yours Anna Melissa Graves

19-12-50

Anna Melissa Graves

P.O.Box 308, Westminster, Maryland

August 4, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter and also for the review which I hope the "New York Herald Tribune" will publish soon. I'll drop a reminder to Louis Gannett, though I imagine it would be better psychology to wait until he returns from a vacation!

I feel that I really owe you a deep apology. I do not ever eliminate phrases or sentences from letters, or eliminate a letter from a series, for if I had to confess to having chosen the parts of a letter or the letters I wished to print, the scientific value of the work would be gone. Anyone can prove anything if he eliminates what might seem to disprove his thesis. And I might be accused of having eliminated what seemed to disprove my thesis unless I could state categorically that I eliminated nothing and that the letters themselves might be examined by anyone who chooses to go to the Jane Addams Peace Collection in the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College and asks to see them. However, though I could not eliminate that sentence from Mr. Kisseadoo's letters, in which he said that you were the only one to whom I had given him a letter of introduction who did not respond, I could have written to you and asked you about it and have put in a note at the bottom of the page. "Dr. Du Bois in moving between Atlanta and the North often loses letters and this from Mr. Kisseadoo he assures me never reached him." I do not think there will be a call for another edition, but if there is that note will be included. Please forgive me for not having found out the truth before printing.

I have not heard from Mr. Kisseadoo since the War started. I am in precisely the same position with regard to the British that my letters to him or his to me may have been taken. And I really do not know positively where he is. Those letters to Mrs. Casely Hayford for transmission to her son-in-law Mr. Kisseadoo seems open to me. He may have gone to Nigeria again and not returned to the Gold Coast. The moment I can locate him he will have your message

Do you remember you said in "Darkwater" that you had French, Dutch and other European blood in your veins, but you were very thankful that you had no Anglo-Saxon ? Well I envy you! I am three quarters Anglo-Saxon and my other blood is Welsh, Dutch, French, Walloon, and German. I wish I could find some

D-12-54

African, Asiatic and American Indian, but I am afraid it is not likely. And I do think that Anglo-Saxon blood is the blood of all others - since the time of Elizabeth at any rate - which has been more responsible for the agony of the world than has any other - if blood can be responsible. At all events the people of the Anglo-Saxon world have been more responsible for human agony. And I think that besides the primal cause: - the fact that we have power, more power than all the other peoples put together. (You remember Lord Acton said: "Power always corrupts. Absolute power means absolute corruption") I think besides the primal cause - our power - the reason for our having caused more agony than any other group of people are two - our religion is more hypocritical and our sports more cruel. I confess when I read a head line "200,000 lying dead in Hamburg" and know that the majority of those who read that (or it would not be there) are "thrilled" at the thought, when I know that the man who bombed the dam which let loose the flood in the Ruhr (a flood to which the Johnstown flood was child's play, and which is comparable to the worst Mississippi floods) a flood in which 70,000 homes were washed away - when I know that that man was decorated, and that practically every American (Anglo-Saxon American) applauded the deed, when I know that these people who are to "police" and occupy" the world are getting to be a completely, absolutely "thumbs-down" people, when I know all this, I confess I am almost hopeless. How do you feel ? What did you think of my note on page XVIII and my two notes on Lady Lugard, pages XLVI-XLVII and 163, and my warning in regard to the untrustworthiness of books written by missionaries on page 165 ? Alfredo Gonzalez Prada said he would have liked to have written that last himself, it so exactly expressed what he felt. He was kind enough to call it "brilliant". (You know that he fell from the 20th story of his apartment, and was of course killed - in June. I had taken tea with him on May 25th - with him and his wife. They were perfectly happy. It was just an appalling accident.) Please let me know what you think of these notes. I am sending you my two earlier books - one of letters from the Near

East and the other of Letters from Chinese. I am now working on one from continental Europeans: - French, Germans, Swiss, Russians, Dutch, Portuguese, one series from a Ukrainian Jewess and one series from an Italian. I shall have to acknowledge that these series are chosen. I have hundreds of letters from French. I cannot publish all. I can only say that I hope to publish the others later, just as I said that I hope to publish the other Liberian letters later. (That Liberian book will come after this of European letters) I have typed all the copies of all my European letters and I will say that all the French letters are at the Jane Addams Peace Collection, not only the one series I am publishing, are there for examination, but all, I hope you will tell me what you think of the book about the Near East and the Chinese one too, and then if you would be so good - if you can find the time, and are interested - to read all the "Forewords", "Introductions" and "Afterwords" and tell me what you think of them altogether as - history, I should be very, very grateful. (All together they are not many pages).

Yes we are neighbors, and I hope we shall meet some time. I gave my library to the Robert Moton High School here - about 1200 volumes. It was afterwards divided and 700 volumes sent to Bowie College. When I deeded it to 4 trustees (whoever was President of Morgan, whoever was President of Bowie whoever was Superintendant of Education of Carroll County and whoever was Principal of Robert Moton High School) there was this stipulation, if after two years trial here it was considered wise to give it to some other institution devoted to Negro Education in Maryland, it might be taken as a whole or in part from Robert Moton. So in the spring of 1941 the trustees decided that 700 of the volumes would do more good at Bowie. But I am very much interested in the use of the 500 and more left here, and am very proud of the students' response. If you would be interested I can send you some of the lists of the books borrowed - the lists of those borrowers who have taken out more than 24 books, for instance. Again thanking you very, very much , and hoping to meet you soon

I am very sincerely yours
Anna Melissa Graves

Perhaps sometime you might like to come & Westminster and see the Library - after School opens. If you could save the pas. for the bus and train service it would be very kind!

[Anna Melissa Graves]

P.O.Box 308, Westminster, Maryland

August 19, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your saying that Mr. E.W.Smith - the author of the biography of Aggrey and of "The Golden Stool" was here last year interests me very much and I think it clinches my thesis that missionaries are really, as one of my correspondents from "The Gold Coast" said, "only 'civil servants' of the Imperial Governments, in spite of their clerical attire". You know, I suppose, that no British citizen is given the passport to come to the United States during the war unless he is in some way a propagandist for the British Government. Those whose criticism of the Government would in any way over-balance their propaganda for it, are simply not allowed to leave Britain. Hence the mere fact that Mr. E.W.Smith was given a passport and allowed to come is a proof of

the fact that the Government thought that indirectly or directly he was useful to the "war effort". Perhaps you do not know that I am one of those refused a passport by the United States. I wanted to go to Chile and to write there as far from everything as possible. I had an hour's interview with Mrs. Shipley the head of the passport bureau (the one who can confine all Americans or any American she wishes to confine, within the boundaries of this country - happens to be a woman!) And she refused me a passport unless I would give my word of honour that I would not in any way criticize the American Government while out of the country. I, of course, refused to make any such promise, and so was refused a passport. Of course I have been spied on in America as well as in Britain, and that demand does not seem to be made when others apply for a passport, but I imagine the "others" too have been spied on and found to be of the kind who can be trusted to be sycophants. I was refused this in November 1941 - before Dec. 7th

I liked Mr. Smith personally very, very much. But in re-reading his books to see if I could put them on the list of suggested reading I realized what a propagandist he was for Britain and how he misrepresented Britain in the colonies and how he veiled the ugly truth. He makes Aggrey for instance shocked at seeing forced labour in the Portuguese colony of Angola and says nothing about the forced labour all over British Africa.

19-12-49

I want to ask you if you have ever heard this following rumour and if you think there is any truth in it. I met once a woman who said that she was a great friend of Mrs. Aggrey. She told me that the family think that Aggrey may have been "got out of the way" A strange stomach disorder when he had been so perfectly well a few days before may have been poison. I was with an Indian when King Feisal died suddenly, just as he was becoming restive under British dictatorship. His son who was to be his successor had been educated on purpose at Eton. He was "safe". When the news came of Feisal's sudden death, this Indian said: "Of course, he was getting troublesome. He was eliminated." I exclaimed.

[Anna Melissa Graves]

P.O.Box 308, Westminster, Maryland

September 22, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Forgive my not writing to you before to thank you for the very appreciative review of my "Benvenuto Cellini Had No Prejudice Against Bronze". I do not see the Herald Tribune, and did not know that it had appeared, until about the 4th or 5th of September I received it as a clipping from a friend, who thought I had, of course seen it, but might like an extra copy for distribution. I was in New York then, having run away from hay fever, but it ran after me, and I am still pretty miserable, and have besides caught a bronchial cold and have a sore throat, but the season must be nearly over, and I hope that I am having all my troubles at once and can look forward to a fall without days when letter writing seems a thing to be put off until a time when the spirit is more moving. However gratitude makes it out of the question my putting off any longer this letter to you.

19-12.52

Everyone cannot be the artist that you are, and so that you should think that my first two and a half pages, (in which after explaining my title I told short stories giving evidence of the prejudice against bronze, its results and its injustice) and my third page (page X - a wonderful quotation from Lawrence Binyon in which he shows the necessity of sweeping one's mind clear of prejudice) and my "Foreword", my "Introduction" and my "Afterword" could not "of course be regarded highly as a piece of literature" - I do not mind. I know I am not a great artist and have not produced yet (and it is quite probable that I never shall produce) anything which can be called "great" as a piece of literature. But I am distressed that you did not see that the treatise was unified, and built up on a very definite and unified plan, and I made no quotation

without feeling that it was logically placed and could have been placed no where else and that no other quotation placed just there could have been so suitable. Of course even Voltaire felt that Racine was far above Euripides, because Euripides did not always regard the unities à la Boileau, and to even Dryden Shakespeare had not enough of a unified plan. But the real unities are not always according to the readers preconceived idea of what the unities should unfailingly be, and yet they are real unities just the same. I do not for one single second mean to assume that any work I have ever done or or ever will do can be put into the category of those two authors whose lack of unity was attacked, (God forbid such presumption on my part!), but I do mean that often a unity is not at once grasped when it is really deeply there, and I hope that some day you will see that Benvenute Cellini Had No Prejudice Against Bronze is really a unified treatise, and that no part strayed from the unified plan. Perhaps some day we can meet and talk it over, and over many other things I should like to discuss with you, in order to hear your ideas concerning them.

But it is not fair to pick out the one disappointing part of your review when everything else in it was so exactly what I hoped might be seen and said. After all it is the appreciation of what the letters mean which is the important thing. You recognize that the letters are what give the book a value which you say is "unique" You call them "unimpeachable testimony" (And, by the way, if you happen to meet a doubting Thomas - one who doubts their authenticity, call attention to the fact that he can go and see the originals at the Jane Addams Peace Collection in the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania), you say of them that they are an "extraordinary collection of personal letters", and you say that there are "few contemporary collections of documented letters that have greater interest" , and that I insert here and there "extraordinary information". Really I could not have wished for greater appreciation of what I am trying to do with my letters, and I do thank you with all my heart for

your understanding and appreciation and for your having put them both into such expressive words.

If you turn to page 158 and begin immediately after Andrée's letter at the paragraph the first words of which are: "I do not think that any partiality .." and read to the end of the paragraph at the top of page 160 - through the words "those others", you will have some idea of the unity of my plan. I had in this book to make an introduction which would open the eyes of two groups which would give to the first - confidence and pride, and to the second wonder, if not awe, and at any rate respect, so that a reading of the letters could be a reading with an open mind - <u>without prejudice.</u>

19-12-53

I should be very glad to send you a copy of each of my other books, if you would care to have them ("But the Twain Do Meet" and "The Far East Is Not Very Far") Forgive me. I see I have sent them - Well you shall have a copy of the next when it comes out but it will not be for some time yet. Though I am now reprinting several pamphlets as a booklet and that I will send in a month or six weeks. The next collection of letters needs a tremendous amount of study.

Very sincerely and gratefully yours Anna Melissa Graves

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 5, 1943

Miss Anna M. Graves
P. O. Box 208
Westminster, Maryland

Dear Miss Graves:

I am glad you like my review of your book in the Herald Tribune, at least, in part.

You were kind enough to send me copies of your two other books to Baltimore before I left. I thank you for them.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Dubois

web-rnl

19-12-51

[Anna Melissa Graves]

P.O. Box 308
Westminster. Maryland
Nov 4. 1943

19-12-47

Dear W. Du Bois

Here is a leaflet I have had printed for distribution - and you see I quoted from your review. I chose W. Hill; to print in full for it seemed to me to tell more fully what the boy was about. I should have liked to have quoted more of yours. especially the part

when you showed you realized I was trying to break down discrimination instilled into children when they saw the difference in the way the two people were treated. But my space was limited. and I could have only one full review.

I hope Atlanta University will order a copy. Perhaps it has already. Some time sleep. If it has not you might be so good as to show them this.

Very sincerely and gratefully yours

Anna Helen Grave

[enclosure]

BOOK REVIEWS AND OTHER COMMENTS ON "BENVENUTO CELLINI HAD NO PREJUDICE AGAINST BRONZE."

BENVENUTO CELLINI HAD NO PREJUDICE AGAINST BRONZE: Letters from West Africans. LXVI—176 pp. Edited and published by Anna Melissa Graves. May be ordered from the editor and publisher—Miss Graves, P. O. Box 308, Westminster, Maryland. Price $2.00 post-paid.

Book Review by Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill which appeared in "The American Criterian" (Chicago) and "The Crisis" (New York).

THIS comparatively small volume has two values. It might well have been developed into two books, but we must be grateful that Miss Graves has brought together these two seemingly distinct contributions.

The first value of the book is in the revelation of the antiquity of that contribution which luminous individuals of the Negro ethnic group have made to the advance of culture through the centuries; and also the revelation that a culture compounded of the contributions of members of a great ethnic group—the Negroes of the Soudan—in many fields, is precisely of the kind and quality that has distinguished the history of all the other great peoples.

Intuitively we feel that human nature is one, but in a cultural pattern whose very basis is so widely racial prejudice, a need is served in bringing to our hatred-ridden society the story of so exalted a personage as Akhnaton. In this colored man was a refinement, a sensitivity, a versatility, a broad appreciation, and a facility in self expression that will rank him forever among the greatest of mankind. How little we know of him, and how few Negroes, old or young, feel the power of such an inheritance. By bringing this man into the light, and building up from him her brief story of the skills, the organizations and the unbelievable trials and denials of the African people, Miss Graves very clearly fulfills the task she set for herself, that is to prove the oneness and identity of our common humanity.

For long generations the exploiting, slave-trading nations kept out of their books the story of the great culture centers of the Soudan, built up in Melle, at Goa, Jenné and Timbuctoo, of Sonni Ali's and Askia the Great's Songhay empire, of the black university at Timbuctoo and of Abou Bekr, the saint and scholar. Commerce, invention, art, war, history, philosophy, government, religion, poetry—all these and more Miss Graves conjures back to our remembrance as a rich inheritance, glorious in the history of the Negro. It is a story that should be known to all who think the Negro has no history but that of slavery.

The second value of the book is in the letters from native Africans, faithfully reproduced as responses to letters, which unfortunately we are not privileged to see, written by Miss Graves herself. Here is direct insight into the spiritual struggles of Africans of today. Striving, escape, achievement, defeat—all these are common to every purposeful human being whatever his race color or geographical location. The African surely is no exception. What a revelation of inward conflict, purpose, determination, and will power the letters of Mrs. Casely-Hayford set out, and who could read without warm response that record of the baffled spirit and unfulfilled ambition of her gifted artist daughter, Gladys. In Mr. Kisseadoo and Mr. Yudu-Sie we have the same kind of epistolary revelation of the bitter plight of a subject, oppressed minority in inward conflict with all the power, the subtleties, indirections and cruelties of empire. It may be that in letters one reveals oneself as in no other manner. Miss Graves has been an indefatigable, stimulating correspondent, uncompromising in her determination to stand everywhere for the equality of the colored people, whatever the cost to herself. She has heroically persisted in her effort to help Negroes in Africa and elsewhere to the recognition they deserve. One Anna Melissa Graves is worth hundreds of those who, in any land, proclaim their faith in democracy, and who yet do not recognize that brotherhood of man which she discovered long ago and has ever since proclaimed. . . .

This book comes at a most auspicious hour, and should be read by all those who seek an insight into the deeply entrenched will of the powers-that-be to keep the upward-struggling darker peoples of the earth "in their places".

Extracts from a Few of the Other Reviews:

"She (Miss Graves) presents an extraordinary collection of personal letters . . . They take 150 pages and must be read to realize the unique value of this book . . . as unimpeachable testimony as to what color means in the modern world, there are few contemporary collections of documented letters that have greater interest." Also "there is inserted here and there . . . extraordinary information." W. E. Burghart Du Bois in *New York Herald-Tribune* Weekly Book Review, August 22, 1943.

* * *

"This book by Miss Graves is one of the most satisfying I have read in some years. I liked it first of all because the author, who is incidentally white, reveals herself as a true lover of humanity — of all the so-called races. And her feelings are not based on the abstract, but on knowledge. She has met and lived among nearly all the leading peoples of the earth . . . I could say much more on this very fine book and I do hope that it will have the circulation it deserves. I particularly recommend it to all Negro Colleges and to all students of African life, regardless of color. In addition, as the price of books go today, it is worth more than the two dollars asked for it. It is well printed on good paper, is finely illustrated and has a good bibliography." J. A. Rogers in the October 1943 number of *Opportunity—Journal of Negro Life.*

* * *

"The African letters show all the concerns with which we are familiar . . . These problems transcend the barrier of race and bring one very close to human beings who only incidentally live in Africa. That this correspondence was carried on with one of the Old South keeps alive the hope, so desperately needed now, that all men may yet recognize their common brotherhood." Layle Lane in *The Call* of Friday, July 9, 1943.

Extracts from a few of the personal letters received by Miss Graves:

"Up to the present I have completed about half of the book, and this alone has promptly convinced me that you have produced what is surely destined to become a classic . . . I have read hundreds, indeed thousands of books on various phases of African life and history, but I can truthfully say that few, if any, of these have moved me more deeply than has the first half of your book. That is not only because of the facts and situations which the book reveals, but also because of how you *feel* because of the facts and situations which the book reveals. It has been said that one of the essential requirements of a great author is the ability to transfer to others, through the agency of the written word, what he or she genuinely feels; and that you have certainly done in a masterly manner . . . Your reported experiences and the letters from your African friends provide us with 'case histories' which throw a light on certain aspects of the workings of imperialism that is provided, to my knowledge, by no other sources. By making them available you have placed all who are interested in the truth of such matters in great debt to you."

From a later letter

"The high standard of excellence by which you would judge yourself and your work may dispose you to underrate the literary merits of your book, but I insist that it is a classic none the less. I have just about finished reading it, and the total impression which the whole book has produced confirms my initial appraisal based upon the earlier and incomplete reading." William Leo Hansberry, Professor of the Prehistory, Proto-history, Ancient and Medieval history of Africa in Howard University, Washington, D. C. In another part of his letter Professor Hansberry (whose knowledge of his chosen subject is recognized as being greater than that of any other scholar of early African history in America) says that he is in accord with all that Miss Graves writes on Akhnaton and on Soudanese history.

* * *

"I have read many books on Africa, but your method of describing conditions and presenting problems through your personal correspondence is unique. It gives a tone of reality such as may be found in no other way by one who has never visited that country." James Egbert Allen, President of the New York State Conference of N.A.A.C.P.

* * *

"Thank you very much for sending me a coupy of your BENVENUTO CELLINI HAD NO PREJUDICE AGAINST BRONZE. I found it so interesting that I finished it at one sitting. It is a beautiful and inspiring work." Arthur B. Spingarn, National President of the N.A.A.C.P.

* * *

"I did not answer your letter of June 30th sooner because I wanted to have a little time with the new book which you so kindly sent me. The stories which are told in some of those series of letters are staggering in their tragic content; you seem to have an instinct for stumbling into dramatic situations. A novelist or a playwright would find ideal material in those West African fates which unroll in the letters." B. W. Huebsch, President of "The Viking Press, Inc."

* * *

"I found the book most interesting, and I think people who could write such exceedingly well written letters, would be attractive to meet, and one would never think of their colour." G. R. W., Dedham, Massachusetts.

* * *

"I have found it (Benvenuto Cellini Had No Prejudice Against Bronze) so interesting, and I'm so very glad a Southerner wrote it . . . I am proud to have it in my library, as art, as literature and as a work of social building." P. L. P. A "Southerner" — a graduate of the University of North Carolina, but living in the North.

[Graves, John Temple]

42 13 14

THE FIGHTING SOUTH

BY JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

A famous Southern editor writes a book to fill your heart with pride, to make your blood run faster, as well as a book to make you pause and think

THE FIGHTING SOUTH

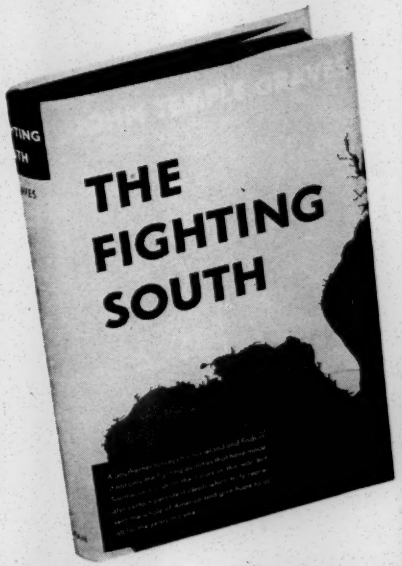
THIS is a book about the South of today and tomorrow—a part of the country in many respects the most American of all. It finds the South the most willing in time of war, the most anti-fascist, the most pure-hearted and chivalrous section of the nation. It is written by a Southerner, a member of a distinguished Southern family, who conducts the widely syndicated front-page editorial column of *The Birmingham Age-Herald* and is the best known Southern lecturer in America.

The Fighting South is the brilliant product of a man of wide vision. It is no cold economic analysis of the South and its ways, for the slightest hint of the textbook method is lacking. Nor is it a starry-eyed dream, for Mr. Graves is a realistic historian and economist. He presents a number of conclusions and suggestions based on a careful study of Southern traditions and qualities, and they are courageous, penetrating and original. As every Southerner knows, the South is a land full of paradoxes, with its own great history and its own very good reasons for its habits. John Temple Graves is consistently aware of this, and each page bears signs of his deep understanding and love.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Mr. Graves traces the stirring history of Southern characteristics through stories of its great statesmen to explain what these tendencies signify. He discusses with eloquence and spirit what Northerners consider the South's "problems," he speaks of the wonderful readiness of the Southern fighting man to join the war effort, of the South's long-standing ties with England, of its consciousness of its ancestry, of its fight for its growing industries, of the temper of its people, and of its artistic renaissance. Throughout this discussion runs a philosophy which, to quote the author, "finds hope stronger than despair, and certain ideals of living which . . . are proper ideals for all people at all times."

The Fighting South is an informal book, filled with passages which will move the heart. Mr. Graves pauses at times to describe the beauty of a Southern landscape, to relate the lovely memories of his own childhood in Georgia, to quote a poem that haunts him, to tell an apt anecdote. Even in making a subtle and complex point Mr. Graves writes with lightness and humor. Many chapters surely rank with the most brilliant and penetrating writing on the subject.



An appreciation of John Temple Graves' unique qualifications lends weight to our opinion of *The Fighting South* as a brilliant performance. Mr. Graves was born in Georgia, the son of a famous editor. He went north to attend Horace Mann School in New York City and Princeton University. But the South was in his blood, and he returned to his home in 1925—so he is equipped to understand the South from both inside and out. He loves especially the South he knows so well, his "corner room which

looks out upon the Atlantic and the Gulf." He has an enormous acquaintance with writers, teachers, economists, etc., men with specialized knowledge. His own job as editorial columnist and lecturer has given him an opportunity to see and feel at first-hand the reaction of the South to the events of the past several decades. In the course of *The Fighting South* he makes full use of this wide acquaintance. One chapter quotes the opinions of various experts from Virginius Dabney, Howard Odum, Senators Maybank and Carter Glass, to H. L. Mencken, Dorothy Thompson, and Margaret Mitchell. Another chapter quotes freely from letters Mr. Graves has received in response to his editorials. There is no doubt but that John Temple Graves is the one man in the country best qualified to write *The Fighting South.*

John Temple Graves
Author of
"The Fighting South"

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JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Editor :: Author

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, III

Data On Mr. Graves' Career Are to be Found in "Who's Who in America"

• • • •

COMMENTS

"A perfect speech!"—Dr. John Finley, Editor Emeritus, New York Times.

"An interesting, beautiful and sympathetic address."—Walter Hampden.

"His speech interested us when we heard it and grew even more interesting when we discussed it."—Margaret Mitchell.

"His subject so fascinatingly presented it compelled greatest interest."—John L. Perry, President, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.

"His address enthusiastically received."—Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Have rarely heard so many enthusiastic comments."—Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina.

"Treats the English language like a lady of rank."—Edwin Bjorkman.

"Beautifully done in every particular."—Douglas Southall Freeman.

"An earnest and gifted writer and brilliant orator."—Clark Howell, Sr.

"Mr. Graves speaks for the enlightened South."—Virginius Dabney, Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"One of the South's ablest, most liberal and best informed men about our Southern economic problem."—Clarence Poe, Editor, The Progressive Farmer.

"Gifted and charming."—Grover Hall, Montgomery Advertiser.

"One of the abler interpreters of the New South."—Harry M. Ayers, Anniston Star.

"Enchanted his auditors."—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

"Approaches a cross between Henry Grady and Walter Hines Page."—Birmingham News.

"Many faceted genius of the South."—St. Augustine Record.

"One of the republic's ablest editors and most brilliant speakers."—Ft. Wayne, Ind., News-Sentinel.

"Captivated our hearts and minds."—Executives Club of Chicago.

"Perhaps no honorary degree this season greeted with wider applause in the South than the award of the doctorate of civil laws to Mr. Graves by the University of the South."—Robert Lathan, Asheville Citizen.

"A statesman, a philosopher and a gentleman of the South."—National Safety Council.

"One of those rare speakers whose originality of thought and entertaining manner of presentation make him frequently sought for return engagements."—New Orleans Association of Commerce.

"Delighted our audience beyond words."—Francis P. Gaines, President, Washington and Lee University.

"Students, faculty and townspeople loud in praises of address."—O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor, Vanderbilt University.

"His appearance brought out more students than we have ever seen assembled at anything short of a football game or general chapel."—Vanderbilt Alumnus.

"He and Herbert Agar made best impression at our commencement of any persons in a decade."—Frank Graham, President, University of North Carolina.

"Captivated us on Armistice Day with eloquence and intelligence."—John J. Tigert, President, University of Florida.

"A masterful Founders' Day address."—F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute.

"His audience sat spell-bound, held fast by the charm of person, voice, language and message."—North Carolina Clubwoman.

"Most certainly 'rang the bell'"—Gordon Gray, President, Young Democrats of North Carolina.

"One of the most wonderful addresses our body has heard."—Lloyd Foster, President Southern Association of Commercial Secretaries.

"He has, in addition to his famous father's felicitous command of words, an eager and liberal grasp of regional and national affairs which has made him one of the truly sought-after lecturers at a time when people are crying for light."—Atlanta Constitution.

OCCASIONS

Town Hall, New York; Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia; Institute of Citizenship, Georgia School of Technology; Institute of Rural Affairs, Virginia Polytechnic; Chicago Executives Club; American Farm Bureau Federation; National Small Business Men's Association; National Safety Council; National Cottonseed Products Association; Delta Council; Rotary Clubs of Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Rochester, etc.; Commencement addresses, University of North Carolina, University of Arkansas, Randolph-Macon, University of the South, etc.; Washington and Lee University, Tuskegee Institute, Vanderbilt Student Union, University of Florida, University of Georgia, etc.; Education Associations of Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi, etc.; American Pomological Society; Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association; Colonial Dames, Georgia; National Peanut Festival, Alabama; Jackson Day Dinner, Richmond, Va.; Young Democrats of North Carolina; University of Minnesota School of Business; University of Missouri School of Journalism; New Orleans Association of Commerce, etc.

SUBJECTS:

The Second Discovery of America
My Country 'Tis of Thee
Life, Liberty and Happiness
The Sickness of Democracies
What Price Government?
The Problem of Problems
A Newspaper's Responsibility
The South as a Modern American Factor
The Unsolid South
I'll Take My Stand
The Return to Grace
Industry and the South
God's Commodities
Human Being

[Marjorie Gray]

May 27, 1943

206 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

19-2-2

My dear Dr. and Mrs. DuBois:

I had such a happy A. U. evening last night that I feel impelled to write and tell you so this morning! It brought up all the events of thirty years ago - how time does fly - to see and hear Walter White, now "Dr. White" and in the position which I always associate with Dr. DuBois.

It happened that the Ware Lecture of our Unitarian Anniversary Week was given in the church which I attend, program of which I enclose. The Ware Lecture is one of the highlights of the Week, and the church was almost filled, many men being in the audience, and many of them young. I know that several of them, leaders among the young people, went up to shake hands with the speaker after the lecture.

Walter White did not remember me, but that is not surprising, since the years naturally have brought changes to both of us. I had the great advantage in knowing that he was coming, and that I was to see a much older man than the boy I used to see when he paid me his monthly two dollars!

How I did wish I could have had a real chat with him and have learned about the friends of former days. I did get in a word about you, and he told me you were back at A. U. What do you do there, just rest, or work in the laboratory as of old? Where do you live, in the boys' dormitory?

There must be few of the old friends left. Miss Hancock sends ma a card at Christmas, and in the summer I answer it with what news I have. Last year I thought I did quite well, for I contacted two, Miss Clarke of the Library, and Alexander Ware!

I went to spend a week end with my mother's last contemporary friend at a lovely inn in Rhode Island, and there found Miss Clarke was making it her permanent home! I was so astonished to see her walk into the dining room in that out of the way place, especially as I did not suppose she was still in this world. Mentally, she isn't quite. She always did have one eye of her mind directed toward the North Pole, and it is still is, only more of it. I should say she was distinctly under normal but not really "off

Then on my vacation I met up with Alexander Ware, who left at the end of one week to go into the army. Except for the top of his head, I could not see that he was one bit like his father. He has the physique and small bones of his mother, as perhaps you know. He plays the violin beautifully, and although he specialized in English, has been teaching music in the schools of Cleveland. He was struggling to learn to play the clarinet so as to get into an army band, and I played some accompaniements for him. Every one was surprised that he passed the army tests. He has since been in the band out in Denver, and has just in the last month been East on furlough. His mother lives in New York City. Henry is married.

It was (to me at least) a very pretty touch when Walter White began his lecture by referring to the name of Ware, and connecting the Pres. Ware family with the Unitarian Wares in whose honor this particular lecture is given. I was glad there was one Ware

206 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

8-2-6

in the audience, Mrs. Bridgman, Olive Ware, Pres. Ware's youngest daughter. She has had no real connection with the University except to have been born in Atlanta. I think her father must have died soon after. He also spoke of meeting me, to my great surprise. It made me feel quite famous, as I am not accustomed to having my name mentioned in the pulpit of the First Church in Boston!

I suppose one reason why I am writing you is because I have no one else with whom to share all the memories brought up by the A. U. evening. Little Mother and I always spoke of the happy memories we both had of A. U. I kept her with me until just two years ago, when she was ninety-two and seven days old! You probably hardly remember her, as she did not stay at A. U., I think, until you had left.

I expect I should find A. U. much changed. Will the degree be given to Walter White in the Ware Chapel? Mordecai Johnson usually comes to Boston once a winter. I have heard him, but I am so devoted to my own minister that it is hard for me to leave and go to the Community Church where he speaks.

What are the Towns boys doing? I know that Grace is married, and Walter White said that your Yolande is married again and living in - was it Baltimore? I have not seen the Cullen name in recent years, so perhaps it was Yolande who was his inspiration. I still remember the "little brown baby with laughing eyes" in the tub at the dormitory. Perhaps she has

babies of her own now?

Where are the Banks? Whittaker is at A. U., and Augustus Dill in New York. What doing? Mr. Huth is still at A. U., and Carl in service. What about Norman Herndon, and Mrs. Swift, and Mrs. Ross, and the Dr. Palmer family, I can't this munute think of his name, at the foot of the campus. He and his family were on some West Indie island the last time I had any news.

Miss Bowman's hotel I called at the summer she had a stroke, 1932, I think it was, and she died that fall. They would not let me see her. Mrs. Howe died several years before my mother, only 84, I think she was. She was so much huskier, apparently, that I expected her to outlive my mother, especially as she was younger. Margaret Adams I have not met for some years, but I have seen her a few times in Boston. I wonder where Mrs. Adams lives now.

My running on this may bore you, but all my memories of dear old A. U. are all stirred up, and you see you are being an outlet. What about Albert Robinson, and Jefferson, and Samuel Usher, and the Gassett family? And Miss Chadwick's orphanage?

Dr. Genevieve Dyar is still supposed to be in Foochow, China, at the hospital there. I hope she is safe, but have had no word for over a year. The Lathrops I contacted once some years ago, and I think they told me he had died. They had your suite after you moved to New York.

Does Dr. DuBois still tell funny stories? How I used to enjoy them!

With very happy memories,

Cordially yours, Marjorie Gray

In case you do not remember, I had letter add Tex & Rea Regular from 1909-1912.

Social Menace

25 June 1943

19-2-7

My dear Miss Gray:

Thank you so much for your letter of May 27. I am glad to know that you remember Atlanta University. I have been back now for ten years and I am at the head of the Department of Sociology. I did live in the dormitories but have been displaced by the soldiers and am now living on the Spelman College campus. You will find things much changed here but still something of the old institution is left. The Towns boys are both doing well in academic work and Grace is here connected with the Urban League. The Bankses are at Prairie View, Texas where he heads a large and fine school. I still tell funny stories when I get hold of one.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Marjorie Gray
206 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

[Fletcher M. Green]

December 21, 1943

19-7-1

Mr. Fletcher M. Green

Box 568

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

My dear Sir:

Mr Jose Garcia Inerarity is going to lecture at Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Louis G. Gregory]

New Orleans La. 29 March, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Ga.

19-2-3

Social Menu

My dear Dr. DuBois:

A copy of a letter written by you to Mrs. Geo. R. Trine of Grosse Point, Mich. stating why Mrs. DuBois did not unite with the Bahá'í Faith, has been long in my possession and awaiting a favorable opportunity for me to make this reply to it one that is unofficial and friendly. No official reply was deemed wise by the National Spiritual Assembly, as one was issued and published at the time of your original article in the Pittsburgh Courier. But regret was expressed that a plan carried out in the best of faith should have

been by you so greatly misunderstood.

At the time of the Nashville incident, on the basis of information which reached me, besides your own, from a place remote from the scene, I was also of the opinion that the National Body had fallen into Error. But after visiting Nashville, hearing from the Colored Bahá'ís there and considering the Teachings and Instructions for a third of a century, I know well that no error was committed. This I once tried to tell you.

The general & specific instructions of the Faith on race relations are summarized by Shoghi Effendi in "The Advent of Divine Justice" which you doubtless have read.

Both 'Abdu'l Bahá in his administration and Shoghi Effendi more recently, have permitted the friends in various Southern cities

to start the races in separate study classes when deemed wise and necessary. This is on the principle of not expecting a person to have a college Education when he enters college. But when a person accepts the Faith he must abandon all prejudices. Certainly he must know what it all means before making so radical a change. Were the Bahá'í Faith merely a cult with a human origin, it could attract only people who shared its beliefs. Its mysterious Power is indicated by its ability to transform people whose beliefs are diametrically opposed to its ideals and to give them new minds and new hearts. This it has been

19-2-4

my privilege to observe North and South over a long period of years. It is now making marked progress South, North and all around the world. It is here in the South uniting the races as nothing else has ever done or can do. It is creating the bond that is permanent, not the ephemeral bond of the old order. Neither the ideals of the Faith nor its wisdom of taking people where and as they are and teaching them, has been altered and they are not inconsistent and they are achieving victory.

I am writing this letter especially for Mrs. DuBois with whom I trust you will share it. She should know that no misunder-

19-2-5

ding showed prevent her from joining the ranks if she is still interested in Divine Revelation. If she grasps it fully no doubt she will intercede for you.

My impression is that your idealism & youth suffered so much that you lost faith in religion not long after writing "Souls of Black Folk." Yet permit me to suggest to you that although that you have written many excellent books, that remains your most outstanding work. Nothing else that you have written so grips the mind, heart and soul of your readers as what you did when under a spiritual influence and power. May I not

also remind you of a prediction you once made through "the World's Work" Magazine, that the wave of materialism would recede and there would come a new outpouring of Spirituality. It is passing strange that you do not see and value the noble ideals and marvellous achievements of the Faith which has encircled the Earth in the first century of its life and has done and is doing the humanly impossible thing in merging into oneness people of all colors, faiths, races and degrees.

That you will see its value in time I have no doubt, but your recognition of this supreme source of guidance, illumination and unity will come too late, I fear, for you to do anything

19-2-6

about it in this world! This however is a matter between yourself and your Creator. It is not for me to pronounce His decree. It is obvious however that the material "civilization," so called, is falling into "chaos, crash and thunder." Deeper and deeper into the gloom humanity sinks until its sheer agony calls out from the depth of its soul for Divine solace and relief. The time is tragically short. Heaven beckons, but hell also yawns!

With regard and best wishes.

Louis G. Gregory

421 Broadway
Cambridge, Mass.

1806 - 11th St., N.W.,
Washington, 1, D. C.,
7 December, 1943.

Dr. W. E. B. duBois, Editor
P H Y L O N
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

62-1-61

Dear Sir:

Recently, while reading a new book, The Nazi State, by Wm. Ebenstein, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, I came across an important statement of historical fact showing another contribution of the Negro to the international war effort. If, perhaps, you have not happened to read the book, I am sure you will be greatly interested in the quotation, which I am enclosing herewith. Professor Ebenstein, as you may know, is an eminent authority in his field. He has documented his book with citations from official German sources, as well as from other sources. Perhaps you might like to print the enclosed statement in some future issue of Phylon, in case you have a bit of space wanting a "filler."

Possibly you will recognize the address above as being that of the residence of Mrs. Fannie Howard Douglass. I am stopping with her and am 'doing a war job' with Army Air Forces Intelligence. I am a graduate of Fisk, class, '30, Columbia, Michigan, and have completed residence and language requirements for the Ph. D. at the University of Chicago. Since I seem to be more or less "frozen" in Washington, I am utilizing my opportunity to pursue courses in Administration and Government at the American University. I am a librarian by profession, having had eight years at Fisk and one at Virginia Union. I am hoping to return to the college and university professional field after the war, or as soon as possible. Mrs. Douglass and I enjoy Phylon every quarter, and hope for its continued success.

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Griffey.

Wm. A. Griffey.

December 29, 1943

Mr. William A. Griffey
1806 11th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Griffey:

I have known the facts mentioned in your clipping for a long time. Compare for instance Phylon, Vol. 4, pages 175,176, and 272. Thank you just the same for bringing my attention to this clipping.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

C. Marjorie Groves

19-12-6

Groves

25 June 1943

My dear Marjorie:

Best of congratulations and wishes for good luck upon your graduation. I am so glad you made it. My love to your Mother and Father. Tell me when you can how they are getting on.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-12

Miss C. Marjorie Groves
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

6 March 1943

52-8-45-81

My dear Emma:

I saw Margie for a minute in Washington on the occasion of my birthday dinner. She told me of Lovett's illness. I am so sorry. I know what a burden it is on you. Cheer him up as much as you can with my good wishes. I shall certainly try to come and see you as soon as possible. Let me have a word from you and let me know what the children are doing and planning to do.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

[Mrs. Emma Groves]

March 12, 1943.

19-12-56

Dear Doctor:- Emma Groves

I have to do everything on the run these days or this is just a note to tell you how much you have delighted me. Margie told me she had seen you and I was hoping you would visit. I would have written you first time one told me the

[3]
he'd make it and ever
now that he is some
better the doctor says he
can never get well and
its just a question of how
long he can hold out.
It's his heart you know.
He has been ill since
just after Xmas. He is
still in bed but does seem
much better. Added to that
Mason has been ill for
three weeks with Bronchitis
He went back ~~back~~ this
Wednesday. If you'd like
to see a human dish rag

Government had taken over Atlanta for a military training school and I think you might not be there. I'd read or hear of you being here and there — you are a hard man to keep track of. Margie told you Scott is ill but I haven't told her how ill he is. For a while the doctor didn't think

you should come up and look me over. Outside of that everything is rosy. O dear what wouldn't I give for just one restful hour with you. I know, from your activities that you are all right and I am glad. Lovett says "Hello". Do write soon.

Lovingly
Emma

Mason doesn't expect to be called before September (He enlisted in the student reserve) Since he is studying Electrical engineering I'm hoping they won't take him - but he must want to go. Margy finishes this year and I'm hoping she can get in the Boston school system. She has done well at Howard so far. E.

December 13, 1943

19-12-57

Mrs Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Boston Mass.

Dear Emma:

You must forgive me for being so long in answering your last letter, but I have had numbers of difficulties that have kept me from writing. My trip to New York was successful, but I did not write you again about it because as you suggested I thought I would have a very carefully check up on my health. I went to my regular physician Dr. Louis Wright, to the Life Extension Institute and others and was pronounced all right.

I shall certainly be in New England next summer, but I presume not before that. Let me know how the children are getting along and how you are.

With best love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

617 Birch St.
Lansing, Michigan

19-1-6

EAST LANSING, MICH.
NOV 29
4 30 PM
1943

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta, University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir.

An interracial group of college students are trying to prepare a teaching unit in the study of Negro life to go in our public schools. We wish that you would give us all possible help in this matter, either by suggestions, bibliography or other groups that have successfully done this.

Sincerely
Miss Jennie Haviland
614 Birch St.
Lansing 15, Mich

Atlanta University
Dept of Sociology

February 3, 1943

6-1-9

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
223 Chestnut Street South West
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have missed very much your Social Theory Class and I must admit that so far I have not found any spare moments to read "The Prince."

The job which I am doing involves assembling information and tool materials for the National Staff carrying responsibility for the program emphasis of the Y.W.C.A. upon women workers. It is proving to be an excellent opportunity to promote some of my concerns in an indirect but effective way, as well as an opportunity for me to become acquainted with a great many new resources.

Since I have been here I have been asked if I were willing to be considered for the position as Acting Executive of the Atlanta Urban League during a leave of absence which has been granted the present executive. I have also been asked to consider two proposals for extending my period of work with the National Board Staff. One involves six months more time and the other, if I find it impossible to accept the first, involves one month or six weeks more.

Before I decide about the Urban League position (which does interests me, but, which has not actually been offered) and before I decide about the National Board proposals, I would like to know what the possibility is for my working with you as the Land Grant College Project develops. I hope I don't seem to be too much a person "who wants to eat their cake and have it too." I do so covet the opportunity for more work with you even if it is during the extra part of a possible part-time Urban League assignment.

Thanking you for ordering "Toward Freedom" for me, I enclose a check. I hope that your interests of going forward are in a way that pleases you. Please give my regard to Miss Diggs. With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Grace T. Hamilton

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Div. Community Y.W.C.A.'s
600 Lexington Ave., New York City, NY

GTH:NB
Enc.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-1-17

March 10, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois,

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute I take great pleasure in extending to you a very cordial invitation to join us in celebrating the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Institue, April 9-12, by serving as an honorary member of its Anniversary Committee.

Because of war conditions, the Institute regrets that it will be unable to accommodate many visitors for the exercises, which will be very simple, but we would liek to have you there in spirit, by the listing of your name in the printed program as a member of the Anniversary Committee.

I sincerely hope I may hear from you affirmatively at an early date.

Very truly yours,

J. Henry Scattergood

J. Henry Scattergood
Chairman, Board of Trustees

[Hampton Institute]

12 March 1943

19-1-61

My dear Sir:

I shall be glad to act as a honorary member on the anniversary committee of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Hampton Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. Henry Scattergood
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Hampton Institute
Virginia

W. C. HANDY
PRESIDENT

HANDY BROTHERS MUSIC CO., Inc.
PUBLISHERS
"Genuine American Music"
1650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
AT 51st STREET
CIRCLE 6-8843

19-1-15

October
27th
1 9 4 3

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are planning to publish a book, "Unsung Americans Sung" edited by W. C. Handy and designed to teach the history of many of our pioneers by singing their achievements or their story lives. At present the only living man included is Matthew Henson. We have about twenty-five subjects a cross-section of those passed. We have a few of the white race but for whom we might not be able to say so much.

In our biograph, John Brown, we saw fit to quote your Credo and after reading proofs it occurred to us that we had not gotten your permission which is of the utmost importance.

We are carrying the list of names of our race listed on the Wall of Fame at the World of Tomorrow on The American Commons and have added to that probably one hundred or more names, even a few that have made history since that time. We feel that this idea will be of value during Negro History Week and Music Week.

The words and music are by several well-known writers and the biographical sketches and other contributions include names of contributors to modern literature.

I do hope you will grant us this permission since we want to get the book out in time for a Holiday gift.

With best wishes, we are

Very truly yours,
Katharine Handy Lewis
HANDY BROS. MUSIC CO., INC.
Katharine Handy Lewis, Secretary
to W.C.Handy.

KHL

[Handy Brothers Music Co.]

19-1-14

November 3, 1943

Mrs Katharine Handy Lewis
1650 Broadway
New York, New York

My dear Madam:

I am glad to give you permission to use my Credo in accordance with your letter of October 27th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-1-16

November 11, 1943

Mr. Leo Hansberry
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

I have advertised in the current Phylon an article by you in January's number. I hope you can let us have a chapter of your Havard thesis for publication. We will return the manuscript quickly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

New York 17, N.Y.
December 23, 1943.

19-11-9

Dear Dr. Dubois:

It is with very special and particular pleasure that we see the announcement this morning of your election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This honor, so well deserved, gives us and all your many friends the greatest satisfaction.

With every best wish for the coming year,

Yours sincerely,

F.V. Morley

Frank V. Morley

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Box 356
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

FVM

19-38-37

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
Editorial Rooms

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS

49 EAST 33D STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 16, 1943.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore, 14,
Maryland.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

We have all read your manuscript with great interest. We much admire your spirit. But we feel that the manuscript is a good deal too long and in a way too slow-moving for a magazine article; and I must confess that I personally am somewhat uneasy about your most interesting and sober and thoughtful discussion of segregation and inter-marriage toward the close of the manuscript. This topic does not often get this sort of discussion and ought to have it, and yet I am uneasy about provoking the discussion just now. In a couple of long talks with a group of Negroes and Whites serving as a committee for The Council for Democracy, I have had the feeling that this is in this area that it is hardest to reach any conclusions which would be widely accepted by both elements in our population; and in view of the present tension in many places I have been wondering whether this discussion had not better be adjourned for the time being, while we concentrate on those matters on which men of good will of both races can work together with the least sense that they are playing with dynamite. Maybe this is a timid attitude, especially for a journalist; but I have had so strong a feeling that the need of the moment is to concentrate upon the things on which we can agree and to defer wrangles on other points that I am inclined to take this attitude even as an editor.

I am writing in this detail because I want you to know that the declination of your manuscript is not based on indifference or antagonism.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick L. Allen

FLA/RD

Harvard College Class of 1890

In Memoriam

HAMILTON de FOREST LOCKWOOD

December 5, 1868 - - - January 12, 1943

Survived by his wife
Mrs. Maria Wheelwright Lockwood
380 Marlborough Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Howard Corning, *Secretary*
8 Chestnut Street
Salem, Massachusetts

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

June 17, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-5-34

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Central Fire Insurance policy has been renewed. It will expire in April - 8th 1945. The Building and Loan Association looks after this. They see to it that this intent is protected. Since the cost of building construction has increased it might not be a bad idea to increase the amount of fire Insurance. Somehow or other there have been quite a few fires in Baltimore in recent months. If you should decide to increase your Insurance just write a letter to the Building and Loan - Baltimore Federal - asking them to increase. They will take it out of the expense account.

I am having the Policy covering the household goods renewed and will send you the bill for the same.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Gregory Hawkins

OFFICE
MADISON 0411

RESIDE
LAFAYETT

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

July 29, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-5-35

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed you will please find fire insurance policy for three years on your household furniture. The premium is $18.75. Send the check to Thompson & Jones.
Bonsa Building
Custom House Ave & Water St
Baltimore, Maryland.

With best wishes, I am
Very truly yours,
Gregory Hawkins

Pd Aug 14, 43

16 April 1943

My dear Hawkins:

It is too bad to pick on you like this, but enclosed is my check for five dollars. Will you please see that a florist sends Mrs. Du Bois an Easter lily Easter morning with this card? I will do as much for you when you ask it.

Regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-1

Mr. Mason R. Hawkins
1532 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

[Henry Street Settlement]

HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT
NEW YORK

MAIN HOUSE
265 HENRY STREET

TELEPHONE
ORCHARD 4-1100

November 19 1943

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

19-6-1

We want to dedicate one month of our year's work in showing the fine contribution the Negroes have made to this country and to the world, and I am writing to ask if you have any material that you could send us which would help us put this project across. Are there large exhibits anywhere that can be used? We have ample space available here where exhibits could be shown. Are there any people in New York who could help me and advise me how to make this project grow?

We feel that a better understanding could be arrived at if our white people would know the fine contributions the colored people have made not only in music and dancing, but in science.

Any information which you can give us will help in our work.

Sincerely yours,

Rose M Wasserman

Rose M. Wasserman
Director of Adult Groups

[Henry Street Settlement]

December 11, 1943

19-6-2

Miss Rose M. Wasserman
Henry Street Settlement
New York, New York

My dear Madam:

I hope this answer to your letter of November 19 will not be too late. The best person to advise you concerning Negro exibit would be Dr. Reddick, the Curator of the Schomburg Collection, 135 St. branch of New York Public Library.

Very Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

5 April 1943

19-3-3

My dear Mr. Herskovits:

If a person were studying for the doctorate in anthropology what twelve or half dozen books in English would be the authoritative works with which he should be acquainted? If you can possibly spare the time, will you send me such a list?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

[Alfred W. Hincks]

Phylon

Anniversary number

2707 Regent St., Berkeley, Cal.

March 22, 1943.

Dear Prof. Du Bois,-

In some way your letter of February of last year became mislaid, and has not been answered. I am very sorry that this should have happened.

If the memorial issue of the founding of Atlanta University was published I should be glad to read it. The founders, Dr. Bumstead and Mr. Francis, I knew; but Mr. Ware must have passed on even then for the memorial windows and stone were in place then. A Miss Emma Ware was a teacher in North Hall, and I think she was a relative.

Sent 19-12-30

My father was Yale '72 and I am not in touch with any of his class mates or their children. Nor have we kept friendship with Dr. Bumstead's children.

If you know of some educational need, or if the memorial project would benefit from a donation of fifty dollars, Mrs. Hincks and I should be glad to make such gift.

My nephew, Alfred W. Morse, a private in the army went through San Francisco a month ago for the orient. These are times of great anxiety.

Very sincerely yours,

Alfred W. Hincks

30 March 1943

19-12-31

My dear Mr. Hincks:

I have your letter of March 22. We have sent you a copy of the memorial issue with the reproduction of the window. I hope it reaches you safely. We had some difficulty in financing that issue and it was finally done by contribution from teachers here including myself. We have a balance of indebtedness, not on that particular issue, but on binding the volume of which it is a part. This amounts to $61.60. We would be very glad if you and Mrs. Hincks would donate fifty dollars toward this.

I am very glad to hear from you again and remember your visit with pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Alfred W. Hincks
2707 Regent Street
Berkeley, California

[illegible]

2707 REGENT STREET
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

April 5th 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois, -

I am
enclosing check for 61.60 to have
a part in the memorial issue
of the Atlanta University.
I am making the check to
Atlanta University so that
it will be a donation so
far as my income tax returns go.

10-21-32

While that does not make a great difference, every small amount helps.

With best wishes for your work,

Sincerely yours.

Alfred W. Hicks.

The number has not yet come to hand, but will doubtless do so in a few days. If not I will drop

apprendre à lire.

13 April 1943

Phylon — Memorial Number

My dear Mr. Hincks:

I have received your check for $61.60 and am deeply obliged.

I hope by this time the copy of the memorial number has reached you. It was mailed sometime ago. If you have not received it, we shall be glad to send you another.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Hincks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-12-33

Mr. Alfred W. Hincks
2707 Regent Street
Berkeley, California

[Gertrude Holland]

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
F. G. CLARK, PRESIDENT
SCOTLANDVILLE, LA.

January 29, 1943

Social News

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

Dear Doctor DuBois:

You can not know how very much I enjoyed your visit to Southern it was one of the nicest things that has happened to me since I have been here, and some thing else nice is about to happen for I am coming to Atlanta for a conference that is meeting Feb. 10-13 inclusive, and I am counting on you being in Atlanta at that time though it would be just my luck for you to be away on one of those numerous speaking tours. I hope not however. I suppose I am to stay at Spelman College, of course I am to be very busy, but surely I shall h ve some time for recreation and then I hope to be with you. I think that there is usually some kind of social affair at those conferences, and of course then a distinguished escort would be mighty much to hope for, how about it?

19-9-173

Well Dr. Wesley seems to be very well satisfied and so far every thing seems to be going his way, I had the pleasure of spending an entire evening withhim and his wife. We enjoyed Chinese checkers, do you endulge? Mrs. Young called me on the telephone, but I did not get to see her. Mrs. Welch told me that they were trying to get her to retire.

Have'n't we got some President? To think that he would take the time to stop by Liberia and visit Barclay and our troops. Roosevelt is the only one that would have done such a great thing.

I must stop I am about to write a long letter and I must not so bore you, for I am going to see you so soon. Hope you are well housed and satisfied.

May God bless you,

As always,

Trudell

Social Menu

2 February 1943

My dear Trudel:

You would pick mid-February of course knowing doubtless that I leave tomorrow to return about March first. I am lecturing in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Omaha. I am sorry! but my secretary, Miss Diggs, promises to act in my stead and see that you are properly welcomed and guided. I am sure she will do a good job. Be sure to write her, Irene Diggs, Atlanta University, and tell her just when you are coming.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Gertrude Holland
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

DLC-6-61

[Gertrude Holland]

Southern University
Scotlandville, La.
Feb. 5 - 1943

Social Memo

12:55 E WT

19-9-169

My dear Miss Diggs:

This note is to introduce myself to you, and thank you for your willingness to be kind to a stranger in your city. I am planning to leave here Tuesday morning around 8:00 o'clock. Will arrive Atlanta about midnight - to be more specific 11:45. My first request - Please call the Chairman of housing committee at Spelman and remind them to save room for me. I hope written them there but they might forget.

I am sure that I shall enjoy meeting you, have heard your praises sung to the sky. I hope that you will not find your task of being kind & irksome that you will not enjoy meeting me.

Most sincerely
Gertrude L. Holland

ALBON L. HOLSEY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

March 15, 1943

Lecture

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

19-38-19

Hearing you broadcast yesterday morning reminded me of the article which I wrote about you nearly thirty-three years ago. In that article I related an early impression of you that still remains with me.

I am sure you have forgotten the incident which occurred in Athens, Georgia over forty years ago. You were guest in our home, and I went to the station with you when you left to help with your luggage.

You made inquiry of the ticket agent concerning a special low rate, and he replied that he knew nothing of it. Unafraid and somewhat impatiently, you said to him: "Look it up." He flushed slightly but did look it up, and found that you were correct.

I do not recall who was the more astonished; the ticket agent or I; for that was the first time in my life I had heard a Colored man give an order to a white man.

I refresh your memory on this, because one of the speakers yesterday contrasted your early background with that of Booker T. Washington.

To me, your experience with that ticket agent is a symbol of your contribution to the advancement of the Negro in America, just as Booker T. Washington's "Let down your buckets where you are" was a symbol of his contribution.

Your distinguished contributions and achievements were exalted yesterday when you gave such a just and impartial appraisal of Dr. Washington's achievements.

Very truly yours,

Albon L. Holsey

29 March 1943

19-38-20

My dear Mr. Holsey:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 16. I remember the incident of the ticket office although I had forgotten what it was I asked the man to do. I am glad I wasn't lynched. I am rather hoping to come down when the Moton Gates are dedicated unless there is going to be too big a crowd. Write and tell me about it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Albon L. Holsey
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

December 27, 1943

Mr. John W. Hope
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

Let me congratulate you upon your new work. I have just seen your young boss and congratulated him. Of course President Clement had opposed to your nomination of my editorial board on two grounds; first you were not a member of the "faculty" and second you were going on this job.

Selah!

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-1-61

7

Col. negro Hotels

October 19, 1943

51 Proprietor of Hotel Grand
~~[illegible]~~ Street and South ~~Boulevard~~ Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Please reserve for me a single room and bath, beginning Tuesday, October 26.

Kindly confirm this by letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

10-11-9

Hotels, Negro

30 January 1943

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly reserve me a room for one week beginning Friday, February fifth. I should like a room at the back on the eighth or nineth floor. I especially like room 803.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

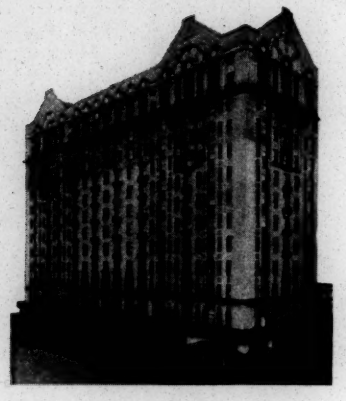
19-11

Proprietor
Hotel Theresa
~~Seventh Avenue~~ and 125th Street
New York City

19-11-6

TELEPHONE MONUMENT 2-1700

CABLE ADDRESS "TRESAHOTEL"



PRIVATE OFFICE

HOTEL THERESA

SEVENTH AVENUE
AT 125TH STREET
NEW YORK

February 2, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request reservation has been made for you beginning Friday, February 5.

It is needless to say that we are always pleased to have you as our guest at Hotel Theresa and look forward with pleasure to your arrival.

With kind regards, we are

Sincerely yours,

Walter W. Scott
Manager

WWS:RS

19-11-43

Hotel.

5 March 1943

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly reserve me a room and bath for Saturday night, March thirteenth?

Very sincerely yours,

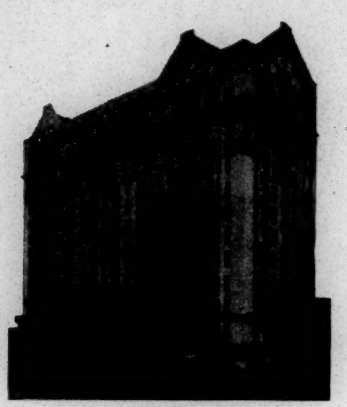
W. E. B. Du Bois

19-11

Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue at 125th Street
New York City

TELEPHONE MONUMENT 2-1700

CABLE ADDRESS "TRESAHOTEL"



PRIVATE OFFICE

HOTEL THERESA

SEVENTH AVENUE
AT 125th STREET
NEW YORK

March 6, 1943

Hotels, Negro

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated March 5, regarding accommodations at Hotel Theresa for Saturday Night, March 13. And, as usual, we are happy to inform you that the required reservation has been made.

We look forward with pleasure to your arrival.

With kind regards, we are

Sincerely yours,

Walter W. Scott
Manager

WWS:RS

8-11-43

[Camilla Howard]

Virginia State College
Box 35-3. Ettrick, Va.
Nov. 6, 1943

19-1-2

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am wondering if you are in Atlanta or on the 3 your tours. You know I can't keep up with you. If you are in Atlanta, I am sure you are being well taken care of by the favorite dietician. I am slightly jealous. When I heard that Miss Diggs waned not be there, I wondered what you waned do with both of us being away. Then when I heard that Mrs. Kennedy was there, I knew that you waned get along just fine.

Were you surprised that

8-1-61

that I was in Virginia? It was a little sudden, but I am glad that I made the change because I like the work better, my salary is more and I like this section. You might even stop by to see me some time when you on your way home. I don't have the nice cottage that I had become attached to - just a little cell-like room in a dormitory. It's hard for me to get used to it (after having a cottage for only one year)

The food is excellent. Milk, butter and sugar on the table, white table cloth, waitress at every meal, bacon and eggs every morning. Isn't that something? How is your food?

Of course I have my difficulties.

They had so many students, they had to put them in the extra rooms in the teachers' dormitory. I must say they have good strong lungs and sometimes I don't get sufficient sleep.

Are you teaching in the "People's College"? I have been reading about it in the "World".

I am teaching advanced French and elementary Spanish - not doing so badly either. I have to work pretty hard, but I don't mind that since I like the work.

Please write me a note when you get a chance.

Oh, yes, how is Mrs. Henry?

Sincerely yours,
Camilla Howard

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

February 1, 1943

19-9-112

Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The Division of the Social Sciences at Howard University has authorized me to ask you if it may give a birthday dinner in your honor on February 23rd here at the University. We understand that you are to speak in Detroit on February 21st and, therefore, it would be possible for you to come to Howard on the 23rd which is your birthday anniversary.

The program for the evening would include two or three very brief speeches followed by an address by you.

As soon as we learn whether this is suitable to your convenience, we shall let you know about the honorarium which we would be willing to offer. We are hoping that you will find it possible to honor us with your presence.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier, Chairman
Division of the Social Sciences

EFF:b

[Howard University]

3 February 1943

My dear Mr. Frazier:

I should be glad to attend a dinner at the University in my honor February twenty-third. Kindly let me hear from you further at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

February 16, 1943

411-6-61

Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In inviting you to be our honored guest on February 23rd, the Division of the Social Sciences intended to include an invitation to Mrs. DuBois, whom we would like to have with us on that occasion.

I am authorized by the Division to say that we will contribute seventy-five dollars ($75.00) for your expenses on that occasion which we hope will be satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier, Chairman
Division of the Social Sciences

EFF:b

The Trustees, Faculties
and Graduating Classes of
Howard University
request the honor of your presence
at the events of
Commencement Week
May thirtieth to June fourth
including the Conferring of Degrees
on Friday, June the fourth
nineteen hundred and forty-three
at five o'clock
University Campus
Washington, District of Columbia

19-12-4

[Lillie Maie Hubbard]

American Consulate,
Las Palmas, Canary Islands, December 10, 1943.

19-1-2

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have often wondered why I have not heard from you, but it must be that my letter written shortly after my return here did not reach you, because you have always been so good about writing.

This letter conveys to you my very best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy new year, the best you have ever had. I am not sending cards but thought a letter might be appreciated more than the usual sentimental greeting. Last year all of my holidays were spent in a clinic after having undergone a very serious operation on December 1st. It was sudden and on account of peritonitis which set in before the operation and my not wanting to be operated on, (not knowing however, how serious I was) it was delayed from morning to night. Not even the physicians had hope for my recovery. I am glad to say that I completely recovered and am now the picture of health.

I often wonder how much longer the present conflict will last which will influence my going home. I doubt if I will be able to go until it is over. We have no American colony here, but the British colony is fairly large and I am able to help out in their organized war charities work. We have a Ladies organization in connection with the Sailor's Institute and knit and sew for the allied shipwrecked seamen who touch our port. Our work has been very successful.

There is very little news of interest in this section which I may be permitted to relate, but I keep busy and as my work is very interesting I keep in good spirits. I hear from my mother frequently and this helps to keep my spirit up.

I shall be pleased to hear from you when time permits, and you may write me through the Department of State, by placing the letter in an unsealed envelope addressed to me here, place postage ($.30 airmail or $0.04 ordinary) thereon and place in another envelope with U. S. domestic postage on the latter envelope, and address to "The Department of State, Washington, D. C." and it will be forwarded to me with the official mail and if by airmail will arrive very quickly.

How is Mrs. Du Bois? Yolando and the little daughter? I guess the latter is quite a young lady now. Please remember me kindly to them and also extend my best wishes for the season. With all the best to you and hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

Lillie Maie

[HUBBARD]

December 21, 1943

19-12-58

Mr. Maceo Hubbard
c/o Raymond P. Alexander
19th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Hubbard:

I hope this will reach you, although I am sending it to Philadelphia not knowing your address. I want to get hold of for publication in Phylon some of the most striking and most informing testimony given before the F.E.P.C. in the Railroad hearings.

If it has been published, where can I get it? If it has not where can I get manuscript? Could you write an article on the subject? Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. My best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[HUBBARD] FEPC

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 29, 1943

19-12-59

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of December 21 which you sent to Philadelphia.

I should like to attempt an article with respect to railroad employment but I am afraid that I cannot do so at the present time. I am still engaged in handling the problem, and it is felt here that under the circumstances it would hardly be appropriate for me to write anything for publication. Then, too, I do not quite see how I could find the time to manage an article in the near future because this railroad work takes all the time that I have at my disposal.

However, I shall be glad to furnish you with all the material and information that I can. There are two main sources. One is the verbatim transcript of the testimony taken at the hearings, and the other is the Summary, Findings and Directives issued by the Committee. I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the Summary, Findings and Directives with the exception of those relating to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads, which the Committee has decided to withhold from publication, or public inspection, during the progress of negotiations now taking place. As to the verbatim transcript, it comprises four volumes and almost 1,000 pages. The cost is 50 cents per page. If you want me to do so I think I might borrow the complete transcript for you, and mark the testimony which, in my judgment, is the most striking and informing. It may be possible, also, for me to prepare a short history of the employment of Negroes in the railroad industry which is not found either in the transcript or the summaries.

You will probably be in a better position to advise me exactly what you want after you have read the Summary, Findings and Directives. I shall, therefore, wait for further word from you. With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Maceo W. Hubbard
Hearing Examiner

1830 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

ADENOLA A. IGUN
THE POST OFFICE
KANO
NIGERIA

2nd Sept. 1943

Dear Sir,

Many of my people believe that the african Negro will gain Independence by merely being Lawyers, Doctors, Clergymen etc; but I say we are far from it until our intellectual attainments are backed up with Economic Independence. How can we gain or achieve these two ~~t~~ aims? my simple answer is – by learning to use our brains and ~~translate~~ working with our hands. It then means what the african negro needs is an Academical and Industrial Education. By learning to tap the natural resources Nature has liberally given us and developing them for the use of ~~our~~ fellowmen. This, Moreover, the horrible sight of unemployment caused by the lure of the city and unwillingness to do any other work besides clerical, has added to my grief and has also spurred my desire to teach my people the dignity in labour, so that we may reduce want, satisfy our desires and give out the surplus.

To achieve this aim, I worked hard and managed to enter a secondary school where lack of money to pay my ways forced me to abandon my course. I appealed to some wealthy relatives but no help came and I came out and joined the Government as a Postal Clerk and Telegraphist. This hard blow did not make me abandon the cause but I determined to save hard until I will have enough money to get back to school so as to complete my course. But as fortune would have it, I came across an American friend who gave me "UP FROM SLAVERY" the autobiography of Booker T. Washington, and "FROM LOG CABIN TO WHITE HOUSE" the story of the life of President James A. Garfield. Despite all odds they struggled through and their names, especially that of Washington, are world wide. I therefore determined to get in touch with an American Negro, seek information, and ~~get~~ material

97-F8-27

~~up~~ an arrangement and sail to America for further studies. Fortunately, a friend who knew my desire gave me a copy of The Negro Digest, one of OPPORTUNITY, and also of THE CRISIS. He also advised me to write to some of the Negro colleges for assistance and after selecting one, make my own arrangements to go over to America where, despite poverty, I will be given enough opportunity to work for my board and tuition. This I did to buy my books and it will be pleasant if I can be given such an opportunity and it was in the Negro Digest that I got your name as the most suitable. You may like to know who I am. I am Adenola Abisola Igun. I was born in the western part of Nigeria. I am now 25 and I have now one aim — To serve my country and my race in the best way I can. I have now saved up to £50 sterling equivalent to 200 or 250 American dollars. I am struggling for more and, when I can possibly be given the chance, I want to use this when I come over.

What do I rejuire of you? I want to place all the plans and arrangements in your hands. I want you to recommend me to a college which will give me enough opportunity to work my board and tuition. I also want you to know that I want to study Agriculture and some of its other branches. I have reached the London "matriculation" Standard and I am studying hard so that I will not be too backward when I come. I have read from the aforementioned papers that you are very keen on helping and spurring on ambitious youths and for this I hope you will be glad to aid a fellow like me calling from home. I know you may be having much to do but I hope you will try to find time to aid me. But should you find it absolutely inconvinient to write me, I will be pleased if you will please

91-18-24

help me to find another fellow who will be able to help me as much as you would. I will be very glad to have my name sent to any of the colleges you will recommend me and ask them to send me their CATALOGUES AND ALL LITERATURES about them. I will also be pleased if you will please let me have regularly your back issues of ① OPPORTUNITY ② THE CRISIS ③ THE NEGRO DIGEST + ④ THE PHYLLON.

I herewith send you, under separate cover, some old issues of one of our dailies "The West African Pilot" and I hope they will interest you. I will also be pleased to send you anything which you may be interested in.

We will know more of ourselves in the near future. Please do your best to assist me. I hope to hear from you soon.

Your New Friend
Rdenola Adgu

W. E. B. DUBOIS Esq.
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA
GEORGIA.

[India News]

India News

R. Lal Singh, *Editor* ★ 553 South Western Avenue : Los Angeles, California : Telephone FEderal 5084

19-9-43

February 12, 1943

Request to sponsor

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We wish to express our great appreciation for your kindness in cooperating with us. The release which we enclose, containing your fine statement on India, has been sent out to hundreds of newspapers.

We trust that you yourself will find time to suggest the printing of the release to some publication with which you are connected, or one from which you are able to secure cooperation.

With warm personal greetings to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

R. Lal Singh

rls:hs
encl 1

R. Lal Singh, Editor INDIA NEWS
Member Indian National Congress

LDS

Keyes

Anderson

The INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER

"Victory-Progress Edition"

"Four Score Years of Emancipation, 1863-1943"

THE RECORDER IN ITS FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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"Christianity and Social Justice."

"Identical Opportunities in a Democracy."

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"George Washington Carver, Prophet of Plenty."

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"Industry, and Labor-Management."

19-10-10

LINCOLN
7574-75

The
INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER. . . Printers and Publishers

MARCUS C. STEWART, EDITOR GEORGE P. STEWART, FOUNDER

518-20 INDIANA AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, 7
INDIANA

September 21,1943

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Ga.

19-10-37

Dear Sir:

Your reply to our communication of September 15 has been received. Wehave noted your stipulation for writting the article anticipated by us.

The terms are agreeable and we shall expect the article to arrive on or before October 25. Again if the article should run to 2000 or 2500 words we will reimburse you according to the terms you note.

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Chambers

Wm. A. Chambers
Associate Editor

LINCOLN
7574-75

The
INDIANAPOLIS RECORDER. . . Printers and Publishers

MARCUS C. STEWART, EDITOR — GEORGE P. STEWART, FOUNDER

518-20 INDIANA AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, 7
INDIANA

October 27, 1943

19-9-16

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The manuscript of your article for the special edition of the Indianapolis Recorder has been received. We will forward your check in the course of responses to our regular monthly list of statements of accounts payable. We thank you for your cooperation. Your cooperation has aided us in presenting a wider cross-section of thought or opinion of American citizenry on topics orissues of the times along with matters relating to the lives or activities of interesting people.

We regret sincerely that the date of publication of the special edition will be delayed or set-back. This has been due to matters beyond our control. The matter relates to wartime conditions or the rationing program as it involves newspaper print stock production and distribution.

However we assure you that the edition will be definitely published late this year. Upon the appearance of the edition a copy of it will be mailed to you.

Again thanking you for your kind cooperation, we are

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Chambers
Associate Editor

WAC:eh

Telephone : WHITEHALL 4212 *Telegrams :* AFRILAC-PICCY, LONDON

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSTITUTE

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International Institute of African Languages & Cultures

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Seymour House,
17, Waterloo Place,
London, S.W. 1.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

27th August, 1943.

9-5-1

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I was very pleased to get your letter of July 6th, and to note your interest in our work and our quarterly journal, "Africa". We want the sympathy and the understanding in the work we are doing of you and all your people in the United States. I have given instructions that our publications since 1940, when your last subscription was paid, be sent to you and perhaps you would send to the Secretary your membership fee for 1941, 42 and the present year.

We shall always be grateful to receive from you any suggestions and would be very glad to know what points in our programme and what matters dealing with African problems interest you and your people particularly. I read you paper, "The Crisis" regularly with great interest.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Hanns Vischer.

[Jamaica Committee for the Study...]

Lawrence S. Greenbaum
CHAIRMAN
STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE
DAVID C. ADIE
COMMISSIONER
MARY L. GIBBONS
FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

PLEASE SEND NEW YORK CITY CORRESPONDENCE TO:
MARY L. GIBBONS
FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
205 EAST 42D STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 4-5000

January 18th
1943

B-3-20

Dr. William B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Jamaica Committee for the Study of Negro Life and History has asked me to convey an invitation to you to be their speaker this year. The Committee, has for a number of years, celegrated Negro History Week and their affairs have been most successful. The high point of their past celebrations has been a large meeting on February 12th. This year the Committee is planning to hold this meeting in the white Jamaica Presbyterian Church and they expect a very large attendance.

It seems to me that if you could accept their invitation you would be a human document of the things they have been studying and trying to bring to the young people of our race. The Committee also wishes me to say that they will be pleased to offer you an honorarium if you could accept their invitation.

I trust I may have the honor of conveying your acceptance of this invitation to the Committee.

Very truly yours,

Samuel A. Allen
Supervisor of Racial Problems.

saa/clb

[Jamaica Committee for the Study of Negro Life]

20 January 1943

19-3-21

My dear Mr. Allen:

I can speak for you February twelfth. My charge would be seventy-five dollars which will cover all expenses. Please let me know at once if you wish me because I am making a tour and must offer this date to others if you do not take it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Samuel A. Allen
Supervisor of Racial Problems
Department of Social Welfare
205 East 42nd Street
New York City

[Jamaica Committee for the Study of Negro Life]

ALFRED H. SCHOELLKOPF
CHAIRMAN
STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE
DAVID C. ADIE
COMMISSIONER
MARY L. GIBBONS
FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

PLEASE SEND NEW YORK CITY CORRESPONDENCE TO:
MARY L. GIBBONS
FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
205 EAST 42D STREET
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 4-5000

January 25th
1943

Lectures

19-3-22

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I was delighted with your answer expressing your willingness to speak for the Negro History Committee of Jamaica and your enthusiasm to aid the Committee.

Since writing you there has been some change in the officers of the Jamaica Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and changes in the various committees. The Chairman of the Negro History Committee advises me that while the Committee is being reorganized, they feel it would be unwise to hold a large meeting and they are, therefore, cancelling their annual meeting.

The Committee wishes me to express their regret in not being able to have you on February 12th, but are planning to invite you either in April or May.

Very truly yours,

Samuel A. Allen

Samuel A. Allen
Supervisor of Racial Problems.

saa/clb

[Pvt. Joseph Jenkins]

Headquarters Company
Reception Center
Fort Benning, Georgia
January 30, 1943

10-8-61

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Here is a true little incident which happened at this post, in this area, today. It seems to mean something. Exactly what I can not fathom.

It is 8:28 E.W.T. On H Q Company Street, Reception Center, Fort Benning, Georgia., the Q M section is falling out for drill to work. An inquisitive

20-8-61

private (your present correspondent), seeing a small book sticking from so unusual a place as the hip pocket of fatigues worn by Pfc. in front, quickly and stealthily pulls it up an inch or so to see what it is. The Souls of Black Folk! Well! all is not lost in this armed wilderness, he thinks to himself, when, suddenly, a vigilant Pvt. on the left, glimpsing the title in the brief second it is uncovered, grabs the volume, saying:

"What is the name of that book?" suspiciously adding, "Did it say black?"

19-8-03

Possessor Pfc. replies." Yes, The Souls of Black Folk." By this time a Sgt. in ranks, becoming interested, quickly interrogates," Who wrote that book?" Pfc. learnedly replies "Dóóbays," to which the still uninformed Sgt., ill at ease, further questions, "Who is he – white or black?" "Black", says Pfc., in tones begot of superior knowledge. "O.K., then", says Sgt., his perturbation and ignorance both laid to rest.

Yours, in the common effort of man for victory over himself,

Pvt. Joseph Jenkins

10-8-41

P.S. Flash! etc. 'Tis pity I didn't mail this letter yesterday when I wrote it. For today morning Pfc. Possessor was put in the guard house for stealing and selling shirts out of the Q M clothing issue warehouse. This further complicates the problem of significance. But a literal honesty constrains me to give you all the facts.

Rut. J. J.

IDLE GOSSIP SINKS SHIPS

[Jewish Frontier]

19-6-36

Jewish FRONTIER

March 2, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Request to write article

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Dr. Werner J. Cahnman who, as you know, is at present connected with Fisk University.

Dr. Cahnman has drawn our attention to a review of the book, "Jews in a Gentile World" which you wrote for the "Annals of Political Science". We thought it might be interesting if you cared to pursue the problem of the relationship between the Jewish and other non-Aryan minorities, specifically the Negro minority, in a special article for the Jewish Frontier.

May we hear from you whether it is possible for you to submit a mamuscript on this subject. I need not tell you that we will be happy to receive it.

Very sincerely yours,

Hayim Greenberg

Hayim Greenberg, Editor
JEWISH FRONTIER

HG:TM
AFOE
23076

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275 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Telephone CHelsea 3-0470 • Cable Address: AMPOALIM, New York

5 March 1943

19-6-37

My dear Mr. Greenberg:

I thank you for your offer but my literary engagements are so numerous that I cannot promise any further work this spring.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hayim Greenberg, Editor
Jewish Frontier
275 Seventh Avenue
New York City

[Kessel Johnson]

11-2-11

Mon. Nov. 15, 1943

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I have been reading your articles for quite some time, and I have always found them to be very good. They always hit the spot, to put it in the language of the public.

I've spent practically my whole life in Harlem, and naturally saw only the life of the Negro of the North. I've traveled quite a bit, but when I did my traveling I was of an age, when my only concern was where am I; what a beautiful state; what high mountains; and then that was all. I wasn't interested in the fact that some of the places I visited I had to sit upstairs, or I had to use the side door. I didn't realize

then just how or rather just
why I did those things.
When I finished high school
I entered New York University,
but left shortly to go to work.
This was my first job away
from home. It was in a
small state not far from
N. Y. I was working for a
construction company. I had a
chance to meet several Negro
workers from all parts of
the country, who had migrated
to this particular State, seeking
employment. For several months
I worked around these men, I
learned to understand them,
and to think deeper into their
past and present lives. I was
greatly surprised at the number
of them who could neither read
nor write. It was then I there
that I found out the first
and main obstacle in the

19-2-12

way of our progress. Education plays an important part in the progress and advancement of a race.

Every morning on my way to work, my friend and I would stop into a nearby restaurant, order a container of coffee and doughnuts and we were compelled to go out on the sidewalk to eat our breakfast. This is the second factor which is hampering our progress.

I am proud to be in a race where we can boast of having such great persons as Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, George W. Carver, Booker T. Washington and many more great leaders a part of it. In mentioning names we shall forget Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, our only colored general, and his son Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. who

19-2-13

was the officer that proved to the world that the Negro was just as good a pilot as the next one. I had the good fortune of meeting an officer who was a pilot in that mighty pursuit squadron, who is now the wearer of the purple heart; wounded in action. We have quite a few commissioned officers now, and others are in the making. I think that there is nothing greater than to be a commissioned officer in one of the best armies in the world; more power to these Negros who are showing that they can become leaders of men, in the art of modern warfare.

19-2-14

In closing I'm going to say that no matter what field or profession existing to-day there is a Negro, who is making

a name for his race, and himself. You know the saying, "You can't keep a good man down," so let's change it a little and say, "You can't keep a good race down."

19-2-15

The Negro is making a name for himself in this present world, and when this is all over I'm hoping that condition existing in the past will be just a memory.

Sincerely,
Sgt. Kessel Johnson
32519495
B'try 'K' 90th CA 'AA'
A.P.O. 700 % P.M. N.Y.C.

P.S. I'm somewhere in N. Africa

19-5-14

October 14, 1943

Mrs. Gordon H. Jones
89-26 168 Street
Jamaica, New York

My dear Mrs. Jones:

Mrs. Du Bois and I join in deep condolence with you at the death of your husband.

We have known him many years and appreciated his fine character.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

2 February 1943

My dear Mildred:

I am coming to Chicago either the third or fourth week in February and perhaps both. Don't get alarmed because I won't stay long but I am going to stay at 4809 and you ne dn't cook up any excuses. I hope you are well but I know you are not. You might drop me a line at the Hotel Theresa, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, New York City where I will be all next week.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

11-5-41

February 7, 1943.

My dear Mr. Du Bois: Your letter has come and I am glad to know that you are well and that I shall see you soon. It is good, too, to know that you are enjoying life and that interesting things are coming your way. This has, without doubt, been a most trying winter for many people and for me has entailed more physical suffering from lack of fuel, etc. than I have ever experienced. Because of this continued restlessness and other circumstances (over which I have no control, but can tell you of when I see you) it is again impossible for me to make you comfortable at "4809" — so am writing you at once in order that you can arrange for hotel accomodations where you can be comfortable.

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

19-5-12

The high school day has been lengthened, Mr. Willard has retired as Principal, but I teach in the same room as before. (3144) Call me — Kenwood 8670 — as soon as convenient after you reach Chicago, please. Am home usually after six, but sometimes (on Tuesdays & Fridays when I go by Ted's office — Harrel 6171 & Drexel 5338) do not reach home until 7:30 or thereabouts. See you soon!

Cordially,

Mildred.

Hotel Theresa
West 125th Street & Seventh Ave.
New York, N.Y.
February 9, 1943

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mildred,

My plans have changed so much and rapidly that I have had no chance to acquaint you with them until now; but these are final.

I am arriving in Chicago at 4:25 P.M., Wednesday, February 24th over the B & O. Suppose you meet me and we have our regular dinner. Bring along any mail you may Have for me. I am going to stay the 24th,25th and 26th. I may have lectures on some of these nights and I may not; but in any case, I hope to have a passing glimpse of you.

Yours with love,

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

10:30 o'clock
Thursday Night, Feb. 11, 1943.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter & mine must have passed each other in the mails. At the end of a long, strenuous day, I am hastening to send this note - with the hope that it may reach you before you leave the Hotel Theresa. I shall arrange to meet you at 4:25 o'clock at the B. & O. Terminal Station (Harrison & Wells Streets) on Wednesday, Feb. 24th & shall bring whatever mail has come. I can also explain to you then what it would take too long to write. I do hope you are well and that everything is continuing to progress for your best good & happiness.

Hope it is hot as cold in N.Y. City as it is here tonight. If only we will have a little respite from blizzards & intense cold here — & if only I can stretch my fuel oil to keep the place from freezing completely, I'll

01-5-61

say I pray many prayers of thankfulness See you Feb. 24. You did not say from what direction or city you would come ~~west of the~~ nor the name of the train on which you will arrive — but I shall be there at the gate or in the General Waiting Room — where you can have me paged if neither see the other first.

Lovingly & hurriedly.
Mildred.

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 11, 1943

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mildred,

I have received your letter of February 8, and will act accordingly.

My engagements in Chicago are still unsettled so that I do not know exactly when I shall arrive or how long I can stay. Do not try to meet me at the train. I will get in touch with you.

Yours with love,

5 March 1943

19-5-7

My dear Mildred:

It was really too bad not to have seen you. I ought to have stuck to my first plans of meeting when I came in on the twenty-fourth but I was so afraid the train would be late or that arrangements would be changed. Finally, I thought I had fixed-up something myself for March second: I got in at 8:50, was going to do a little shopping, then we could have a leisurely dinner and I would leave at 11:45. But my God was it cold! Perhaps I am getting sensitive but I haven't suffered so for a long time with the cold but the idea of dragging you down town in that weather was too much. I made frantic efforts to telephone and finally got you on the phone. Let us hope that in the spring someone will insist on paying my fare to Chicago.

I hope this will find you well.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

[Mildred Bryant Jones]

Bryant Jones (Bryant)

MILDRED BRYANT-JONES - 4809 INDIANA AVENUE - CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

19-5-6

August 8, 1943.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Just a line to say that I hope you are well and enjoying your vacation, wherever you may be. A line from Miss Higgs (in Habana) lets me know that her dream is coming true and I am very happy for her. This has been a hectic and torrid summer — as last winter was cold and frozen. Before - Remodelling of ceiling and of the entire outside walls of the house make the interior spring-like this summer - & I hope livable next winter. The A-M asphalt shingle roof should help, too. Sister seemed to feel quite weak last night when I visited her at the hospital but I hope will be much stronger when I see her this evening. She & I are the only ones remaining of my immediate family.

Love to you & all of the family.

Sincerely, Mildred.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 5, 1943

19-5-7

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mildred:

I am late answering your kind letter of August 3 because I am still without a secretary to replace Miss Diggs.

I am back at my old apartment in the domitory but my work, of course, is very much upset.

I am hoping to get straight before long.

It is probable that I will have to attend a meeting in Chicago October 26, but this is not certain.

I hope you will have a good year and not over work.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Dubois

web-rml

P.S.Joshi
Author and Journalist
40 Bree Street
JOHANNESBURG(S.Africa)
22nd November,1943

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois,
Atlanta University,
ATLANTA, Georgia
United States of America

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I feel extremely grateful to Providence that I was able to receive your address through the courtesy of my friend Dr.Ray E.Phillips of the American Board Mission in South Africa.

Recently I came to read a few books on the negro problem in the States. It was a revelation to me to find that the problem over there was in certain respects identical to the one we have in South Africa. Looking through the pages of the book entitled " The Hell in Sunshine" I learnt with pride the awakening of the negroes not only in the U.S.A. but also in the West Indies. The interest created by these books infused in me the desire to get into contact, through correspondence, with some leaders in the States.

As a mark of respect, I have addressed, under separate cover, a book entitled " The Tyranny of Colour" for your perusal and observations. I shall be deeply grateful to you if you would be good enough to review it in the columns of a prominent negro newspaper. A cutting of the review will be appreciated.

With cordial good wishes,

Yours sincerely

P.S. Joshi

[Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy]

B-4-3

11 Burns Street

New Haven, Connecticut

December 23, 1943

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I want to congratulate you upon being elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This is an honor and recognition long due you.

I still frequently hear complimentary remarks about your speech at Vassar two years ago. When you again come East I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

Best wishes for your good health and happiness in the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy

Lecture

[L. E. Kereszli]

136-51, 41 avenue
Flushing, N.Y.
Nov. 19 — 1943.

19-3-43

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Professor,

I hope You forgive me for bothering you with my request. I like to have your 15 of Nov. speach in the Institute of Art and science of Columbia University, New York "Democracy and The Darker Races". It is so wonderful that I like to have it very much. And read it over and over to learn from it the understanding of the great Ideas. If it is possible, please let me have it.

Thank You in advance

Respectfully Yours
L. E. Kereszli

19-6-61

November 30, 1943

Mr. L. E. Kereszli

136-51 41 Avenue

Flushing, New York

My dear Mr. Kereszli

I regret to say that my speech at Columbia University was not written, but delivered from notes. I have therefore no copy which I can send you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

5 March 1943

Social Menu

19-2-2

My dear Mr. King:

I was deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. King on my return to the office. May I express my deep condolence.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Willis J. King
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Georgia

[Willis J. King]

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mar. 23, 1943

Dear Dubois:

It was very gracious of you to write me as you did relative to Mrs. King's death. While she had been ill for many months her actual going came as a shock to all of us. We have, however, been greatly comforted by friendly messages such as yours.

Cordially yours,
Willis J. King

19-9-163

Social Notes

MAXIM KOPF
237 EAST 48th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

December 10, 1943

19-5-17

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your reply to my wife's letter pleased me very much. Would any time in January suit you to sit for me if I came to Atlanta?

Sincerely,

Maxim Kopf

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

December 14, 1943

19-5-81

Mr. Maxim Kopf
237 East 48th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Kopf:

I shall be here during the month of January and would be glad to sit for you then.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

Du Bois - Maxim Hoff, 1943

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

Du Bois - Dorothy Thompson, 1943

[William W. Krauss]

New York City, January 3, 1943.

Social Memo

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-2-10

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

When I left Atlanta, you pointed out an article in Phylon 1940, p. 193 ff., asking me to give you my opinion. May I now send you my judgment.

It is, of course, impossible to criticize in detail a book of which one only has seen a review. It is, however, possible to offer at least some critical remarks.

1. I have certainly no reason to belittle the Melanesians, who have excelled by various artistic abilities. Therefore, the idea that they invented a script early appears to me (though I am not a specialist on this field) in principle as acceptable.
It is, however, a riddle to me how Täuber can arrive at the date 3,500 B.C. as the time when the Melanesians invented such a script. Prehistorical dates are very difficult to obtain for such early times even in Egypt and Mesopotamia, where geological and other evidences facilitate datings; how much more difficult must such a dating be in little examined Melanesia!

2. That the Proto-Australians were the first to invent a human language is a statement which by no means can be proved. We do not know any intimation which would permit us to state whether one group of men possessed language earlier than the other contemporaneous groups.

3. The statement that early Melanesian seafarers spread their language and civilization as far as Africa, China and America has never been able to stand any serious criticism.

4. Similarity between certain European cultures of the Upper Palaeolithic and the cultures of the Australian aborigines does not necessarily indicate any racial or cultural relations between these two groups. The reason for those similarities appears to be much more simple; at those early stages of mankind, the development of cultural differences between various groups had not proceeded so far as in later times.

To judge from certain audacious speculations intimated by the review, certain points in Täuber's book appear as doubtful. On the other hand, it is, of course, not impossible that the book may contain some valuable new ideas also. But only a careful reading of the entire book could lead to an absolutely just judgment.

May I also add as a general remark that the occurrence of similar cultural traits in different peoples need not necessarily represent a proof for contacts, but that, on similar levels of cultural evolution and in similar environments, peoples living even very distant from each other, even when they belong to very different races, may have invented some similar cultural traits, entirely independent of each other. This is, of course, no new idea to you, Dr. Du Bois, but unfortunately still some ethnologists do not seem to believe in the possibility of independent invention and assume instead everywhere in such cases cultural influences from outside.

I am reading Phylon with great interest and wish to continue its study. Thus I am sending Miss Diggs my subscription fee for this year. When I once will have a more settled position, I hope to purchase also a copy of the first three volumes.

Allow me now to send you, Dr. Du Bois, my very best wishes for a happy and most successful new year.

Yours sincerely

William W. Krauss

Address: Dr. William W. Krauss, c/o Mrs. Anna Stenberg,
Apartment 6 C,
449 West 123rd Street,
New York City, N.Y.

19-6-23

ORONO, MAINE
MAY 10
7-PM
1923

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

42 So. Stevens Hall
Orono, Me.
May 10 — 43

Dear W. DuBois

I noticed in a recent "New Republic" a mention of a concise history of the negro press published in the Chicago Defender.

Do you have a copy of that article available that I could have?

Thanking you for your consideration

Sincerely

W. D. Lawson
Assoc. Prof. of Sociology
U. of Maine

3 June 1943

Request for information

62-9-61

My dear Sir:

If you will write the Chicago Defender - 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois - I am sure they will send you the two papers in which my articles on the Negro press were printed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. D. Lamson
42 South Stevens Hall
Orono, Maine

2588 Seventh Avenue
New York City, N. Y.
March Third
1 9 4 3

1943

Request for information

Dear Doctor DuBois, A few days ago I had a conversation with Doctor Reid. He spoke of an analysis of an analysis of social movements among Negroes which you have recently done, and suggested that it has a significant bearing on the dissertation which I am now preparing. Will you kindly send me a copy of the paper, or direct me to it if it has been published?

19-6-16

The dissertation is the one which I was just beginning hazily to contemplate when I talked to you early in June of last year. In a question, the central problem of the thesis may be put thus: "What light does the present war crisis throw upon problems of leadership, strategy, and unity in the Harlem Negro community as seen through its associations and movements of accommodation and protest?"

The records, and activities of a cross-section of Harlem's movements and associations are being studied with attention being centered upon the problems stated above. The War is being viewed not qua war, but as a national crisis which shakes the tenuous equilibrium existing between Harlem and the larger community. The underlying assumption in this approach is that such a crisis causes the associations concerned to re-examine and, possibly, to redefine modes of leadership and strategy which are taken for granted in "normal" times. At the same time, the crisis tests such basis for unity as there is in Harlem.

This brings us to my next request - a more presumptious one! At this time I think that it can be formulated more clearly thanwhen we talked in June. I know more clearly what I am trying to do.

It would help me very much if you could find the time to set down for me, from your experience - in bare outline - the role of social movements in Harlem during World War I. In order better to understand the present crisis - to gain perspective - I am trying briefly to take the World War I experience into account. Such an outline as I am requesting would serve to call my attention to significant things which I might otherwise overlook.

Such questions as the following are suggestive of the sort of thing I need:

1. What conscious effort was there on the part of Negroes to use the crisis as an opportunity for further integrating themselves into American life? Is there evidence that such efforts were fruitful?

2. Which organizations, either national or local, took militant positions in regard to "democracy at home"?

3. Was there any type of unofficial community "board of strategy" seeking to co-ordinate the efforts of various organi-

zations? If so, who comprised it?

4. In retrospect, how do you evaluate such efforts at dramatization of the Negro's cause as "The Silent Parade"?

5. What new leaders, if any, emerged during the crisis?

6. What were the significant conflicts in strategy and policy that arose either within or among organizations seeking to provide leadership to Harlem?

7. To what degree were social movements among Negroes at that time spontaneous and to what degree were they "engineered", either overtly or covertly?

I trust that the above questions are indicative of the type of thing I need, and that they are not too naive to command attention.

It is too late to wish you a happy birthday, but one may wish that you enjoy many more. The latter I do - most heartily!

Cordially, your student,

Lawrence

Charles R. Lawrence, Jr.

21-9-61

29 March 1943

19-6-18

My dear Mr. Lawrence:

Answering your letter of March third, I beg to say that what Mr. Reid referred to was a plan of study and not a finished work. I am coordinator of a movement among Negro Land Grant Colleges to make a continuous extensive study of the situation of the Negro in each of their states. These studies would be directed, compared and published by an annual conference meeting at Atlanta University. But this is a plan for the future and nothing has been published as yet. As to the second request it would take a tremendous amount of work to review the movements in Harlem during the First World War. The best way is to get at that would be to go through files of the CRISIS from 1914 to 1920. To this you might add a study of the leading Negro newspapers: THE AGE and AMSTERDAM NEWS during the same period and the book literature.

I am sorry not to be able to help you more definitely but wish you all success and thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles R. Lawrence
2588 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Scene Mans

29 March 1943

19-9-164

My dear Mollie:

I have neglected you in letters for an unconscionable time but you have been present in spirit. I came down by automobile and did not come by Raleigh nor Durham. This year I have been delighted and terribly busy with a lecture tour which took me west as far as Omaha and so forth. Mrs. Delaney brought me greetings from your part of the country, if not from you, and probably took back a sufficient amount of more or less true gossip. I am expecting to come to a conference in Durham and if so will probably get a chance to sit on your front porch and talk to the family which I shall, of course, appreciate.

Write me and tell me how the world is going.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Mollie Lee
Richard B. Harrison Public Library
135 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

[Elizabeth C. Lemon]

Institute of Arts and Letters

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

205 East High Street
Elkton, Maryland
Address Reply To

January 5, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-11-7

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It gave me much pleasure to read of your election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. I am sure I am just one of thousands who congratulate you and offer the very best wishes for your future happiness and success.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth C. Lemon

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS • THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE • THE SALVATION ARMY • THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS • THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD • THE NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

U S O IS FINANCED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGH THE NATIONAL WAR FUND

19 January 1943

19-19

My dear Mrs. Lockwood:

May I express to you the deep feeling of personal loss which I have in learning of the death of your husband. As his classmate I have known him over fifty years and appreciated him more and more as we both grew older.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Maria Wheelwright Lockwood
380 Marlborough Street
Boston, Massachusetts

[Maria Lockwood, Feb. 4, 1943]

19-9-158

Dear Mrs. DuBois -

I want you to know how much I appreciate your writing me of your feeling of personal loss -

Such messages are a comfort & help

me to carry on

Sincerely

Maria W. Lockwood

Feb. 4th

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 9, 1943

Dr. Rayford Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

19-3

Dear Dr. Logan:

Can I trouble you to reserve me a lower berth from Washington to Pittsburgh over the B & O leaving Washington at 11:45 P.M., Tuesday, February 23rd. I assume that all of the festivities will be well over by that time. Please do this as soon as you can as reservations are so difficult to get.

I shall be at my home in Baltimore from February 17th to 20th.

Very sincerely yours,

19-3-27

12 March 1943

My dear Mr. Logan:

I have just finished my six thousand mile lecture trip and got my head slightly above the ocean of letters and other matters. I want to thank you very much for the Washington dinner. I know that you must have had your trials and sacrifices but we all have that sort of thing and I thank you for conceiving the idea and helping him carry it through. It was a source of great gratification to me and my friends.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Logan.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

May 31, 1943

10-3-28

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I regret very much that a necessary change at the last minute in my departure from Tuskegee deprived me of the pleasure of a chat with you on May 6. When will you be coming this way? What's cooking?

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan
Acting Dean

RWL:acl

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Zone 1

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 18, 1943

19-3-29

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I mentioned to Mr. Kenneth Holland, Director of the Division of Science and Education in the office of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, your desire to go to Haiti. If we can work out a definite statement of the exact contribution that your lectures would make, so that there would be no unnecessary lapping of what Dr. Locke did this year, I feel reasonably confident that we shall be able to arrange a trip for you.

President Lescot has been receiving only official visitors and as a consequence I have not had occasion to mention your desire to him. Later on, however, I shall mention it to the Haitian Ambassador. It will be most helpful if I could present you to the Ambassador when you next come to Washington. I shall try to get a copy of Locke's letters, so that we can present a convincing project.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

RWL:fed

[Dr. Rayford W. Logan]

Nov. 2, 1943

Dear Dr. Logan:

Mr. Cook writes me from Port-au-Prince, Oct. 21:

"Haiti the Beautiful is awaiting you with open arms. We have tried to pave the way by talking to Mr. Ashton, Cultural Attache at the Embassy here. He is quite delighted to know that you might be interested in a visit to Port-au-Prince, and has since mentioned the possibility of your coming to at least one other person. Please follow up on your end."

10-4-01

Bellegarde has often urged me to come and I shall write him. Where is he now?

What I have in mind is this: between ~~R~~ Virginia and Venezuela lies a mass of many millions of people of Negro descent, who must be stirred to common thought and action after the war. Usually in considering the Caribbean , we forget or ignore this racial strain, and thusleave out the part which for 500 years has been a prime factor in the history of this part of the New World. We must no longer do this. We must ask frankly: what policy will best lift this rich section from poverty and ignorance to progress and cultural advance? Would it not be wisest to take the bull by the horns, and starting with a land admittedly Negro, where French-African culture has made notable advance, try to bring this culture into sympathetic understanding with the American Negro group, which has also forged forward in a remarkable way. These two groups, whose natural ties are strong, have for the most part been singularly ignorant of each other, with little sympathy or understanding. It has not been long since the Haitian minister in Washington openly avoided any social contacts with American Negroes, and Negroes in America joined in despising Haiti. This began to change when the American Negroes joined whole-

heartedly in seeking to end the American occupation and Haitians like Bellegarde became acquainted with American Negroes. I believe the time is r ripe ripe to extend and guide this understanding so as to help draw not only the Negroes of different cultural tradition together , but also simultaneously Saxon and Latin, black and white, into sympathy and intellectual cooperatio For this reason, I would like to visit Haiti in the early Spring, and in a short series of lectures, develope this cultural tie. The lectures would be in English, to help the movement to strengthen the language understandi I have certain ties to Haiti. About 1825, my grandfather migrated to Haiti and my father was either born there or soon after my grandfather's return. I have given some time and thought to Haitian history problems; I could, I think interpret the two countries and races to each other.

This is my line of thought. I should expect no pay for this work but my expenses would have to be met. Think this over. I shall be in Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 23, from early morning to 6:25 p.m. Should like to talk with you then. Shall be here until Nov. 13; Hotel Theresa, N.Y., until Nov. 20, in Baltimore, Nov. 21.

Sincerely yours,

19-3-30

November 26, 1943

Dr. Rayford Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

I want to thank you very much indeed for your care and trouble in making appointment for me.

I shall correct and return my manuscript to you early next week.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-3-31

Howard University
Washington, D.C.
December 28, 1943

R.W. Logan

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish most heartily to extend congratulations to you on the occasion of your election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Particularly are we happy that the newspapers emphasize the fact that you were not elected as a colored man. The entire race is nevertheless honored in your election.

I have sent on to the Haitian Ambassador the article in the Star announcing your election, as further support of his letter to President Hescot.

I sent Mr. Couch a one-sentence letter telling him that I am consulting my attorneys. His reply came post-haste, registered, reply requested, asking

me why I was so impatient. The letter was almost plaintive. There is something wrong somewhere.

With best wishes from us all to all of you.

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

P.S. Thompson definitely replaces me on January 1.

[Mrs. Henrietta Long]

622 S. Ashley St.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Feb 23, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

May I offer you my sincere congratulations on your seventy-fifth birthday. I wish that I were in Atlanta to share your happiness today.

I am so sorry that I was not able to see you while you were in Detroit. (Herman told) me how well you looked and what a marvelous speech you made. We are quite proud of you, and that we know you. I wish that you could have spoken here also.

I should like to say more in this letter. I still am unable to write very good ones. You, of course, know how I feel about you and will forgive this one.

If you have a chance say hello to my family for me (Bill)

All my love,
Henrietta Shivery

19-7-54

5 March 1943

19-7-55

Dear Henrietta:

Thank you very much for your kind l tter written on my birthday. It was nice of you to think of it. I was glad to see Herman in Detroit and sorry you could not have been with him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Henrietta Long
622 S. Ashley Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

ROYALTY STATEMENT

IN ACCOUNT WITH

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

333 E. ONTARIO STREET . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wm. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

IS THIS YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS?

October 1, 1932 to April 1, 1933

TITLE	SALES		ROYALTY	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	Edition	Quantity	Per Copy		
THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK	McClurg	72	.25		18.10

1/31/30

Publishing Department

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

333 East Ontario Street : Chicago, Illinois

9-5-22

September 24, 1943

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We have received a letter from Mr. Edwin R. Embree, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, asking for permission to use material from THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK in a book of biographies of outstanding Negroes. A copy of his letter is enclosed.

We told him that we would be delighted to give him the requested permission, but that it was necessary for you as the author to give him the release for which he has asked. To simplify matters it is our suggestion that you write directly to Mr. Embree. We assume that you will be as pleased with his plan as we are and that you will therefore comply with his request.

If convenient, we should like a copy of the letter which you send to Mr. Embree for our files.

Very truly yours,

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

J. J. O'Connell

JJOC:VB

Publishing Manager

[A. C. McClurg and Co.]

COPY

19-6-50

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago

September 21, 1943

Gentlemen:

I am writing a story about Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in a book of biographies of outstanding Negroes. In it I would like to quote from some of his works, specifically, nine paragraphs and eight single sentences from THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK. May I have your permission to use these quotations, with the understanding, of course, that proper credit will be given to the author and to you, as publisher?

Very truly yours,

ERE*MLU (signed) Edwin Embree

A. C. McClurg & Co.
333 East Ontario Street
Chicago, Illinois

ROYALTY STATEMENT

IN ACCOUNT WITH

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

333 E. ONTARIO STREET . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wm. E. Burghardt DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

IS THIS YOUR CORRECT ADDRESS?

April 1, 1933 to October 1, 1933

TITLE	SALES		ROYALTY	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	Edition	Quantity	Per Copy		
THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK	McClurg	40	.25	10.00	10.00

12/12/1

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

19-5-21

October 4, 1943

A. C. McClurg & Company

333 East Ontario Street

Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Answering a letter sent September 13, I shall be glad to let Mr. Embree use material from "The Souls Of Black Folk."

Very truly yours,

WEBD:vh

W. E. B. DuBois

(Mrs.) Hazel Malone
Hall Summit, La

COUSHATTA
JAN 9
3 30 PM
1943
LA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise, Ph. D
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta, Georgia
C/ Atlanta Univ.

[Mrs. Hazel Malone]

Hall Summit, La.
Jan. 8, 1943.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise, Ph. D
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia.

Dear Sir:
after reading one of your pamphlets,
on Negroes and Birth Control. I am
writing you for some more information
or free material if you have it. Thanking
you in advance.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Hazel Malone,

19-6-2

15 January 1943

19-9-43

My dear Madam:

You can get information and literature about birth control if you will write

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

or

Mrs. Albert D. Lasker
501 Madison Avenue
New York City

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Hazel Malone
Hall Summit
Louisiana

[Manual Training School]

4 March 1943

My dear Mr. Valentine:

Dr. Du Bois has just returned from a six thousand mile lecture trip covering fifteen different cities. He must, however, return to New York in mid March for a coast-to-coast broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. On this supplementary trip he will have opportunity for one lecture on a Sunday afternoon or evening, March fourteenth. He could speak at Bordentown. The charge would be fifty dollars. I would be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. W. R. Valentine
Colored Manual Training School
Bordentown, New Jersey

[Manumit School]

3 May 1943

My dear Mr. Fincke:

Last July we were in correspondence concerning the possibility of my granddaughter, Du Bois Williams, attending your summer school. I found, as I wrote you, that she was enrolled in a special session of the public schools in Baltimore and that this would keep her too late to come to your school. She finished the work in that special session and made a half grade. She is now in the lower half of the sixth grade and is ten years of age having been born October 11, 1932.

I write to ask if you are having a session this coming summer and if it would be possible for her to enter and on what terms. The fees which you quoted in your letter of July 12, 1942, are rather high but I could meet them in part but would like some concession. May I hear from you at your convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-207

Mr. William Mann Fincke
Manumit School
Pawling, New York

MANUMIT SCHOOL
~~AND CAMP~~
PAWLING, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS
WILLIAM MANN FINCKE
MILDRED GIGNOUX FINCKE

TELEPHONE
PAWLING 5611

May 15, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-9-214

Thank you for your letter of May 3rd about your granddaughter. We are certainly planning to have a summer session and we would love to have her with us.

Our financial problem, however, has grown to be a pretty serious one. I do not need to tell you, who work in a large group of people, what keeping a maintenance staff is like in a war inflation, but this summer the price of running the Manumit Camp is going to be so prohibitively high in the area of cooks, domestic help, etc., that our camp fees for the summer have had to be raised since last year. They are now, as the enclosed leaflet will tell you, $250. plus $20. for the extras. I shall be glad to have you write me right away telling me what you think the utmost possibility for you would be. What few scholarships we can offer for the summer cannot be half as generous as they have been other years, and I, therefore, would like to hear from you just as soon as possible what your financial limits are, and we will see if we cannot make an adjustment.

With kindest greetings to you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Mildred Gignoux Fincke

Co-Director (SO)

MGF:sd

~~2) 270~~ ~~3) 270~~
~~135~~ 90
2
180

May 18 #180

MANUMIT SCHOOL
AND CAMP
PAWLING, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS
WILLIAM MANN FINCKE
MILDRED GIGNOUX FINCKE

TELEPHONE
PAWLING 5811

May 24th, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-9-210

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of the 18th. I was not sure from it whether $180. was the utmost sum you felt you could manage, or whether you meant to pay the extra fees in addition. We do not like to waive these fees, and so have made out the contract to reach $180. in total. If you feel that you can pay $180. and the extra fees as well, will you change the contract accordingly yourself? If not, just sign and return it as is. The health form we would like to have back before your granddaughter comes to camp. The clothing list is only suggested as to wearing apparel. Probably what she already has will do very well. The important thing to remember is that everything be marked, even such items as shoes, toys, etc.

It is not usually our custom to definitely enroll children for school or camp whom we have not seen, but we, of course, realize that it would probably not be possible for her to come up here for an interview beforehand. I would therefore like to ask that you or her parents send us as complete a description as possible of Du Bois, telling something of her interests and personality, whether or not she is mature for her age, etc., and send a picture of her. We need this information when deciding in which group to place children.

Camp, as you can see, opens July 3rd, and we will be in touch with you again before then with information about travel and baggage arrangements, ration books, etc. If you have any questions in the meantime, I shall be happy to write you again. We are looking forward very much to having Du Bois in camp. She will be interested to know that there will be another negro boy in camp just about her age - Craig Work by name.

Very sincerely yours,

Mildred Gignoux Fincke (SD)

Co-Director

/sd

[Manumit School]

Re Bois Williams

9 June 1943

19-9-206

My dear Mrs. Fincke:

All is arranged for my granddaughter's entering your school for the summer except one thing and that is rather important: she needs to have her tonsils removed. They have been giving her considerable trouble. Her school is out June 17. I am getting the opinion of her physician as to how soon it would be practical after June 17 to have her tonsils out and have her sufficiently recovered to enter your school. It may be that she would have to be a week late. If so, would this be all right? I understand, of course, that even if she is late there will be no reduction of fees. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I am enclosing the contract and will remit as indicated.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mildred G. Fincke
Manumit School and Camp
Pawling, New York

[Manumit School]

25 June 1943

My dear Mrs. Fincke:

Enclosed is my check for $100 which I believe is due June 26. Let me know when the balance of $80 is to be paid.

19-9-212

Du Bois had her tonsils removed June 23 and seems to be getting on all right. She will need, the physician says, a week for full recovery. Then her Grandmother will bring her to New York but says that she must stop there for some shopping. It is very difficult to buy proper children's goods in Baltimore. It is barely possible that Du Bois can take the train July third but I think not. I do not want to hurry her or her Grandmother and I imagine it would be best to count upon her coming to Manumit, Thursday, July 8. At any rate we will set that date and if it is to be changed, I will let you know by telegram.

I had to telegram you yesterday for a list of clothes as Mrs. Du Bois had mislaid the list which you sent.

I am enclosing a general statement about Du Bois and her Mother will send a photograph. I do not exactly remember about pocket money for Du Bois. Let me know how much, if any, she should bring with her.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mildred G. Fincke
Manumit School and Camp
Pawling, New York

[Enclosure]

Du Bois Williams was born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1932. She has just finished grade 6-B in the Baltimore public schools and will enter 6-A next fall and be ready for the junior high in February. She has a good mind and has done considerable reading but of course has not acquired much system. She has a good deal of determination and considerable temper but usually is equitable and good natured. Physically she is tall for her age and in good health and well developed. She has had considerable trouble this year with her tonsils but they have now been removed.

One of her eyes has never been fully developed. It is not noticeable and we have had it watched by physicians and experts but it may sometime give her trouble. She will see the oculist in New York and bring a report. Otherwise she seems to be a pretty perfect physical specimen.

19-9-213

This will be the first time that she has ever come in close contact with white people. Of course she has met some of our white friends but I do not think she has ever played with or talked with a white child. I haven't the slightest idea what her reaction is going to be but probably she will not notice any particular differences unless she runs across, as she will now and then, some evidences of color prejudices. Her Mother will send you a photograph in a few days.

She seems to get on very well with other children exhibiting some ability of leadership. On the other hand, the public school children with whom she has been associated have a number of rough elements and she has had in some cases fight her way through. This may have made her a little stubborn and pugnacious.

I do not know, of course, anything in particular about your courses of study but if Du Bois could take music in some way she would very much like it. She had lessons for a year when she was about six but since she has been in the public school it has been impossible to arrange it.

I am sending a copy of this to her Mother and Grandmother and they may add something to the data. Du Bois was confirmed into the Episcopal Church, May 30, 1943.

W. E. B. Du Bois

26 June 1943

MANUMIT SCHOOL
AND CAMP
PAWLING, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORS
WILLIAM MANN FINCKE
MILDRED GIGNOUX FINCKE

TELEPHONE
PAWLING 5611

August 30 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

19-9-208

After having had Debby with us for eight weeks in summer camp, we wonder if you would be interested in having her come to the winter school.

Debby, as you can gather from her report, didn't make an immediate adjustment to camp but during the last half of the season became much more friendly with the group and her life was much better adjusted here. She left the camp feeling very happy about her summer, having made many friends and done many fine things as her report indicates.

We are sending to you under separate cover a folder of Manumit School which indicates some of the things we aim at and shows some of the things which the children accomplish during the winter months. We feel that Debby would gain a great deal from the experience of living here with a group of children through the winter and that they in turn would gain a great deal in the understanding of human relations.

We hope this winter to have several colored children with us, as we have had in the past. It is an essential part of our philosophy to have children get to know each other as people and to disregard the superficial differences that too often set members of the human race apart from each other. We find that children are basically tolerant and understanding of each other and we feel that if they can be brought up together, that their part in the future of the world will be an important one in the adjustment of world problems.

Again, we sincerely hope that you can see your way to having Debby spend the year with us. The tuition for the school year is $1,000.

Sincerely yours,
William L. Stephenson
William L. Stephenson, Director

WLS:ALW

[Enclosure]

MANUMIT CAMP
REPORT

DuBOIS WILLIAMS . . . . . Summer 1943

Debby's eating habits are normal tho inclined to be a bit finicky at times. She is the first one awake in the mornings, but sleeps soundly during the night. She is fairly neat about her person, but takes no pride in her possessions. Nor does she take any care of her clothes.

Debby was afraid of the water when she came to camp and it was fully three weeks before she would go into the water without holding onto the rock. She has become much more sure of herself. She can do the dead man's float and is able to stay on top of the water with much more ease. She is learning to coordinate her arms and legs and now really likes the water.

19-9-209

She has learned a great deal this summer in games requiring coordination and physical skill. However, she displays moods with wide variation - ranging from weepiness to gay and contagious laughter. Her good sportsmanship depends on her mood.

Riding is one of her favorite sports. She showed fine interest and enthusiasm. With practice she will be a very good rider.

Once Debby applies herself she is a good group or individual worker. Again, her mood most often determines the amount of interest and enthusiasm shown in any project.

In music she proved an enthusiastic square dancer. She joined in the singing and displayed a fine sense of rhythm and pitch.

Our art teacher reports that Debby is completely inhibited in painting. Nor does she show any interest in clay.

The last three weeks of camp find Debby feeling more secure and happy in her group. Displays of temper and bids for attention are less frequent.

Debby is affectionate, sensitive, and has a good sense of fair play. She is extremely generous, and is well liked by her group.

DOROTHY VAN AKEN, Guidance Counsellor

APPROVED: William L. Stephenson
WILLIAM L. STEPHENSON, Director

7

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

E. PAULINE MYERS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

B. F. McLAURIN
NATIONAL SECRETARY

March On Washington Movement

"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy"

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THERESA HOTEL BUILDING
2084 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONUMENT 2-3350

440

March 27, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friend:

Since Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, cancelled the railroad hearings, FEPC has done nothing and is now facing a crisis.

Realizing that time is important for the salvation of FEPC, the enclosed telegram was sent to the President and the signers of this telegram in conference in the YMCA, 180 West 135th Street, New York City, Monday, March 22, 1943, agreed that unless some action is taken in the next week or ten days designed to advance the well-being of the Negro and make FEPC increasingly effective, Negro leaders will picket the War Manpower Commission. This will not be a picket line of the masses, but of the leaders for the purpose of focusing national attention on this question of the future of FEPC.

In order to make the picket line a memorable and historic protest against the emasculation and destruction of FEPC, I am calling upon you to let me know if you will join with the signers of the enclosed telegram on this picket line at a date of which you will be informed.

May I request you to reply at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
National Director

APR:es

19-5-3

[1943]

TELEGRAM

HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
PRESIDENT OF U. S. A.
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED TELEGRAM MARCH 18 FROM FOWLER W. HARPER, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION STATING; "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS REFERRED YOUR TELEGRAM OF MARCH 8 TO MR. MCNUTT. WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ARRIVE AT A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WITH WHICH WE ARE ALL CONCERNED. WE HOPE THAT WITHIN A MATTER OF DAYS AN ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE WHICH WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO ALL CONCERNED. IT WILL DEAL WITH THE COMMITTEE AND WITH THE HEARINGS". BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN ONE MONTH AND FOUR DAYS SINCE CONFERENCE WAS CALLED BY MR. MCNUTT AND ATTORNEY FRANCIS BIDDLE UNDER YOUR ORDER FOR ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN FEPC TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON ITS WORK AND FUTURE, THE UNDERSIGNED ARE GREATLY DISTURBED LEST THOSE FORCES THAT PRACTICE DISCRIMINATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN BECOME MORE EMBOLDENED AND AGGRESSIVE IN TREATING YOUR EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802 AS THE PROVERBIAL SCRAP OF PAPER, WHICH WILL ENDANGER NATIONAL UNITY, AND PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF THE AXIS POWERS. SINCE THE MINORITY GROUPS AFFECTED BY DISCRIMINATIONS HAVE NOT HAD THE HONOR AND OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE STATUS OF FEPC WITH YOU FACE TO FACE, THE UNDERSIGNED WISH HEREWITH TO REQUEST A CONFERENCE WITH YOU AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE TO ADVISE YOU OF THE NEW DANGER THAT THREATENS FEPC WHICH HAS DONE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FOR MANPOWER MOBILIZATION AND BETTER RACE RELATIONS. WE HOPE WE MAY HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF PRESENTING TO YOU A REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL AND MANPOWER CONDITIONS AFFECTING MINORITY GROUPS WHICH MAY BE HELPFUL IN YOUR SELECTION OF PERSONNEL. AN IMMEDIATE REPLY WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

14-5-4

SIGNED;

WALTER WHITE, SECRETARY, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHANNING H. TOBIAS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YMCAS

LESTER GRANGER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, CHAIRMAN, NEGRO LABOR COMMITTEE

MORRIS MILGRAM, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

DR. SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN, COMMISSION ON JUSTICE AND PEACE, CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

DR. MAX YERGAN, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, MEMBER, BROOKLYN BRANCH, NAACP

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, NATIONAL DIRECTOR, MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT

[Benjamin E. Mays]

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 15, 1943

19-5-10

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am chairman of a committee to raise $400 by December 15 for the Hi-Y Work of the South, which is being ably conducted under the leadership of Mr. Carleton L. Lee. I am quite sure that you appreciate the work that he is doing and how necessary it is that this Hi-Y Work among the high schools be continued, especially in these times.

In the light of these facts, I am writing to request you to contribute $1.00 towards this $400 effort. I am trying to get 400 persons in different parts to contribute $1.00.

Appreciating your interest and urging that you cooperate in this particular, I am

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM/B

[Benjamin E. Mays]

October 22, 1943

My dear Mr. Mays:

Enclosed is $1 for the Hi-Y Work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/RML

Medicine

24 March 1943

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a refill of prescription Number 118991 issued by Dr. Slater, December 18, 1942 for Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. Please deliver this at the Administration Building, Room 209 during the hours 9:00 to 12:00 or 2:00 to 5:00.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-5

Miner and Carter
Peachtree and Ellis Street
Atlanta

[Sgt. Wm. L. Mitchell]

Co. A 2nd Bn.
Ft. McClellan, Ala.
March 14, 1943

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta Univ.
Atlanta, Ga.

Lectures

Dear Sir

On Sunday of the above date I listen to your broadcast, this is a letter of sincere thanks from the Negros of ~~the~~ our army forces, for the point that were brought out in your talk

As you have discover I'm sure, I am not a college man but, I am a race man and With all My Power I am fighting for the progress of My People, I'm now station at Ft. McClellan have been there for 14 mo. as a instructor if at anytime you need a group of Negros I shall be very happy to assist you in any respect

Please bear this in Mind I am sincere and we as a race need more Du Bois, would like to find to take this up later with you in person, we do have problems

P.S. Please let me hear from you
Thanks

Respectfully yours
Sgt Wm L Mitchell

10-38-17

29 March 1943

19-38-81

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I thank you for your letter of March 14 and I am glad you liked my broadcast. I am very glad to have your approval and sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Sgt. William L. Mitchell
Co. A, 2nd Bn
Fort McClellan, Alabama

It is with deepest sorrow that we announce
the death of

Fred R. Moore

on Monday evening, March 1, 1943

Services will be held

Friday, March 5 at 1 PM

from St. Martins' Church
Lenox Ave. and 122nd St.

19-2-1

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THEODORE W. DANIELS

GENERAL MANAGER

5 March 1943

Social Memo

To the Family of Fred R. Moore:

May I express to the Family of the late Fred R. Moore my condolence on his death. He served his generation well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Family of Fred R. Moore
c/o The New York Age
West 135th Street
New York City

CIA. PANAMERICANA

VICTORIA 90
MEXICO, D. F.

Tel. Eric. 18-44-35 / 13-57-84

Tels. Mex. L-09-52 / Eric. 12-32-50

June 5, 1943.

Request for information

19-6-34

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga. USA.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The writer is highly interested in the subject of Slave Trade and slavery in general, especially during the XVIII century, as regards North-American and West Indian slave marts, and would appreciate it very much if you would suggest a list of desirable books dealing with this subject.

I have read with absorbing interest your good book Black Folk then and now, but believe there is still more to read on the topic discussed on pages 145, chapter 7. If you would tell me where more books could be secured, I would feel highly obliged.

You probably remember the writer's having approached you many years ago, concerning a doubtful point in connection with a trip through the United States en route to Europe, and the information you furnished was certainly invaluable.

Please also advise me or send me a complete list of your own books, with prices. Is there any publication in Spanish regarding the above-mentioned subject.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am,

Yours very truly,

C.W. Morales

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General Manager

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25 June 1943

19-6-35

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of June 5, may I refer you to the bibliography in my book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW on page 388. There is, of course, a great deal more to be written on the slave trade and many books not mentioned there. Eric Williams of Howard University, Washington, D. C. has been writing lately and a note to him would bring information. Wyndham's ATLANTIC AND SLAVERY has a number of further references in the footnotes. Also in two recent books on Brazil: Ramos, THE NEGRO IN BRAZIL and Pierson's NEGROES IN BRAZIL. I hope these few references may be of some value to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. C. W. Morales
Cia. Panamericana
Victoria 90
Mexico, D. F.

4 January 1943

Memo to Mr. Brazeal:

The following persons were absent from my class in anthropology this morning: Bethune, McJunkins, Anderson, Washington. Are they still enrolled in the university?

19-5

Mr. B. R. Brazeal
Morehouse College
Atlanta

[Morehouse College]

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA. GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 4, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We would be pleased to have you take luncheon with us on Thursday, January 7, in honor of Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Research Professor, University of North Carolina. Dr. Johnson will be the guest of our Department of Sociology.

The luncheon will take place at one-thirty o'clock in the Fireplace dining room at Spelman College.

Will you send your reply to my office as soonas possible?

Yours sincerely

Benjamin E. Mays

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University

g

19-5-23

243
142
101
57
154

700
425
275

425

2530
1783
747

135
54
81

2473
1782
690
521
169
50
115
95
20

(Morehouse College)

6 January 1943

Memo to President Mays:

I shall be glad to have luncheon Thursday at 1:30.

President Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta

(over)

6 January 1943

I liked Ayers because of his intellectual curiosity. He was unconventional and not always systematic but he wanted to know things. He searched out information and asked questions. He helped to stimulate the class because of his honesty and straightforwardness and his open and inquiring mind.

[Morehouse College]

5 April 1943

My dear President Mays:

Enclosed is recent correspondence between myself and President Clement. You will see that he evidently is going to block the Land Grant College scheme if possible. However, I am going ahead and would be glad to have your advice.

The exhibition room where I had planned to hold the conference has been given over to Mr. Woodruff's exhibit of painting until May 2. I wonder if we could use the forum room for meeting and for the exhibit? The exhibit will consist of grafts and charts sent from the various colleges.

Also I wonder if you have any space at Morehouse where delegates to the conference could room?

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

[Morehouse College]

21 April 1943

Dear President Mays:

I want to thank you so much for the use of the Forum room. We put up some charts and Mr. Lawrence and the janitor assured me that the tacks used would not harm the walls but Mrs. Steward was afraid they would. At any rate if any harm has been done, please have repairs made and charge the cost to me.

We had a splendid meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

[Morehouse College]

01-5-27

27 May 1943

My dear President and Mrs. Mays:

I am sorry not to be able to be here for Morehouse Commencement. I am speaking at the Florida A and M College in Tallahassee, May thirty-first. Please express to Mr. and Mrs. Robeson my regret at not being able to join in greeting them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President and Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

[Morehouse College]

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 10, 1943

I-5-28

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I hope you will have a restful summer. I will keep you in mind relative to living quarters and if Morehouse can be of any help, we will gladly do so.

Sincerely yours,

BEM:J

[Morehouse College]

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 10, 1943

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10-5-29

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I would suggest that you stay in the Morehouse guest room in Graves Hall until you find adequate place of residence. If the University dormitory is not available, we may be able to work out something in Graves Hall since our student body will be greatly reduced.

Mrs. Mays and I have had a little vacation--more than last summer. We shall look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours very truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:d

October 14, 1943

Mrs. Georgia Wilson Moreland
3337-East 121 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

19-9-197

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of September 28, I beg to say the book published by your Uncle, Joseph Wilson was Called "THE BLACK PHALANX, a history of the Negro soldiers of the United States in the wars of 1775, 1812, 1861-5, by Joseph T. Wilson late of the Second Regiment, Louisiana Native Guard Volunteers; 54 Massachusett Volunteers; Aide-De-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic."

He is described as the author of three other books. This book was published by American Publishing Company, Hartford, Connetticut, 1897, and contains 528 pages. It is one of the best authorities on the subject.

The only way for you to get a copy of this book is at some store dealing in secondhand books.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

[Morris Brown College]

86-6-61

Atlanta, Georgia

March 25, 1943

Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In our effort to encourage scholarship at our college, we are devoting our Chapel period on April 2, to a consideration of the subject: The Importance of High Scholarship, at which time all students who met requirements for the Dean's Honor Roll will be honored.

We should like very much to have you speak to the faculty and student body on this occasion. I should appreciate your consideration of this request.

Very truly yours,

R. O. Johnson

R. O. Johnson
Director of Personnel

ROJ/th

[Morris Brown College]

66-6-61

26 March 1943

My dear Sir:

I shall be glad to address your students at Chapel, Friday, April second on the subject THE IMPORTANCE OF SCHOLARSHIP. You have neglected to tell me what time your chapel exercises take place.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. R. O. Johnson
Director of Personnel
Morris Brown College
Atlanta, Georgia

19-9-100

[Morris Brown College]

Atlanta, Georgia

April 6, 1943 Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish to thank you for your kindness in speaking for us at our chapel program, Friday April 2, 1943.

I wish to assure you that your message was well received and greatly appreciated by the faculty and students.

Very sincerely yours,

R. O. Johnson

R. O. Johnson
Director of Personnel

1123 Yale Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio
May 26, 1943

Request for information

19-6-25

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor:

I have chosen as a subject for my Masters thesis at the University of Cincinnati, your educational and sociological philosophy. I would like to ask you, first, if anyone, as far as you know, has made such a study; and, secondly, if no one has done any work along this line, will you please send me a bibliography of as many of your works, books, pamphlets etc. as possible. I would be pleased also if you would direct me to sources where I may get information which you cannot furnish.

I am not altogether ignorant of your work, for I have been an admirer of Dr. DuBois since I first met him in New York in 1910. I was one of your first agents for the Crisis when I was a student at Lincoln University many years ago. I read all of your speeches and books I could get my hands on; but since I wish to make a systematic study of your philosophy I would need to make a more exhaustive study than when I was reading for my own benefit and enjoyment.

It was quite a pleasant surprise to me when I announced my subject to my supervising professor to find that he is so well acquainted with much of your work.

I hope that I am not putting you to too much trouble, and if there be any charge, I shall gladly pay same.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Muir

JWM:RU

3 June 1943

19-6-26

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of May 26, I beg to say that theses have been written upon my life and work at Fisk University and at some western university which I forget. Also Mr. Bernard Robinson is making an exhaustive study of a bibliography of my writings. He is at Dillard University in New Orleans. One or two years ago Yale University had an exhibit of my works which they could probably find you a list of. I hope these references may help you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. W. Muir
1123 Yale Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

19-38-3d

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June 19, 1943

My dear Mr. DuBois:

In October, 1941, the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People authorized the formation of a committee to present the cause of the Negro, not only of America but of the West Indies and Africa, at the next Peace Conference.

Very recently the Board named the personnel of this committee. The enclosed list includes your name and we hope very much that you will be willing to aid in working for integration of the Negro as a full participant in the post-war world.

The work of the committee in its early stage may well be divided into several projects. The study of individual proposals heretofore advanced in the light of the Negro's interest, the special problems of particular areas such as the Caribbean, the formulation of plans in the fields of health or sociology or some particular social science--any one or more such matters may be of special interest to the individual committee member.

Will you be good enough to let us know in which one of these phases you would be particularly interested? Perhaps there are certain topics which you feel might be assigned to sub-committees. We will heartily welcome any suggestion you may have looking toward the very best presentation--suggestions as to experts who might be available to devote some time on a volunteer or compensation basis to the preparation of data in a particular field; and any others which you think might be helpful.

When we shall have heard from a sufficient number of those who have been invited to serve on this Committee efforts will be made to fix a time and place for a meeting which will be convenient to the greatest number.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Mr. W. E. D. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

WW:GW

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN THE WAR FOR FREEDOM—Detroit, Michigan, June 3-6, 1943

Lectures 43 - 44 [c. Nov. 1943]
[NAACP - Morgantown, W.Va.]

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19-3-39

Mr. William E. Dubois
Editor of Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Dubois:

We have recently organized a chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. from an interracial study group started a year ago. It's members are teachers, faculty members, students, professional people, and working folks, a pretty good crosssection of our Community.

In planning our program for this ear it was suggested that we write you to find out if you plan to come anywhere near Morgantown on another speaking engagement in the course of the year, so that you might visit us en route. We should also appreciate any suggestions on program which you could give us, and any speakers in either the Pittsburgh or Baltimore areas whom you could recommend.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth N. Klaer
Mrs. Alfred Lee Klaer

[NAACP - Morgantown, W Va]

Lecture 93

November 11, 1943

Mrs Alfred L. Klaer
304 Willey Street
Morgantown, W. Va.

My dear Madam:

I regret to say that I have no plans at present that will bring me near Morgantown the coming year.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B.DuBois

WEBD:old

[National Institute of Arts and Letters]

19-38-43

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1

IT IS MY HONOR TO INFORM YOU OF YOUR ELECTION TO THE NATIONAL INSITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS STOP ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE AT OUR ANNUAL DINNER MEETING WEDNESDAY DECEMBER FIFTEENTH, AND NOTICE WILL BE SENT TO THE PAPERS FOR FRIDAY PUBLICATIONS LETTER

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19-38-41

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

December 21, 1943

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have the honor and pleasure to inform you that at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters held on Wednesday, December 15th in New York City, announcement was made of your election as a member in the Department of Literature. Formal induction of new members will take place at our Public Ceremonial to be held in the Spring, at which you will receive the Diploma of the Institute.

Under separate cover I am sending you our Yearbook and Insignia.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry Seidel Canby

Secretary

P. S. If you have a photograph available for Press purposes would you send it to me as soon as possible?

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

[National Institute of Arts and Letters]

National Institute
of Arts and Letters

December 28, 1943

19-11-16

Mr. Henry S. Canby, Secretary
National Institute of Arts and Letters
633 West 155th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Canby:

I have received your telegram and letter announcing my election to the Institute of Arts and Letters. This morning the Yearbook and the Insignia came. May I thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[National Institute of Arts and Letters]

N.I.A.L.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

19-11-15

December 29, 1943

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Pach Brothers at 5 East 57th Street, have very kindly offered to photograph the members of the Academy and the Institute, such photographs to be hung in the "gallery of members" at the Academy building, 633 West 155th Street. This gallery had been started by the late Pirie MacDonald and it already contains the photographs of 101 living members and 99 deceased members.

We hope very much that you will take advantage of the generosity of Pach Brothers who are donating these photographs to us.

Kindly telephone or write to Pach Brothers for an appointment at any time that you may be in New York, as we should like to add your photograph to the ones already on exhibit.

Sincerely yours,

Felicia Geffen

Assistant to the President

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

[Near East Foundation]

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November 22, 1943

61-5-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

At the suggestion of Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, I am sending under separate cover Harold B. Allen's COME OVER INTO MACEDONIA.

I trust that you may find it interesting and that it will serve a useful purpose especially to those who are interested in planning for reconstruction.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Miller
Executive Secretary

ECM/MJS

Contributions to Near East Foundation are deductible for income tax purposes

NEGRO DIGEST

• • • A MAGAZINE OF NEGRO COMMENT • • •

3507 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILL.

July 28, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Have you ever thought about what you would do if you were a youth starting life over again?

Would you want to live your life in the same way that you have lived it? Would you want to begin life in the north or south? Would you go to college? If so, which type of college would you prefer, Negro or White? What profession or trade would you enter? What organizations would you join? What do you think of the future of Negroes in business, politics, and the labor movement?

NEGRO DIGEST, now the largest circulated Negro magazine, has been running a series of articles on the subject "If I Were Young Again". Contributors have included W. C. Handy, C. C. Spaulding, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City. They did not answer all of the questions we asked them, nor did they try to write in a special literary form. They merely told us in their own words just what they would do if they were young people starting life over again.

Many people white and colored, young and old, have written to us telling of their interest and enjoyment in reading recollections of the past and predictions for the future by outstanding Negro citizens.

We are writing to ask your co-operation in preparing an article of 1,000 words or more for us on the

subject "If I Were Young Again". We feel sure that in your many years of living and working you have come to some pretty definite conclusions about a good many things. We do hope that you will take the time to pass these conclusions along to many confused young people who could profit by your experiences.

We are enclosing a copy of our May issue. You will note on page 62 that there is an article on the subject "If I Were Young Again" by Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr. We would like to publish your article in our next issue. Please try to send it to us as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

John H. Johnson

John H. Johnson
Managing Editor

JHJ:gs

19-11-5

P.S. Would you accept $25.00 for the preparation of the article? We know it is worth more but this is all we can afford.

JHJ

NEGRO DIGEST

A MAGAZINE OF NEGRO COMMENT

3507 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILL.

19-9-06

August 18, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montecello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very kindly for your interesting and informative article on the subject "If I Were Young Again" It will be used in our October issue along with an original article by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on the subject "If I Were A Negro".

Complimentary copies will be sent to you as soon as the October issue comes off the press on September 20. We shall be happy to send complimentary copies to a limited number of persons, if you will send us their names and addresses.

Our check for $25.00 is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

John H. Johnson

John H. Johnson
Managing Editor

JHJ:gs

Aug 1943

IF I WERE YOUNG AGAIN

By W.E.B.DuBois

I. I would want again to be born in Massachusetts, so as to have the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ advantage of the same kind of Public Schools which I enjoyed there.

2. I would want again to do my college work in a Negro college, for the social contacts and life-long friendships gained there.

3. I would again attend Harvard, to meet great teachers like William James, Josiah Royce amd Albert Bushnell Hart; and to have the advantage of laboratories and libraries.

4. Here I would change my program somewhat; instead of two years at the University of Berlin, I would study at the Sorbonne in Paris.

5. Instead of studying Latin, Greek, German and French, I would make myself master of Arabic, French, Spanish and Portuguese; and by a different method of study - actual speech instead of grammatical exercise, - I would try to add Russian and Chinese or Japanese.

8. [sic] Instead of my eight trips to nordic Europe, I would substitute trips to east, central and South Africa, South America and India.

9. I would try to insure old age security, not by investment in real estate, life insurance, or business. I should buy a comfortable home for my family, as I have done, and put my surplus, if any, in a federally insured bank or the Postal Savings.

10. I should devote more time and advice to consumers' co-operation; stressing the absolute necessity for Negroes to plan for a new economy of consumer control of production; and production for use and not for private profit.

11. I should seek wider human contact and acquaintanceship; I should not for trivial reasons neglect the invitation of a Henry James to spend a week at his English country home, or ~~xxxx~~ fail to cultivate the companionship of many persons of world-wide renown whom I might easily have met; and of many

2.

number persons, from I could have learned much.

12. Perhaps (of this I am not so sure, as it involves so many incalculables) I should marry earlier and have more children. But here I would have to consult my wife. Child-bearing is a difficult and exhausting job; and child-rearing is the greatest task of man. Yet we must have more well-bred children.

13. In my writing, I should write less and fewer fugitive, passing bits; and concentrate on carefully thought-out and written and rewritten books; seeking to leave behind a body of finished literature rather than so great a mass of ill-digested and irrelavent stuff.

W.E.B. DuBois

Aug 8, 1943

JN-2-115

[Negro Digest]

IF I WERE YOUNG AGAIN

By W.E.B.DuBois

I. I would want again to be born in Massachusetts, so as to have the advantage of the same kind of Public Schools which I enjoyed there.

2. I would want again to do my college work in a Negro college, for the social contacts and life-long friendships gained there.

3. I would again attend Harvard, to meet ~~the~~ great teachers like William James, Josiah Royce and Albert Bushnell Hart; and to have the advantage of laboratories and libraries.

4. Here I would change my program somewhat; instead of two years at the University of Berlin, I would study at the Sorbonne in Paris.

5. Instead of studying Latin, Greek, German and French, I would make myself master of Arabic, French, Spanish and Portuguese; and by a different method of study— actual speech instead of grammatical exersize,— I would try to add Russian and Chinese or Japanese.

41-8A-1

8. Instead of my eight trips to nordic Europe, I would substitute trips to east, ~~and~~ central and South Africa, South America and India.

9. I would try to insure old age security, not by investment in real estate, ~~or~~ life insurance, ~~but~~ or ~~investment in~~ business. I should buy a comfortable home for my family, as I have done, and put my surplus, if any, in a federally insured bank or the Postal Savings.

IO. I should devote more time and advice to consumers' co-operation and consumers' production; stressing the absolute necessity for Negroes to plan for a new economy of consumer control of production; and production for use and not for private profit.

II. I should seek wider human contact and acquaintanceship; I should not for trivial reasons neglect the invitation of a Henry James to spend a week at his English country home, or fail to cultivate the companionship of many persons of world-wide renown whom I might easily have met; and of many humbler persons, from I could have learned much.

I2. Perhaps (of this I am not so sure, as it involves so many incalculables) I should marry earlier and have more children. But here I would have to consult my wife. Child-bearing is a difficult and exhausting job; and child-rearing is the greatest task of man. Yet we must have more well-bred children.

I3. In my writing, I should write less and fewer fugitive, passing bits; and concentrate on carefully thought-out and written and rewritten books; seeking to leave behind a body of finished literature rather than so great a mass of ill-digested and irrelavent stuff.

W.E.B.DuBois
Aug 8, 1943

NEGRO DIGEST

A MAGAZINE OF NEGRO COMMENT

3507 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILL.

October 4, 1943

19-11-6

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Thank you for your cooperation in writing the article on the subject, "If I Were Young Again."

It was used in our October issue, complimentary copies of which are being mailed to you under separate cover. We shall be happy to send complimentary copies to as many persons as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Johnson

John H. Johnson,
Managing Editor

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

JHJ:vd

PAUL NETTL

PAUL NETTL

After the invasion of Bohemia, Paul Nettl, L.L. D., Ph. D., former Professor of Musicology of the University of Prague, Musical Director of the Second Prague Broadcasting Station, was invited by Dr. John F. Williamson, President of the Westminster Choir College at Princeton, N. Y., to join the faculty of his institution. Dr. Nettl accepted the invitation, and he is teaching there now. He has also lectured before the New York and Philadelphia Chapters of the *American Musicological Society*. Several books and articles of Dr. Nettl have appeared in print, in Europe as well as in this country. Two of his best-known books, "*Mozart and the Royal Art*" and "*Mozart in Bohemia*", have been translated into several languages. Other outstanding works of Dr. Nettl are: "*The Viennese Dance Music in the 17th Century*", "*The Viennese Song in the Baroque Period*", "*Musical Baroque in Bohemia and Moravia*", "*Music and Dance in Casanova's Life*", and many others. Several of his articles have been published in *The New York Times*, *Christian Science Monitor, Musical America, Musical Courier, Modern Music, Musical Quarterly and Music and Letters.* He used to be regular contributor to "*Zeitschrift fuer Musikwissenschaft*" in which he published about twenty outstanding treatises, — also to the "*Revue Musicale*" and many other magazines. He also was one of the collaborators of Adler's "*Handbuch der Musikgeschichte*" (A manual of the history of music), of the "*Enciclopedia Italiana*", etc. Dr. Nettl just finished his new book "*The Musical History of the Dance*" which is to be published shortly ~~by the Greystone Press.~~ here and in Latin America.

N.Y. Herald Tribune

He is now also a member of faculty of the Settlement Music School at Philadelphia.

THIS IS WHAT FAMOUS PEOPLE THINK OF DR. NETTL:

GUIDO ADLER, the famous musicologist, wrote: "Nettl is one of the outstanding musicologists active in Central European Universities." He considered Dr. Nettl to be his successor at the University of Vienna.

ALFRED EINSTEIN says: "Nettl is . . . high-standing as musicologist, especially in the field of instrumental music of the 17th and 18th centuries, and . . . author of one of the most fundamental works on the history of Dance Music."

THOMAS MANN considers Dr. Nettl ". . . a scholar and musician of outstanding qualities."

DR. CARLTON SPRAGUE SMITH, President of the *American Musicological Society*, says that Dr. Nettl is "a distinguished scholar . . . " and has "wide experience as teacher and radio executive."

GEORGE SZELL: In the opinion of George Szell, Dr. Nettl is "generally recognized as an important musicologist."

JOHANNES WOLF, famous musicologist of the University of Berlin, declares that "Nettl's work is most important."

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN, one of the world's greatest scientists, considers Dr. Nettl "a well-recognized scholar."

DAVID EVEN, American writer and music specialist, calls Dr. Nettl "the outstanding Czech musicologist and one of the great writers on music of this time."

PROCESSIONAL, the publication of the Westminster Choir College Alumni Association: "We are proud to have him affiliated with us."

October 14, 1943

Dr. Paul Nettl
80 Nassau Street
Princeton, N ew Jersey

My dear Dr. Nettl:

Last June you wrote me asking if I would be interested in an article for Phylon on "Negro Music in the Renaissance Period".

I intended to answer the letter immediately and believe I did. But as I have not heard from you, I am very much afraid that you have not received my reply. I shall be interested in such an article and hope you will be able to furnish one. Unfortunately, Phylon does not pay for contributions, but we can furnish some publicity among appreciative readers.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

PAUL NETTL
80 NASSAU ST., PRINCETON, N. J.
PHONE 375 J

19-4-12

Oct 19.

Dear Professor Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter. I shall be glad to write the mentioned article for you and I am hoping to finish it at short time. I was quite busy in the last weeks but now I am going ahead with this article.

Very sincerely yours

P Nettl.

PAUL NETTL
80 NASSAU ST, PRINCETON, N. J.
PHONE 375 J

Phylon

Dec 30. 43

10-4-16

Dear Professor Du Bois,

I am returning to you letter dated Oct. 14. and enclose this 75. I don't know whether you will like it. It might be that the material is strange to you as that it doesn't enter the ideas of your magazine. Should you like to change or to eliminate some sentences, paragraphs or phases please don't hesitate do do so. I as a beginner in this country

am not always familiar with
the spirit of publications. Anyway
I tried to express an idea.
Let me know your kind opinion

Sincerely yours
S. M.

EDITORS
BRUCE BLIVEN
MALCOLM COWLEY
GEORGE SOULE
MICHAEL STRAIGHT
STARK YOUNG

The New REPUBLIC
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

BRUCE BLIVEN
PRESIDENT
DANIEL MEBANE
TREASURER

January 20, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Miss Graham called to talk to me and I am going to try to have her do an article. I would give a lot to see the book itself. I am going to do what I can to get a copy. I ought to call the article the Protocols of Richmond, which is where it was published. I think I will make an insert in Miss Graham's article to ask Mr. Dabney whether he has run across this Richmond publishing house in his investigations of the race issue. We correspond formally, and I like him personally, though not his class; I understand it, for it is roughly my own. I am more lower middle class however, or was, as a child, but traveled and married in the upper middle-class. I have been exposed to all the things which turn young men of the people into enemies of the people, but for some strange reason the effect in my thinking has been exactly the inverse. And it continues so every day. It began long ago; I am not a new convert to a belief in the brotherhood of man, including dark men, and for that reason doubt that I will ever be shaken from it, as it often happens to new converts. Do you know the writing and position of Miss Lillian Smith? I find that about the only voice in the South I can agree with now, white voice, on the race question. I have a feeling she puts too much Freud into her interpretation, but perhaps she is right.

I am not a sentimental Negrophile, but I want you to know I did experience a inner feeling of pride when Miss Graham said you had sent her to see me. My mind has communicated with your through your books, I know what you represent, and that you should send someone to see me with the instructions that I was completely honest, is a cause for pride. I have been told once or twice that you were very "bitter." I am bitter too, at the crimes that are being perpetrated by a tribe of hypocrits. But I am also hopeful. Perhaps you may find an ease for bitterness in the thought that the South itself is now producing points-of-view like mine--in very small numbers still, but a small group armed with the sharp edge of intellect and honesty, and backed by the vast weight of history. We'll win all right. It will take a long time. Not in your life time and most probably not in mine. But what is a generation; a mere moment. It is hard for any oppressed generation, but one cannot pick his time to be born.

I have signed a contract with Harpers to do a book on the South. I am not a sociologist, so it will not be a book of statistics. But it will be a long and intense sermon aimed at the minds of young white southerners who have not yet lost the chance to think and learn. It may be a powerful book in the story of the relations of your race and mine. I am giving it everything I have.

I am open to advice, Dr. DuBois. I know you are a busy man with your own writing to do. But if you have thoughts on my book that you think might help it, I shall gratefully welcome them. The hardest work will be on my section for possible programs for the South, economic and racial. I think concrete steps must be taken. And yet I know that

19-38-3

no one is going to legislate the Millenium in Mississippi next Tuesday. Nor do I believe one should sit and wait for the Millenium. I am hard at work thinking what is possible with what we have to work with.

I tried to call on you recently, but it was just before Xmas and the Seaboard Railroad all but broke down. The trains were running 12 hours late, and so I had to pass right through Atlanta. When you come to NY I hope very much you will stop to see me, or phone me where I might call on you.

All best wishes,

Thomas Sancton

[The New Republic]

25 January 1943

My dear Mr. Sancton:

I am glad that you and Miss Graham had an interesting conference. I am enclosing a proposed program in race relations which I have been asked to work out by Dr. Shepard of Durham. He is president of the colored State College and is planning a conference of colored and white folk in April. I have sent this outline to Weeks of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY and suggested that he order me to write an article around it. I doubt if he accepts but I should be glad to have your reaction as to its contents.

I am going to be in New York in February and if I can find a moment I shall look you up.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-38-4

Mr. Thomas Sancton
THE NEW REPUBLIC
40 East 49th Street
New York City

[New Republic]

EDITORS
BRUCE BLIVEN
MALCOLM COWLEY
GEORGE SOULE
MICHAEL STRAIGHT
STARK YOUNG

Copy to Weeks

The New REPUBLIC
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

BRUCE BLIVEN
PRESIDENT
DANIEL MEBANE
TREASURER

Feb. 2, 1943

Dear Dr. du Bois:

Thank you very much for the outline. I hope Weeks takes an article on it. It seems a little long for our pages but if he doesn't, I will discuss the possibility of our using an article with Bruce Bliven, the editor. I have not given the outline the study it requires yet. It seems impressive to me at a first reading. I am enclosing a recent article I have done on the race issue. I hope it does not seem too elemental to you. I realize it is hard for a white man ever to get to understand how deep some aspects of this old tragedy go. All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Sancton

Thomas Sancton

Dr. William E. B. du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

TS:G

19-4-25

No enclosure

[New York - Amsterdam Star News]

Letters

AMSTERDAM
New York Star-News
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

2340 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK · N·Y·
TELEPHONE · ACADEMY 2-7800

February 12, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

19-10-20

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For the past four months, I have been writing on the general subject of "Negro Leadership". I am sure you have seen the articles since they have appeared day and date with articles you have written. Whether you have read any of them, of course, is another matter.

If you are familiar with them, I am sure you have an opinion as to the worthwhileness of the discussion, whether there is anything sound or fundamental in what I have been trying to point out. If I have been vague, I am sure your astute mind has enabled you to comprehend the objective I was trying to point out.

The whole matter of Negro Leadership, Negro Organization and the future course of the race, is of such importance that I am sure you are thinking along the same lines.

I would like to have your comment on the proposal for a strong national Negro-supported organization for the planning of a program to improve the Negro's cause in America.

Yours very truly,

Julius J. Adams

JULIUS J. ADAMS

JJA:GB

[New York-Amsterdam Star News

5 March 1943

My dear Mr. Adams:

For some reason the copy of the AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS which goes to my home has been discontinued. Will you please see that a copy comes not only to me at Atlanta University but also that a copy goes to Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland?

19-10-21

I shall thank you very much if you will attend to this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Julius J. Adams
Amsterdam Star News
New York City

29 March 1943

My dear Mr. Adams:

Please do not publish in my column the kind of stuff you put there in your issue of March 27. If you have got to publish this drivel, please make it clear that it does not belong to what I say. It is indefensible to have me apparently sanctioning stuff like this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-13-68

Mr. Julius J. Adams
NEW YORK AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
New York City

[New York - Amsterdam Star News]

29 March 1943

My dear Dr. Powell:

I have just sent the enclosed letter to your editor. I will thank you very much if you will talk with him about it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-10-19

Dr. C. B. Powell
AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS
New York City

AMSTERDAM
New York ★ Star-News
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2340 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK · N·Y·
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DECEMBER 28TH
1 9 4 3

19-10-23

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 21st. I shall be anxiously awaiting an appointment with you, when you are in New York City in February, so that we may talk over the entire matter together, with some others which I have in mind.

I readily agree with you that we need an editor, and we have been on the look out for some enterprising educated man with some ideas, but I am sorry to say that I have not been able to contact the right man. During your travels, and experience, are there any men that you could suggest?

I agree with you that there should be a closer cooperation with the editorial department, and the writer, is in active charge of same, I assure you that there will be closer cooperation, and ask that you please address all your future letters to me, marked "personal".

I am glad that you are interested in our idea of a Forum. Wishing you a Happy New Year, I am

Very truly yours,

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

CB.
C. B. Powell

CBP:ml

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DECEMBER 29TH
1943

19-10-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of your column for the week of January 8th. We are beginning this week with your column on the front page in the left hand column..

I believe that your column is a little bit too short. The full length should be around 1000 words, to take up the entire 20-inch column, which we plan to run.

Very truly yours,

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

C B Powell

C. B. Powell
President

CBP:ml

November 3, 1943

New York Central Railway
Ticket Redemption Bureau
466 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y

Gentlemen:

19-11

On Monday October 25, I bought in Cincinnati a round trip ticket to Chicago with pullman seat. On my return from Chicago Thursday, October, 28 I was not able to secure pullman seat and had to ride in the coach.

I am inclosing the conductor's receipt and asking for a refund.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old
Encl:

[NEW YORK CITY]

The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 WEST 136TH STREET

New York, 30 New York
October 29, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Stokes said that you will be in New York on November 15 and Cooper Union has you scheduled to speak on the 19th. We are hoping that it will be possible for you to come by the Schomburg Collection on Thursday evening, the 18th and say a few words relating to how you wrote your books. We are very eager to put you on for this and do believe that it would be pleasant and helpful for you to say something about your habits of work as a writer, your incentives and goals and further plans. In this same series, we expect to have Richard Wright, Charles S. Johnson and others. About 200 people are expected at these meetings. Unfortunately, we have no funds and affairs at the library must be "admission free." Nevertheless, we may be able to assist you sometime in running down certain bibliographical data.

9-11-1

Your very good friends, Ernestine Anthony and Catherine Latimer join me in this request. We are all hopeful that you can say "yes."

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick

L. D. Reddick R.T.
CURATOR

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

LDR:rrt

P.S.:
Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the West Africa Student's Union (London) Conference on Africa. The customs authorities, I understand, have allowed few copies to get into this country. Perhaps your Negro collection would be interest in it therefore. If anything of similar nature should come your way sometime, please remember the Schomburg Collection.
L. D. R.

BOOKS
New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street, New York

October 14, 1943.

19-9-02

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Will you review for us Edwin Embree's "Brown Americans: The Story of a Tenth of the Nation?" We should have about seven or eight hundred words as soon as possible.

Please wire collect whether or not I may send you the book.

Sincerely,

Irita Van Doren

Irita Van Doren

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

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6-01-61

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Date of Birth Mo.	Day	Yr.	Color	Sex	Weight
Feb	23	1868	col.	M	165 Lbs.

Height	Color of Eyes	Color of Hair
5 Ft. 5 In.	black	blk & gray

William Edward Burghardt DuBois

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DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT AS STATED ON APPLICATION

Date of Birth Mo.	Day	Yr.	Color	Sex	Weight
Feb	23	1868	col.	M	165 Lbs.

Height	Color of Eyes	Color of Hair
5 Ft. 5 In.	black	blk & gray

W. E. B. Du Bois

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(Abbreviations are used where possible to save space in the directory.)

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

19-1-3

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W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

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Representative Assembly
Time, Inc.

W. E. B. DuBois

Dear Guild Member:

We have received your payment of $ 2.00 which covers dues for the months of Sept + Oct., and assessments dated _____.

Please paste the enclosed stamps on your membership card as they are your receipt and guarantee you admittance (and privilege of voting) at membership meetings.

Only members in good standing may vote in membership meetings or in any election conducted.

Concerning the good standing requirements, the Constitution states, "a member shall be in good standing if he is not more than one month in arrears on any of his constitutional obligations."

Thank you for your cooperation.

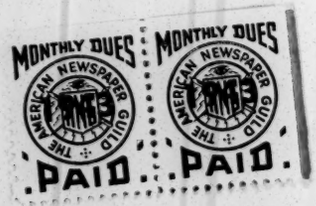
Fraternally,

Gladys Bentley

Gladys Bentley
Treasurer

uopwa 16

4-11-4



[North Carolina - Agricultural and Technical College]

F. D. BLUFORD, PRESIDENT

E. R. HODGIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

November 23, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-10-35

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter to the Office of the Coordinator has been received. As Dean Gibbs, our former coordinator, is now with the Army, I have appointed a new coordinator, Mr. R. E. Martin of our Sociology Department.

Mr. Martin has had special training in this field. He is a graduate of Howard and the University of Chicago, and is now writing his thesis for the doctor's degree . He is going over the material which you sent and will return it to you in a few days.

I am very glad to see that the study is progressing so nicely. I feel that this is a forward step in the work of our land grant colleges.

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Bluford
President

FDB:etb

[North Carolina College for Negroes]

19-9-53

4 January 1943

My dear Dr. Shepard:

Answering your letter of December 30, I beg to say that I shall be very glad to draw up a statement covering the economic needs of Negroes, the right to vote, the question of segregation and the relation of American Negroes to world affairs. I shall let you have a preliminary copy of this statement within a short time.

Just when do you plan to hold the meeting? I have an engagement in New York, February fifth and engagements in the West from February twentieth on. I could come to Durham between the fifth and the twentieth, before the fifth or in March.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

19-9-54

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 6, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for your letter. It is planned to have the Conference perhaps the last week in April or the first week in May. The definite dates have not been set.

I am very anxious to have the statement so that I can send it out to the various groups to see how far they will go on that statement, and make it the object of the call. Therefore, I will be glad to have it as soon as possible.

I go to New York next week for a few days, but will be here practically the whole time after that. I prefer that you do not come to Durham until after I get the statement and can send it out for approval or disapproval so that you can re-write it if necessary. I am very anxious to work in close co-operation with you because you can give me most helpful suggestions and advice.

I trust that the New Year will be good to you.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

19-9-55

15 January 1943

My dear Dr. Shepard:

Enclosed is the first draft of my program on present goals of the American Negro and chances for essential agreement. Please criticize and write me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM ON THE PRESENT GOALS OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO AND THE CHANCES FOR ESSENTIAL AGREEMENT AMONG WHITES AND NEGROES, NORTH AND SOUTH, ON A PROGRAM OF FUTURE PROGRESS

by

W. E. B. Du Bois

We may first set down in outline four programs for Negro development present and future:

I. THE PROGRAM OF WHITE RADICAL SOUTHERNERS.

This can be illustrated by recent statements made by ex-Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, and ex-Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama and ex-Senator Bilbo of Mississippi. It is on the whole a program of stabilizing present caste conditions and even of reaction to former conditions during the slavery regime. As Talmadge has recently expressed it "race prejudice is divine". It may be summarized as follows:

A. The disfranchisement of Negroes and their exclusion from office-holding and service on juries.

B. Legal horizontal caste; that is, laws against intermarriage and against equality in political and civil rights.

C. Social vertical segregation including separation in travel, in residential areas, in education, in recreation, and in public and cultural facilities.

D. Public stigma: the refusal to accord Negroes titles of courtesy; the use of their given names and the general assumption that Negroes are not an integral part of the body politic.

E. A curtailment of the right to work by setting aside certain kinds of menial work and unskilled labor as Negro jobs, and paying all Negroes in any kind of work lower wages than whites in the same work would receive. The refusal to admit Negroes to labor unions or if admission is permitted, into separate unions with curtailed rights of voting and representation.

F. A refusal to enter any international cooperation or comity which involves a recognition of racial equality.

II. THE PROGRAM OF WHITE LIBERAL SOUTHERNERS.

This can perhaps best be indicated by the recent speech of Mark Ethridge, first chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee and also by such writers as John Temple Graves II, Virginius Dabney and others. This program is liberal and looks toward the advancement of American Negroes within certain limits. It may be summarized as follows:

A. Negroes should be allowed to vote on the same terms as other American citizens. They should have the right to hold office and should serve on juries and be regarded as a part of the body politic.

B. There should be vertical separation of the white and Negro races in travel and education, but equal facilities provided; and equality in civil rights and the enjoyment of public accomodations should be maintained.

38-11-65 (3) (4)

C. Segregation should be maintained in social intercourse but there should be no public insult involved nor imputation of inevitable inferiority of all Negroes to all whites.

D. Negroes should be given work according to ability and be paid on the same terms as white workers.

III. PROGRAM OF SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVE NEGROES.

This program is perhaps best illustrated by the recent conference held in Durham, North Carolina. It attempts to set down the minimum demands of intelligent Negroes who recognize the existence of race prejudice in America as a present fact, but want opportunity to develop their best abilities without being hindered or prevented by such prejudice.

A. The right to vote, to hold office and to serve on juries.

B. The right of travel, residence, education and the enjoyment of public facilities like health services, recreation, social uplift agencies, etc. Wherever in these matters race separation is insisted upon, equal facilities should be furnished both races; and if in the nature of the case, equal facilities cannot be furnished, there should be no separation.

C. Marriage and social intercourse should be left to individual taste; but in no case should the gratification of such taste involve the slander of attributing to the Negro inborn and eradicable inferiority; nor should it interfere with such normal human intercourse as will allow Americans to be acquainted with each other, to know and sympathize with each other and share a common culture.

D. Above all, the Negro should be given the right to work in accordance with his ability and at wages which will enable him to maintain a civilized standard of living. He should be promoted in his jobs according to desert, and given authority when he has the ability and character to exercise it.

E. The Negro should be recognized as an American citizen both as a matter of justice and as a proof of our democratic ideals and of our desire to live in the world on equal terms with peoples of differing physical and cultural characteristics.

IV. A PROGRAM OF RADICAL NORTHERN NEGROES.

This line of thinking represents the ideal which most intelligent Negroes desire to attain at some future time. It was laid down as a present program in the manifesto of the "March on Washington" organization and is usually inserted in the programs of radical socialist and communist parties. It is also in accord with the general advanced thinking of the present world.

A. The right to vote and to hold office.

B. The removal of all legal restrictions based on race or color.

C. No segregation by race of any sort. Free social intercourse, and intermarriage for such individuals as personally desire it for themselves.

D. Work for all without discrimination, with social security and without fear of unemployment; a wage equal to that of other Americans, continuously rising so as to support increasingly higher standards of living.

E. Democratisation of industry, with promotion to places of authority, according to ability for Negroes as for whites; in government, social guidance, technical management, and leadership in teaching, in science and art.

F. A recognition of interracial cooperation and understanding among various physical, national and cultural groups of America as the greatest step toward world democracy and international control.

COMPARISON OF THESE PROGRAMS

In Comparing these programs we may set aside the first and the fourth; the first as being too patently reactionary for the development of a real democracy in the United States and in the world. The fourth program we may also lay aside as too idealistic to fit the facts of the present situation. We may differ as to whether race and color prejudice today is thoroughly bad or relatively beneficial. Nevertheless it exists, it is strong and will only change slowly. This fourth program therefore is the ideal toward which any unified democracy must progress but with the present racial tensions in America it cannot be realized immediately.

This leaves us to compare the program of white liberal Southerners and Southern conservative Negroes and to ask if there is between these a basis of accomodation which will on the one hand take into account the inherited prejudices of the South and on the other the natural aspirations of a rising race.

There are certain points on which there is practical agreement between these programs. These points are:

A. the right to vote and hold office
B. equality of civil rights, including education, social services, etc.
C. employment and equal wage
D. interracial courtesy.

On the other hand, there are certain matters of disagreement which center around racial segregation in:

1. Marriage
2. Private social intercourse
3. Public social intercourse (hotels, restaurants, theatres and concerts, public meetings, churches, parks, burial grounds, asylumns, jails)
4. Schools
5. Travel
6. Residence

In these cases, if the rights and accomodations for each race are substantially equal, such separation can only be objected to because of its social waste; and on the other hand can be agreed to because of the right which persons have to follow their tastes and preferences in association. If, however, race segregation is practically impossible without forcing one race to accept inferior accomodations or to be deprived of cultural opportunities and public facilities this would seem to be a point upon which

the advocates of segregation would have to yield or retreat to undemocratic caste repression.

In the matter of social intercourse, it must certainly be admitted that the essence of democracy demands freedom for personal tastes and preferences so long as no social injury results. If, for instance, the overwhelming majority of white people in the South and in America would prefer not to intermarry with persons of Negro descent or with Asiatics or other physically and culturally different people, they should have the right to exercise this preference. On the other hand, if there are some few people who desire such intermarriage and social intermingling the attempt to interpose legal barriers to such preferences usually leads to more evil than it seeks to correct. However this whole matter is at present theoretical rather than of practical moment. If every law restricting marriage between races in the United States were repealed tomorrow there would be no appreciable increase in intermarriage. What American Negroes must admit is that white people have the right to exercise their taste as to marriage alliance. The family is an intimate center of cultural development and must be guided and protected according to intelligent choice. On the other hand, white people must admit that if intermarriage is condemned on the ground that Negroes are sub-human, unusually diseased or criminal; or if racial intermarriage can only be warded off by unscientific propaganda, the end does not justify the means. Cannot a basis of accomodation be found in the admission on the one hand by whites that Negroes are human beings of possibilities quite equal to whites and by Negroes by acknowledging that whites have a perfect right to exercise their taste in the choice of marriage companions?

With regard to general private and public intercourse, it is manifest that democratic methods in government and the promotion of human equality cannot be attained if lines of social segregation are so drawn that human beings cannot come into mutually helpful social contact. It must be candidly acknowledged by Negroes that they are at present on the average culturally inferior to white Americans. They have a right to say that this inferiority is not greater nor even as great as their history and social difficulties in America justify. Nevertheless, they must admit that it is a fact and that the poverty, sickness and crime prevalent among American Negroes cannot only be seized upon as justification for discrimination and segregation, but in the minds of many honest people may stand as actual proof of inborn inferiority.

While then Negroes are demanding equal treatment in order to rid themselves of these handicaps they must themselves as a matter of sheer self-defense make every effort to remove these handicaps. They must especially recognize their power as producers and consumers to improve their economic situation. They must themselves apply among their own folk the various accepted methods of social uplift. The temptation to lag in these efforts because such internal organization may give excuse for segregation or retaliation should not for a moment inhibit thoughtful, careful and scientifically directed planning by Negroes to eliminate poverty, to get rid of disease and to curb anti-social acts. Crime

Also the whites must resist the temptation to let Negro social degradation persist, lest its disappearance remove the chief excuse for racial discrimination. For instance the "Jim-Crow" cannot long survive essential equality of social status between Negroes and whites; and too compulsory Negro poverty and ignorance will justify the "Jim-Crow" car much longer than necessary. Here is a call for sacrifice:

on the part of those Negroes who are already equal to whites in social status; on the part of whites who are asked at great cost to give opportunities to peoples and races in whose abilities they do not honestly believe.

Here then centers the most difficult problem facing interracial understanding today: how far can different elements in the United States and in the world, including whites, Negroes and Asiatics, work together, think together and know each other, without infringement upon the right of each to choose his close companions and his family mates?

Finally, and probably of more pressing importance than anything else, is the question of work and wage: if there is to be set up in the world a hierarchy of people some of whom rule and receive large income while others work and live in poverty, then the future of the world is going to be a future of war and struggle. If on the other hand, in a great nation like America, we are going after this war to try to keep all people at work who are able to work; and increasingly to distribute these workers in accordance with their gifts; and to pay them so as to raise the average of the national standards of living; then we can lead the world into an attempt to do something similar in international and interracial relations.

The question then comes: can we reach substantial agreement on the matter admittedly in dispute; or if not agreement at least working compromise and tolerance? In that case what are the next steps on which white and black people in the United States can unite in order to insure progress in race relations? Possibly these steps might be indicated as follows:

1. Legislation. Legislation against lynching and restriction of the right to vote; legislation which should insure the elimination of illiteracy in the quickest possible time. Legislation which should decrease the friction due to segregation laws which cannot be equitably enforced and serve only to hurt and inflame; and especially laws which if enforced, increase ignorance and degradation.

2. The abolition of discrimination in membership by labor unions; and in work by employers.

3. A crusade to stop systematic insult and unscientific depreciation of Negroes in newspapers, in moving pictures, in textbooks, on the radio and secret underground propaganda.

4. An effort to make public conventions of scientists, social students and artists free of discrimination so far as hotels and meetings are concerned.

5. The opening of cultural facilities such as churches, theatres and concerts to all persons who are interested and who wish to avail themselves of such facilities.

Our attitudes and actions on these matters will determine the future of race relations in the United States and to some extent in the world. There are we must realize three possibilities: complete vertical racial separation; complete horizontal subordination of one race to the other; gradual cultural assimilation. It would seem that a policy of complete separation would be dangerous in the present situation of the modern world. If races and nations are to look forward to such separation there is danger of recurrent disagreement and war. The democratic program

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

19-9-56

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 26, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

That was a very fine statement which you prepared. You have covered the ground amply. I desire to get some opinions on the same and then have you condense it so as to embrace it all. I shall write you again in a few days. In the meantime, please accept my thanks.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

J E Shepard

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

19-9-61

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 9, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Don't think that I have forgotten the fine work which you did for the Conference. We are still working on it, and at a little later date will submit the whole thing to you. As you know, we postponed the meeting until October awaiting the conference to be held in Atlanta today.

Hoping you are quite well, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Shepard

James E. Shepard
President

JES:HHH

19-9-58

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 16, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta Universtiy
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The proposed Fact Finding Conference which was to meet in October of this year will be postponed until a later date of which due notice will be given you.

The reasons for this postponement are, in brief, as follows:

1. The inability, at the present time, to find a common ground upon which the various forces would work. All of us desire to reach the same end, but methods and procedure differ.

2. The uncertain state of affairs at the present time, in our country especially, calls for the deepest and sanest thinking on the part of all groups, more so than at any other time in the history of our country. A large group of the leaders of both races think there should be a "cooling off period", and that we would be in a better position to think clearly afterwards.

I feel that we can depend upon your support and willingness to help in any way that you can to promote inter-racial good feeling, and to do whatever you can to promote economic stability and good-will. I shall rely upon your continued support and interest.

In the month of October, I plan to make a talk outlining some of the views which I have and the lines upon which I am working. This will be sent to you.

With sentiments of personal esteem and every good wish for your continued success and good health, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

[NYABONGO]

The State Teachers College
At
Montgomery, Alabama

Founded In 1874

19-4-32

November 13, 1943

Editor of Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

A few months ago I sent you an article entitled "Land Tenure in Africa." The article has not been published and I would appreciate it if you would return my manuscript.

I'm also enclosing herewith a dollar for my yearly subscription.

I have the honour to remain.

Yours faithfully,

Nyabongo

Dr. A. K. Nyabongo

AKN/as

20 January 1943

Gentlemen:

May I call your attention to the enclosed circular. Dr. Du Bois would be glad to come to your institution in February. I should be glad to correspond with you concerning a possible lecture.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

19-10

Lecture Bureau
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

[University of North

25 March 1943

My dear Mr. Odum:

It seems that April nineteenth and twentieth will be the best date for our conference since both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Frazier can be here on these dates and not earlier. I tried to arrange for April ninth but Mr. Johnson is tied up by a meeting of the Rosenwald board and Mr. Frazier also has engagements. I trust that these dates will suit you.

We shall have at the conference the heads of departments of sociology of the three leading Negro institutions and you from the University of North Carolina. I wish very much that you would give me your advice as to what other sociologists, especially from Northern and Southern white institutions should be invited. I should like to have two or three such men. They ought to be men in sympathy with a thoroughgoing scientific study of the Negro and also of such standing as would influence the attitude of the trustees of the Negro Land Grant Colleges.

I trust at your convenience you will send me some names.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

19-9-202

[Ohio State News]

THE NEWS

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING BEST FOR THE PEOPLE"
PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR COLUMBUS AND OHIO READERS
TELEPHONE: FAIRFAX SIX NINE-THREE FOUR
COLUMBUS, OHIO

19-6-44

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

March 18, 1943

Request to sponsor

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

During the week of May first, we shall celebrate a three-fold achievement in the history of the Nation, the State of Ohio, of Columbus, and The Ohio State News. We shall commemorate:

1. Our eighth anniversary.
2. Owning our own home in which we are now housed.
3. Presenting to our readers our initial, bigger, and better newspaper to which they are justly entitled.

This epochal edition shall be volumnious in size and rich in historical content. Copies of this "first" edition will remain in the homes of our readers as a much prized possession for years to come.

Because of your outstanding position in State affairs, we should like very much to carry some comment from you in this "first" edition. Your comment may concern felicitations, your observation of the Negro Press, the race and its achievements, the Negro's future as an American Citizen, or the Negro's place in American life. In fact, we will be happy to carry anything you send us.

Very truly yours,

Luther R. White

Luther R. White, Director
The Department of Public Relations

THE OHIO NEWS

"FIRST IN EVERYTHING BEST FOR THE PEOPLE"
PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR COLUMBUS AND OHIO READERS
TELEPHONE: FAIRFAX SIX NINE-THREE FOUR
COLUMBUS, OHIO

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Request to sponsor

March 25, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

During the week of May first, we shall celebrate a three-fold achievement in the history of the Nation, the State of Ohio, of Columbus, and The Ohio State News. We shall commemorate:

1. Our eighth anniversary.
2. Owning our own home in which we are now housed.
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Very truly yours,

Luther R. White

Luther R. White, Director
The Department of Public Relations

8-9-18

19-6-45

29 March 1943

My dear Mr. White:

May I congratulate the OHIO STATE NEWS on its eighth anniversary and its prosperity. A successful colored paper in Ohio has a great job laid out before it and I hope you will be successful in coping with it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Luther R. White
THE OHIO STATE NEWS
Columbus, Ohio

FERNANDO ORTIZ
HABANA

CALLE L Y 27-VEDADO

Habana, marzo 27, 1943.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-11-24

Mi estimado Dr. Du Bois:

He tenido mucho gusto en recibir su carta y, desde luego, puede Ud. reproducir mi trabajo de ULTRA.

He sabido que Miss Digga ha conseguido una beca para venir a la Habana y eso me satisface mucho.

Tengo que decirle que espero estar en los Estados Unidos del 14 de abril en adelante, regresando a la Habana a principios de mayo. En cuanto a mi visita a la Atlanta University, depende del tiempo que tenga disponible y procuraré tener la posibilidad de pasar un día en su buena compañía.

Muy sinceramente suyo,

Fernando Ortiz.

HERMAN P. OSBORNE
2007 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
UNIVERSITY 4-8528

Request for information

61-9-19

May 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.,

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will doubtless recall that a few years ago you got in touch with our mutual friend W.A. Domingo, of N. Y. City, in connection with the preparation of an encyclopedia you were preparing. At that time you requested his collaboration on the phase of the work which related to the West Indies, and, as he was very busy at the time he asked me to take on the assignment, which I gladly did.

Recently, a young Negro Catholic priest from the Island of Trinidad, B.W.I. came to the States to complete his studies. He is still here. His name is Basil Matthews. Well, the work in which he is now engaged in preparing, he assures me, can be aided materially by just the type of information I did assemble and passed on to you, and he has urged me to write to you requesting a copy of that information, or the loan of it. I at once assured him that if you recall the situation and can find the information (which I recall dealt with biography of West Indians in America) that you would be only too happy to pass it on to him for his use. In his behalf, therefor I now make this request and hope that you will find it possible to render the necessary aid.

Meanwhile, accept assurances of my kindest regards.

Sincerely,

H. P. Osborne

3 June 1943

19-6-20

My dear Mr. Osborne:

Answering your letter of May 11, I regret to say that I have no recollection of the material on West Indian biography which you mention. Our work on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro was simply preliminary and exploratory and no final writing was done. I am sorry not to be able to co operate.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Herman P. Osborne
2007 Seventh Avenue
New York City
New York

November 11, 1943

Oxford University Press
114 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y

Gentlemen:

I should like to purchase Toynbee's Study of History. I am a professor of sociology at Atlanta University and I understand some special discount is given teachers. Will you kindly let me know what your price is for this work?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

19-4-19

December 8, 1943

Oxford University Press
114 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me Fortes and Evan Pritchard's "African Political Systems". Please send bill with current discount to Class Libraries.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

41/14c/118

HARRY H. PACE, INSURANCE CO. EXECUTIVE IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Chicago -- Associate Negro Press -- Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company and active in Negro business circles died in his home in Chicago, Monday. Fifty-nine years old, he had been in ill-health during the past six months and had been unable to work of see friends.

Lawyer, author, banker composer, and insurance executive, he was noted in his business acumen, having led successful drives to raise $100,000 to start new business at two different times during his long and varied career. He was also well known as a benefactor and started men and women on the road of fame and fortune. Among the many he helped ared Paul Robeson, Ethel Waters, Fletcher Henderson, Walter White, Daniel Haynes and Trixie Smith.

Mr. Pace was born in Covington, Ga., in 1884 and was graduated from Atlanta University in 1903. Thirty years later, in 1933, he realized a life long ambition and was graduated from the Chicago Law School with the degree of J. D.

During his undergraduate days at Atlanta University, Mr. Pace earned his tuition and other expenses by working in the college print shop. While in college he served as editor of the school paper and worked with Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, professor of Sociology at Atlanta, in compiling material for the Atlanta studies of various fields of Negro endeavor. He was especially active in working on the first study of Negro business enterprises.

GRADUATED AT LAW SCHOOL

After his graduation from college and because he did not have sufficient funds to attend law school, Mr. Pace went to Memphis where he worked in a print shop and served as business manager of the Moon, a weekly magazine, edited by Dr. Du Bois.

When the Moon discontinued, Mr. Pace accepted an offer to teach

Latin and Greek at Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo. In 1908 he resigned this position and returned to Memphis as cashier of the Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Pace's work at the bank attracted national attention and with when Heman Perry was looking for someone to aid in the establishment of the first old line legal reserve insurance company, he went to Memphis and talked Mr. Pace into working with him. Much of the effort put forth in raising $100,000 to start the Standard Life Insurance Company is credited to Mr. Pace, who served as secretary-treasurer from 1913 to 1920. His assistant at Standard Life was Walter White, now secretary of the NAACP.

41/14c/119

IN BUSINESS WITH HANDY

In 1920 Mr. Pace resigned his position with Standard Life and went to New York City and joined his old friend, W. C. Handy with whom he helped write the St. Louis Blues. While in New York he served as president of the Pace & Handy Music Company, and the Black Swan Record Company. It was during this period that he discovered Ethel Waters, Fletcher Henderson, Trixie Smith and Danieal Haynes. Paul Robeson worked in his office while attending law school at Columbia University.

With the advent of radio and the decline of the record business Mr. Pace moved to Newark, New Jersey, and organized the Northeastern Life Insurance Company and served as its president until it merged in 1929 with the Supreme Life of Columbus, O., and the Liberty Life of Chicago.

When the three companies merged under the name of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Mr. Pace was elected president and served in this office until his death. While in Chicago before his health began to fail, he was active in business, civic, political and religious affairs. He was a member of the Episcopal Diocese council and assistant general counsel for the Illinois Commerce Commission. He was also

author of a novel, "Memphis Blues," and an inspirational book, "Beginning Again."

Mr. Pace is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ethlynde Pace and two children, Harry and Josephine.

New York Amsterdam News, XXXIV, xxxiv (July 31, 1943), p. 3, columns 3-6.

41/140/120

MILLERS FALLS
ERASE
COTTON CONTENT

PACE, INSURANCE HEAD DIES: FUNERAL RITES IN NEW YORK

Flushing, N. Y. (Special). The boyd of Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago was brought here Wednesday for final rites. He died Monday at his River Forest home on Chicago North Shore after an illness of seven months.

The services will be held late this week with only members of the family and a few close friends in attendance. Accompanying the body were his widow, Mrs. M. E. Ethlynde Bibb Pace and his two children.

Although he had been in ill health, Mr. Pace's death came as a complete shock to members of his family as well as his numerous friends throughout the country. Chief among his mourners is W. C. Handy, father of the "St. Louis Blues" who was associated with Mr. Pace in the Pace and Handy Music Company and the Black Swan Phonograph Company.

Mr. Pace's death came just as the National Negro Insurance Association was about to open the 23rd annual session in Chicago. In tribute to his memory a special service was held at the Thursday afternoon meeting at the convention headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Pace' successor as president of Supreme Liberty Life has not yet been named.

Mr. Pace was born in 1884, in Covington, Ky. ((Ga.)), and received his A.M. at Atlanta University in 1903 and taught Latin and Greek at Lincoln University, Jefferson,City,1Mo., from 1906 to 1908. He later went to Memphis, Tenn., where he became as a cashier of the Solvent Savings Bank and Trust Company. He was secretary-treasurer of the Standard Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga., from 1913 to 1920 and he served as president of Pace and Handy Music Company and the Black Swan Phonograph Company, New York City.

Mr. Pace was founder and president of Northeastern Life Insurance Company, Newark, N.J., 1925-29, until the company merged into Supreme

41/149/128

Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, of which company he served as president until his death. He was president of the National Negro Insurance Association, 1928-29; Grand Sire Archon of Sigma Pi Phi, 1921-23; Grand Secretary Elks, 1908-11; Grand Exalted Ruler, 1911-12; District Grand Treasurer Odd Fellows, Georgia, 1917-25; secretary, Georgia State Republican Committee, 1918-24.

As an author his short stories and special articles appeared in Crisis, the New York Sun, the Billboard, the Independent, Forbes Magazine, Southern Workman, and the New York Savings Bank Journal.

He was a former assistant general counsel Illinois Commerce Commision, author, "Beginning Again" and "Memphis Blues."

Mr. Pace has probably discovered and given an opportunity to more able men and women than most people know. Among these who received their frist employment at his hands are: Walter White, Daniel L. Haynes, Fletcher Henderson, Isabelle Washington and Freddie Washington. He first discovered and brought to the fore Ethel Waters, Trixie Smith and Revella Hughes. He first attracted nationwide attention to the work of W. C. Handy and is responsible for Mr. Handy's coming to New York to establish business there.

Chicago Defender, July 31, 1943, p. 5.

41/14C/129

Valdes

[Pan American Union]

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING, FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS, EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

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UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

May 31, 1943

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Replying to your letter of May 25, I am sorry to say that the biographical information that we have on Ildefonso Pereda Valdés is very scanty, but we do know that his interest in the Negro is of long standing. His bibliography is enclosed.

I am sure that Pereda Valdés will be very happy to give you complete information concerning himself. His address is: J. Requena 1386, Montevideo, Uruguay.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Concha Romero James

Concha Romero James, Chief
Division of Intellectual Cooperation

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

J/o

[Enclosure]

19-4-2

Bibliografía de Ildefonso Pereda Valdés (uruguayo)

La casa iluminada. 1920

El libro de la colegiala. 192?.

El arquero. (Crítica de literatura y arte).

La guitarra de los negros. 1926.

Antología de la poesía negra americana. 1929.

Romancero de Simón Bolívar. Montevideo. Talleres gráficos "Gaceta Comercial." 1931.

El negro rioplatense y otros ensayos. Montevideo. E. García y García. 1937.

May, 1942.

[Pan American Union]

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 27, 1943.

19-11-13

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Permit me to congratulate you on the well-deserved honor that has come to you in your election to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The Institute honored itself in thus honoring you.

I often recall the pleasant hours we spent together at the University of Pennsylvania many years ago.

With best wishes for the New Year, I beg to remain, my dear Dr. Du Bois,

Most sincerely yours,

Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

4 May 1943

My dear Mr. Pelham:

I have not forgotten our interesting conversation on the streetcar but mislaid the card which you gave me and have just found it.

I have bound a set of the OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY including numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. All those published since No. 8 in 1903, I do not have copies of and would very much like to have copies and would be willing to pay for them. Also I would be very glad to have a complete list of the membership of the Academy and indication of those who are still alive. I think we might well undertake this summer to bring some of these persons together and revive the Academy.

I was very much gratified to find you in such good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-10-14

Mr. Robert A. Pelham
153 T Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

CONTRACTS AND
ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

PHONE:
HAMILTON 4868

SAUL M. PERDUE
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
2410 COLLEGE AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD. - 14

June 16, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The idea to install an automatic gas heater in your home is a good one. The uncertainty of fuel oil would make it so even if you were not having trouble with the summer-winter hook-up.

I would recommend a 30 gallon, RUDD, job and would suggest that it be installed in such manner as to make the operation of either system possible. The estimate of $150 is ample but would be $20 to $25 too high during normal times.

Trade journals and men in building operations frequently state that three or four years represent the life of tanks used in summer-winter hook-ups. Yours, however, is the first I have known to go out in less than seven years.

The tank that is in your house now may go out in three years. It may, on the other hand, serve for a long time. An auxiliary tank may, or may not, be needed; it will be insurance worth the money if that much can be afforded.

Very sincerely yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

19-9-12

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 4, 1943

19-9-179

Mr. A. E. Perkins

2911 Milan Street

New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Mr Perkins:

A letter without signature has xome to me, dated August 12th, concerning Benjamin Palmer. Did you send it?

I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD:vh

W. E. B. DuBois

(PHELPS-STOKES)

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PHELPS-STOKES FUND

101 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

January 4, 1943

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Lenox, Massachusetts.
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2, Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On coming to the office last week I found awaiting me your very important letter of December 17th with List of Suggested Subjects for an Encyclopedia of the Negro Race. I am taking the liberty, by the way, of putting a line through the word "race", as we have not used this word in the title heretofore.

I note that you have some 1917 subjects and 4240 bibliographical notes, and have no doubt whatever but that when we get this in mimeographed form it will prove most useful.

I am a little embarrassed to know what to do as to your suggestion implied in your statement that "these notes are in unsatisfactory shape and if they were published in any final form would have to be checked by a skilled bibliographer." Does this mean that before having them mimeographed I must arrange to have some one else go over them? If so, have you one or two persons whom you might suggest for consideration? I had hoped that with the careful revision which you and Mr. Logan have given to this bibliography it would be in shape for our mimeographed edition which, of course, is of a tentative character any way. You might write me quite frankly on this subject.

For your information I beg to say that the list of subjects with your accompanying letter has been placed in the safe of the Phelps-Stokes Fund where it will be quite safe until we get ready in a few months to have the material mimeographed. As you know, the Phelps-Stokes Fund has given me an appropriation of $500 for this and related purposes.

I have still been putting most of my office time into the African Report, and am getting out this week an additional new circular showing some of the excellent reviews. By the way, one of the best that has come from any Negro publication is that by a Mrs. Martin, in the Michigan Chronicle. It is a two page review and, except for an incidental reference to the fact that we have perhaps not emphasized enough the unfortunate Union attitude toward the native African, is extremely favorable throughout.

Sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

[PHELPS-STOKES]

15 January 1943

My dear Mr. Stokes:

19-7-5

If you are going to mimeograph the notes which I sent you, there is no reason for any hesitation. A mimeographed form is not regarded as final and if in these six thousand or more entries there are say one hundred typographical errors (and there may well be) this is no more than would be expected. On the other hand, if you were going to print the list there would be a sort of finality about this which would require very careful final checking. All my books like SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE and BLACK RECONSTRUCTION after the whole work was done and ready for the printer there was a final chcking of all bibliographical references. You see it is almost inevitable that an initial here, a date there, or the exact wording or spelling of a title should be incorrect especially after several copies and numbers of people working. I am convinced that the lists sent are 99% correct but I am also painfully aware that there must be certain errors.

I suggest then that the list be mimeographed as it is; that it be sent out to libraries and scholars; and that it be accompanied by a note saying that this is a tentative and preliminary effort; that it has necessarily a considerable margin of error and that you would be very glad to have corrections and suggestions in return.

I hope you noticed my review of the African report in the HERLAD TRIBUNE.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Lenox
Massachusetts

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

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Cables:- Stokesfund Newyork

Thomas Jesse Jones,
Educational Director
L. A. Roy, *Office Secretary*

Telephone
~~Murray Hill 5025~~

January 17, 1943.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear ~~Sir:~~ Dr. Du Bois:

I am pleased to inform you that at a meeting of the Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, on November 18, 1942, the sum of ----------One Hundred Dollars----------$100.00 was appropriated to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois toward Negro Biographies in PHYLON.

As this appropriation was authorized for payment during the fiscal year of the Fund ending October 31, 1943, we are tentatively scheduling it for payment about June 30, 1943.

Your attention is called to the fact that unless otherwise stated in this notice, this appropriation is made for one year only without any commitment for its continuation in future years.

Very respectfully,

L. A. Roy, Assistant Secretary.

P. S. - May I respectfully call your attention to the reverse side of this notice quoting a Resolution passed by the Trustees and ordered sent to all organizations and institutions receiving grants from the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND

November 18, 1942

In view of the serious financial situation brought on by the War and other factors, resulting in an almost inevitable decrease in returns on invested funds, the following resolution was, upon motion duly seconded and carried, unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Treasurer's Report for the past year, and his income estimate for the coming year indicate an almost inevitable decrease in the Fund's income due to war conditions and the increasing taxation of corporation earnings; and

"Whereas, the revised budget of the Fund for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1943, as presented at this meeting, requires the appropriation of every dollar of estimated income; and . . . .

"Whereas, it is the opinion of the Board that it must have more free income for carrying on its own work, especially during the period of the war and reconstruction, through such agencies as the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims, and the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: (1) That the Officers of the Board be and they hereby are directed to make no commitments for new appropriations from income for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1943, above those provided for in the budget; and further that the said Officers are also directed to use special care in making small grants from the reduced Emergency Appropriation and other similar items; and

"(2) That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to notify all organizations and institutions to which contributions are made this year for the first time, that it is unlikely that such contributions can be continued in future years; and

"(3) That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to notify all organizations and institutions, which have for a number of years past received small annual grants from the Phelps-Stokes Fund, that unless some special commitment has heretofore been made there can be no assurance of the continuation of these grants in the future; and further if any grant is made to any of these organizations or institutions after October 31, 1943, it is not unlikely that a reduction of 25 per cent under the amount given this year will have to be made; and

"(4) That. . . . a sub-Committee be appointed to confer with the Officers, prior to the presentation of the next annual budget to the Board, on the matter of reducing the total amount of the Fund's recurring contributions to outside organizations and institutions with a view to releasing more income for the Fund's own activities."

19-2-11

(PHELPS-STOKES)

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PHELPS-STOKES FUND

101 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

January 20, 1943

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2, Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-7-6

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your important letter of January 15th. I am glad to know that no extensive further research is necessary before mimeographing the volume. What I will do is merely have some competent person dealing with Africa look it over for typographical errors and other comments. As I know from long experience, a fresh eye detects a typographical error that one who has gone over the same document several times has not noticed. It may also be that such a reader would note a few additions of importance. If you think well of the plan, I think I will ask Mrs. Donohugh, the wife of Dr. Donohugh of our Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims, and Professor of Anthropology at the Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford Seminary to do this for me. She prepared the excellent Outline of Study of our Report. There is no one at the Africa Bureau who could do it effectively, and I think I will ask Mrs. Donohugh if you see no objection to this action.

I am to speak at a dinner under the auspices of the Africa Bureau this Thursday on Africa. Lord Hailey is to be the main speaker and I have been invited to supplement his address. I am also to speak over the radio under the auspices of the Town Hall next Monday morning at 11:. The Station will be WMCA. They called me up a week ago about speakers, having already secured the South African Minister. Although they will let me speak on Africa in general, they want a couple of people who can speak more particularly on the South African situation. I suggested Dr. Edwin Smith to represent the white group and Mr. Max Yergan to represent the colored group. They have both accepted.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

[PHELPS STOKES]

25 January 1943

19-7-7

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I should be glad to have Dr. Donohugh look over my report before mimeographing.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

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NEW ENGLAND ADDRESS
Lenox, Massachusetts.
EUROPEAN ADDRESS
Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

February 25, 1943

Air Mail

Dear Sir:

I am writing to invite you to attend a conference to be held at the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., in Washington on Monday, March 15, 1943, at two o'clock, to consider the possibility and desirability of organizing an African Institute, and of arranging for a conference on Africa. The meeting will last until six o'clock and may be followed by an evening session.

At the time of the Africa Dinner in honor of Lord Hailey, held in New York January 21st, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Professor of Government in Howard University, now connected with the African Section of the Office of Strategic Services, and Dr. Heinz Wieschhoff, who has organized the Department of African Languages and Cultures at the University of Pennsylvania, met in this office with some of the local members of the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims, to consider various requests that had been addressed to the undersigned as Chairman of the Committee with reference to organizing an African Institute and holding a conference on Africa. The group was fortunate in having with it Miss Margaret Wrong, active in various African committees in England, who had come to this country as one of the British delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference in Canada, and who had been especially delegated by the Institute of African Languages and Cultures "to put forward the interests of the Institute" in this country. The informal New York meeting requested the undersigned to act as convenor of an exploratory conference to consider the questions involved.

After consultation with the persons most concerned, it has been decided to invite those on the attached list to attend this conference. It will be noticed that they represent the major groups interested in African studies and problems, and that they are all American citizens. A small group of European and African advisers is also included.

It has seemed best not to submit elaborate memoranda at this time as it is thought that the conference itself will be more significant if it comes to its own decisions as to the most important matters involved.

It is suggested, however, that the Agenda, which will be prepared later, include such questions as these:

1. Is the formation of an African Institute both desirable and possible at this time?

8-8-61

2. Should the proposed Institute be virtually restricted, as is the one in London, to scientific subjects such as African Anthropology and Linguistics, or should it also consider Social, Economic, Health and Political Problems, and Education--both in Africa and about Africa--interpreting these terms broadly?

3. Should a conference on current African problems be planned for the near future on a smaller scale but somewhat similar to the recent meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Canada, or should such a conference be postponed until after the proposed Institute has been established?

4. What steps, if any, should now be taken towards the holding and financing of an African conference?

5. What steps, if any, should now be taken toward establishing and financing an African Institute?

6. Should a small group be named to follow up the discussions and decisions of this preliminary conference?

The Committee regrets that it is not in a position to contribute towards the travelling expenses of the American conferees as distinct from the foreign advisers.

Sincerely hoping that you may be able to attend this proposed conference to explore these matters, and that if unable to attend you may send a brief statement of your views that may be read at the meeting, I am

Very truly yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

P.S. An addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Dr. DuBois
We are so anxious to have you and E. S. Thomas and you come from so far that we will gladly meet half of your travelling Expenses
A.P.S.

[PHELPS-STOKES]

5 March 1943

19-2-9

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I plan to attend the conference in Washington, Monday, March fifteenth. The total expense of travel is as follows:

roundtrip railway fare	$35.15	
tax	3.52	
berth	11.16	
tax	1.16	
hotel one day	3.00	
taxi, tips	2.00	
meals on train	2.50	
		$58.49

One half of this would be $29.25

May I ask how the woman is getting on in the checking of the Encyclopaedia bibliography?

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Lenox
Massachusetts

(PHELPS-STOKES)

Telephone: Ashland 4-8578.
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-2-61

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am delighted to receive at the Office your letter of March 5th forwarded to me from Lenox. We shall look forward to having you at the Conference in Washington next week Monday. It should, I think, be important.

Mr. Roy is enclosing herewith the Phelps-Stokes Fund's check for $29.25 representing one half of your travelling expenses.

You will be glad to know that Mrs. Donohugh seems to be very much interested in checking up the Encyclopedia of the Negro Bibliography. I think that she will do a good work on it. As she will be at the Conference next Monday, you will have a chance to talk with her about it.

Sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Enc.

Keep the check here!
JCC

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NEW ENGLAND ADDRESS
Lenox, Massachusetts.
EUROPEAN ADDRESS
Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

March 11, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

There has been a most encouraging response to our letter of February 25th, sent to some thirty Americans interested in Africa, and six foreign advisers, inviting them to attend the African Conference to be held at the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., this coming Monday afternoon, March 15th, at two o'clock. Two-thirds of the Americans and all of the foreign advisers have accepted -- expressing their intention to be present.

Thus far there have been only five definite regrets, three of these due to specific previous appointments. Five have not yet been heard from. It is, of course, understood that the meeting is entirely unofficial with discussions informal, and that by attending the conference no one in any way commits the institution or organization with which he happens to be connected.

Seven additional delegates have been invited. Lieutenant Colonel Harry McBride, formerly of the State Department, who served recently as the President's representative in Liberia; Dr. George G. Carpenter, who took his doctorate under Dr. Loram in Race Relations at Yale; and who has served as the Secretary of the Interdenominational Missionary Council in the Belgian Congo; Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Librarian of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library; Professor Ralph Linton, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology of Columbia University, who has had much field experience in Africa; Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins, anthropologist at Fisk University; and Messrs Perry M. Jester and Charles W. Lewis, Jr., both of whom represent African interests in the State Department.

Owing to urgent requests an additional foreign adviser has been invited--Mr. J. N. Okongwu, a graduate of Columbia University, who comes from Nigeria. It seemed advisable to invite him as it was pointed out that the two other African representatives--other than the Consul-General of Liberia--are from the Gold Coast. It is also hoped that Mr. W. B. Mumford of the Interallied Information Service, an authority on the French Colonies in Africa, may be present. The name of Mr. D. M. MacDougall, Adviser in Colonial Affairs of the British Embassy, has also been inserted. Through an error it was omitted from some of the earlier lists sent out.

Sincerely hoping that all of those who have accepted and most of the others not yet heard from may be at the Conference promptly at two o'clock, Monday afternoon next, I am,

Very truly yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Convenor.

19-7-9

Proposed List of Conferees on Africa
Washington, D.C.
March 15, 1943

Bascom, Dr. William, West African Section, Division of Reoccupation and Rehabilitation, Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C.

Buell, Dr. Raymond Leslie, Round Table Editor of Fortune; former President of Foreign Policy Association; author of The Native Problem in Africa. New York

Bunche, Dr. Ralph Johnson, Professor of Political Science, Howard University. Visitor to Africa on Social Science Research Fellowship; now connected with African Division of Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C.

Davis, Jackson, Associate Director, General Education Board; President of Trustees of Washington Institute of Liberia. Carnegie Visitor to Africa in 1935. New York City

Davis, J. Merle, Director of Social and Economic Research, International Missionary Council. Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry (1932), and Editor of its Report (1933), Modern Industry and the African; New York City

Donohugh, Mrs. Agnes C. L., Professor of Ethnology, Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Connecticut

DuBois, Dr. W.E.B., Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University; author of Black Folk Then and Now. Editor of Phylon, Nashville, Tennessee

Embree, Dr. Edwin R., President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Illinois

Gerig, Professor Benjamin, formerly attached to Mandates Section, League of Nations. Professor of Government, Haverford College. Special Research Division, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Gilchrist, Mr. Huntington, Managing Director, Cyanamid Products, New York. Formerly Assistant Director Mandates Section, International Secretariat, League of Nations. New York City

Gledhill, Mr. Franklin, Vice President, Pan American Airways-Africa, Ltd., New York

Herskovits, Dr. Melville J., Professor of Anthropology, Northwestern University, and Chairman of the Committee on African Anthropology and Negro Studies of the N.R.C. and A.C.L.S., Evanston, Illinois

Hooton, Professor Earnest A., Professor of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Johnson, Dr. Charles S, Professor of Sociology, Fisk University. Member of League of Nations Commission to investigate Forced Labor in Liberia, 1930. Nashville, Tenn.

Johnston, Miss Ethel, Head of the Washington Bureau, International Labor Office, Washington, D. C.

Jones, Dr. Thomas Jesse, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Chairman Phelps-Stokes Education Commissions to Africa in 1920-21 and 1923-24. New York

Keppel, Dr. Frederick P., former President of the Carnegie Corporation; Visitor to Africa in the interests of the Corporation. New York City

Leland, Dr. Waldo, Chairman, or Dr. Mortimer Graves, Secretary, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.

Reisner, Mr. John H., Executive Secretary, Agricultural Missions, Inc. Visitor to Africa and authority on African Agriculture. New York City

Ross, Dr. Emory, General Secretary, Foreign Missions Conference of North America and organizer of the Africa Bureau. Former missionary to Belgian Congo. New York City

Sawyer, Dr. Wilbur A., Director of International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City

Shantz, Dr. Homer LeRoy, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Member of Phelps-Stokes Commission to Africa, 1923-24. Washington, D. C.

Stokes, Dr. Anson Phelps, President of Phelps-Stokes Fund. Carnegie Visitor to Africa, 1932. Chairman of Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims. New York

Strong, Dr. Duncan, Ethnogeographic Board, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Villard, Mr. Henry S., Assistant Chief, Division of Near East Affairs, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Wasson, Mr. T. C., former U. S. Consul in Dakar; now Division of Near East Affairs, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Wieschhoff, Dr. H. A., Department of African Languages, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Woodson, Dr. Carter, Executive Secretary, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C.

Yergan, Dr. Max, long resident of South Africa. Director, Council on Africa, New York

Young, Dr. Donald, Sociologist, Research Secretary, Social Science Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Foreign Advisers

Invited to Conference on Africa
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1943

Gardiner, Robert Kweku Attah, of the Gold Coast, Colonial Research Scholar, Nuffield College, Oxford, England

Lockwood, William W., Secretary, or Dr. Edward C. Carter, Director, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York City

Nkrumah, Francis, President of the African Students Association, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith, Dr. Edwin W., former President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain. Author of The Golden Stool

Walker, Walter F., Liberian Consul General, New York City

Wrong, Miss Margaret, Secretary of International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, Edinburgh House, London

10 km

V.O. — 4.29

G.O. Ch. — 2.79

— 1.09

Decision — 1442

AGENDA

Meeting of Informal Conference to Consider
Establishing an African Institute, etc.

Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.
March 15, 1943.

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1. Call to Order

2. Presentation of Call for Meeting.

3. Election of a Chairman and Secretary pro tempore.

4. Statement by Convenor as to:
   (a) Origin of the Conference
   (b) Acceptances and regrets
   (c) New names added since original list was prepared.
   (d) Only suggested distinction between American conferees and foreign advisers to be that of voting.
   (e) Recognition that the meeting is an informal one of individuals interested in Africa for frank interchange of opinion, and that it does not include any official delegates.
   (f) Presence of a stenographer, Miss Jessie Lane, and question as to whether or not it is advisable that stenographic notes of the discussion be made.

5. Presentation of four major types of suggestions advanced by various persons interested in Africa, for possible consideration:
   (a) That an African Institute be established in this country similar to the Institute of African Languages and Cultures in London, with emphasis on scholarly researches in anthropology, linguistics, etc.
   (b) That an African Institute be established in this country with something of the scope, in so far as Africa is concerned, of the Institute of Pacific Relations in the Pacific area.
   (c) That an African Office of Information be established in New York or Washington with a library and a trained staff competent to give information on various aspects of African life and history -- anthropological, linguistic, educational, medical, scientific, political, economic, social, etc. -- with the possibility that such an agency might engage directly in promoting an intelligent interest in Africa in this country.
   (d) That a conference be held on current African problems as soon as practicable.
   (e) That two or more of the above functions be combined in a single new organization.

6. Brief presentations of scope of other institutions interested in Africa:
   (a) Institute of African Languages and Cultures (London)--Prof. Herskovitz.
   (b) Other African agencies in England and on the Continent--Miss Wrong, or
   (c) Africa Bureau, New York--Dr. Ross Dr. Smith.

(Over)

19-4-3

(d) Council on African Affairs, New York--Mr. Yergan.
(e) Other American agencies, universities, museums, foundations, etc.--Mr. Stokes

7. Brief presentation of character and scope of Institute of Pacific Relations with its Conferences as possible partial model for an American-African Institute--Mr. Carter

8. Discussion of the general proposals outlined under (5) or of other proposals:
   (a) Is time ripe for carrying out one or more of these proposals?
   (b) Which proposal or combination of proposals is desirable?
   (c) What should be the main features to be emphasized?
   (d) What name might be tentatively adopted?

9. Consideration of ways and means of financing the proposal.

10. Question of appointing a committee (or committees) to follow up this meeting and to work out a detailed plan in accordance with the major decisions reached.

11. Should a second meeting be held to consider the report of this Special Committee? If so, when, where, and what additional persons should be invited?

12. Possible election of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer; or the appointment of a Nominating Committee.

13. Question of whether or not there should be any publicity at this time.

14. Miscellaneous business.

15. Adjournment.

[Ralph Bunche, Mar. 20, 1943]

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WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

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19-8-10

:QM7 25/29 NL=WASHINGTON DC MAR 20

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA:A=

=DOCTOR STOKES DESIRES ME TO SOLICIT YOUR OPINION ON SUGGESTION OF STOKES AND SMITH THAT EMORY ROSS BE ADDED TO COMMITTEE BEFORE SATURDAY MEETING PLEASE WIRE BY WESTERNUNION DECISION=

R BUNCHE THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES.&

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

DuBois
Fair Week 26 Car 1
Seat 18
RT Baltimore

Sun Mch 28
Balto – Atlanta

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[PHELPS - STOKES]

Phelps Stokes Fund

24 March 1943

The African Conference

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

19-8-61

for travel expenses - Atlanta to Washington
and return March 26-27, 1943

roundtrip railway fare	$35.15
tax	3.52
berth	11.16
tax	1.16
hotel one day	3.00
taxi, tips	2.00
meals on train	2.50
	$58.49

[INT. CONF. on AFR]

?

Enclosed find Minutes of the Organizing Committee Meeting on March 27, which Dr. Stokes has suggested be sent to you.

You are reminded of the next meeting of the Committee on Friday, April 23 at 12:30 in the office of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

R. J. Bunche
Acting Secretary

19-8-24

Phelps Stokes

Edwin Smith
85 Sherman St
Hartford, Ct

SUGGESTED AGENDA
Meeting of Organizing Committee
~~to plan~~ for a
CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
Washington, March 27, 1943

A. Preliminaries

1. Call to order by Acting Chairman.
2. Report by Secretary.
   a. Minutes of Conference on March 15.
   b. Approach to Mr. Keppel. (He feels unable to accept membership on Committee, but will help in any way in his power.)

B. Committee

1. Election of successor to Mr. Keppel on Committee.
2. Possible election of one or more other members. (Statement by Acting Chairman as to his own position.)
   a. By co-option.
   b. By nomination of Learned or other societies.
3. Officers.
   a. Chairman.
   b. Vice Chairmen.
   c. Treasurer.
   (It is understood that the permanent Secretary has already been chosen.)
4. Name to be adopted.
5. Headquarters.
6. Staff -- Executive Secretary, Stenographer.

C. Conference

1. Name to be adopted.
   a. Conference on Africa?
   b. Should the word "preliminary" appear in title?
   c. Should the word "international" appear in title in addition to representation?
   d. Should such words as "and its war and post-war problems" appear in title?
2. Should scope of Conference include all of Africa? If not, what section?
3. Main purpose and subject of Conference?
4. Possible subdivisions?
5. Should Conference plan to publish findings?
6. Should resolutions be provided for and referred to proper sub-committees?
7. General form of procedure -- committee system?

D. Agenda for Conference

1. African background
   e.g., physical geography and climate; history; slavery and its influence; contacts with other continents; ethnology; anthropology; tribal life; native art, education, medicine, law, religions, industry, governments, family life, agriculture, etc., etc.
2. African conditions and problems
   e.g., political, governmental, economic, industrial, educational, linquistic, inter-racial (White, African, Colored, Indian, etc.), health, agriculture and conservation, social welfare, work of missions and inter-faith (Native cults, Christianity, Mohammedanism, etc.), transportation, literature in African languages, natural resources, potentiality of native peoples, protection of native rights and cultures, etc, etc
3. Special agenda de possible establishment of a new agency regarding Africa in this country.
   a. A centre of scholarly information with trained staff.
   b. An African Institute similar to International Institute of Pacific Affairs.
   c. A research institution which might arrange affiliation with International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

4-7-41

E. Place and Time of Meeting 8 - 10 days

1. Time to be aimed at for Conference.
2. Number of days advisable.
3. Best place.
   a. City or country.
   b. Institution or hotel.
   c. Hall and private accommodations.

F. Delegates

1. Feasability from standpoints of transportation, expense, and war occupation of securing any considerable number of representative European or African delegates during war-time, except from British-occupied territory?
2. Best approximate number of delegates?
   a. United States.
   b. Great Britain.
   c. Continental countries and Latin America
   d. Africa -- African, Colored, Indian, European.
   e. Most important African countries, areas, and colonies to have represented?
3. How should delegates be chosen?
   a. Some by co-option of Committee?
   b. Some by representative societies?

F. Delegates (Continued)

4. Names of specially important foreign delegates, such as Messrs. Eboue, Rheinallt-Jones, Jabaou, Labouret, Matthews, Miss Perham and Miss Wrong, Sir Offori Atta, Sir Hanns Visscher, etc.
5. Names of specially important American delegates in addition to those invited to Conference of March 15, and members of Committee on Africa, the War and Peace Aims.
6. Best method of securing foreign delegates and obtaining transportation?
7. Need of cooperation of State Department.
8. How should expenses of foreign delegates be met?

G. Finances

1. Budget of Committee.
2. Budget of Conference.
3. Possible sources of financial aid.
   a. Foundations.
   b. Committees.
   c. Government grants.
   d. Individuals.
4. Financial arrangements as to bank account, paying bills, etc.

H. Memoranda and Publicity

1. Proposed letter to delegates to March 15 meeting from Convenor and Acting Chairman.
2. Question of preliminary publicity.
3. Preparation of memoranda for discussion at Conference.
4. Press bulletins.

I. Miscellaneous Business

1. Question of sub-committees.
2. Other matters to be proposed by Committee members.

J. Time and Place of Next Meeting

K. Adjournment

The above agenda have been prepared both to facilitate discussion at the meeting on March 29, and to indicate some of the many important questions which the Committee must consider within the next few months.

A. P. S.

Next meeting

Fri - Apr. 23 -

12 M.

Rockefeller Foundation

Radio Center

Committee, Washington: 27.iii.43

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Tentative suggestions for the program.

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE:

To understand A. The position of Africa in the world today; and B. what its position may be in the future.

The aim is primarily exploratory and educational.

MODE OF PROCEDURE: A certain number of the most vital topics to be selected for discussion in open Conference. A basis to be provided in specially prepared papers covering as much of the whole range of African affairs as practicable.

PROGRAM

T H E S I S: AFRICA

1.- Series of papers to bring out the diversities of Africa and the consequent complexity of the problems: geography; history; ethnic groups (avoid 'races'); economic resources; languages.

2.- Series of papers summarizing our knowledge of Africans, particularly:

a. African social structure, to show how Africans governed themselves and to what extent on an essentially democratic basis.

b. Arts, crafts, technical skills.

c. The transmission of culture.

d. Factors of cultural change.

3.- Where and how Africa fell short, whether

a. because of inherent incapacity;

b. because of environmental factors (as Toynbee would say).

4.- The position in Liberai; Ethiopia; Egypt.

ANTITHESIS: AFRICA UNDER FOREIGN CONTROL.

1.- Series of historical papers on the opening up and partition

19-6-9

of Africa and its economic exploitation (a term to be defined as 'turning to account'), bringing out the nature, causes, motives of the foreign intervention.

2.- What foreigners have FOR Africa; and trends towards working WITH Africans:

a. The contribution of Christian Missions, religious, educational, medical, industrial, literary.

b. The social servi es of foreign governments: education; health; etc. etc. Special attention to FOREAMI.

c. The contribution of Science.

d. The contribution of Islam.

e. The contribution of India.

f. The contribution of American Negroes.

3.- A survey of Colonial Policies:

a. Assimilation and association, as in French Africa.

b. Domination, as in South Africa.

c. Trusteeship and Indirect Rule, as in British Africa.

d. The trend towards Partnership.

N.B. In this, as in other sections, care must be taken to present opposing views; e.g. both the Ossenwa and the Liberal views in South Africa.

4. Certain Conceptions of Africa's future:

a. in regard to potential economic wealth;

b. in regard to increased immigration of foreigners.

5.- The American experience: in regard to

a. Amerindians;

b. Negroes;

c. the Philippines; Hawaii, Puerto Rico

19-6-10

SIY N T H E S I S: THE NEW AFRICA.

1.- African reactions to western civilisation. Acculturation.

a. marriage; b. inheritance; c. santions of law and order; d. ownership of land; e. money-system; f. agricultural and other techniques; g. religion.

To show to what extent Africans are adjusting themselves to new conditions.

2. Theories of African development and its goal.

a. a purely African civilization;

b. assimilation to western civilisation;

c. a neo-African civilisation; a tertium quid.

3.- African aspirations and the reactions thereto of governing Powers.

a. Independence;

b. Self-government within the British commonwealth (British Africa)

c. Absorption into western system.

4.- The part American Negroes may be expected to play:

a. the claim to leadership of African peoples;

b. economic;

c. educational.

5. -How are Africans to be fitted for future?

a. Improvement in standard of living;

b. War against disease; malnutrition, infantile mortality; insect pests;

c. Participation in economic exploitation: cooperative societies; agriculture; commerce.

d. Education; removal of illiteracy; higher education;

e. Political education through participation;

f. The financial problem.

11-9-41

6.- Other and incidental problems:

ECONOMIC:

a. Problems of land: adequate areas for Africans; security of communal tenure; individual tenure.

b. Erosion; afforestat ons; over-stocking.

c. Compulsory labour and compulsory cultivation;

d. The future of western industrial and agricultural enterprise.

SOCIAL:

a. The social consequences of capitalist enterprise;

b. The Colour Bar;

c. The detribalised African: the problem of the urbanised or industrialised African who is unassimilated to westernism and is removed from the control of tribal institutions.

POLITICAL:

a. The redistribution of African territories;

b. The integration of Indirect Rule with parliamentary institutions;

c. The Mandates System.

d. The increased participation of Africans in Legislative Councils and the Civil Service.

21-6-12

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Minutes

Meeting of Organizing Committee
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
Brookings Institution
March 27, 1943 10 a.m.

Present: Dr. Stokes, Chairman; Messrs. Embree, DuBois, Gardiner, Herskovits, Smith and Bunche (Sec'y.).

Chairmanship of the Committee.

At the request of the Chairman the Secretary reported on his meeting with Dr. Keppel at which time Dr. Stokes' letter, inviting Dr. Keppel to serve as Chairman of the Committee was presented.

Dr. Keppel, for reasons of health, found it necessary to decline the invitation but gave assurance that he was interested in the Conference project and that he would be willing to do anything he can to promote it in an informal way.

The chairman read letters from Mr. Carter of the IPR and Mr. Emory Ross presenting suggestions relative to the organization of the Conference.

Dr. Embree suggested that the Committee should undertake to settle two main problems in this meeting: (1) the selection of a Chairman; (2) plans for setting up a Secretariat. He stated that the IPR is willing to provide a small office for the Conference Secretariat in their building in New York City.

Additional Membership for the Committee.

Mr. Herskovits raised a question concerning the possibility of enlarging the international base of the organizing Committee. He suggested that Belgian, Portuguese, Haitian or Latin American members be added.

Mr. DuBois suggested Sr. Ortiz of Cuba as a possibility.

Dr. Smith raised the question as to the basis for selection of Committee representatives, i.e., whether this selection would be on the basis of knowledge of Africa or on the basis of the nationality of the member.

Mr. Herskovits stressed our interest in Africa because of our close historical association with it, our economic interests in it and the problem of our security attached to it. He felt that a large proportion of the members of the Committee should know about Africa but there should be other members whose names command respect and who would hold membership on the Committee solely because of their comprehension of the contemporary importance of Africa.

Mr. Embree suggested Mr. Mumford as a possible Committee member.

Mr. Smith suggested Mr. Gordon Brown of Temple, a Canadian who knows Africa.

Dr. Stokes suggested Dr. Liebesny of the African Institute of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gardiner stressed the need for fresh minds in the consideration of African problems.

Dr. Stokes suggested the name of Emory Ross as a very useful person for membership on the Committee.

Dr. DuBois expressed some hesitation concerning Mr. Ross because of his connection with a missionary organization. DuBois pointed out that whether justified or not in the popular mind missionary organizations are regarded as responsible for the extension of Jim Crow practices in Africa.

Mr. Smith denied this allegation and pointed out that the Westerville Conference of American Missionary Societies went on record as favoring wider Negro participation in missionary activities.

Mr. Embree stated that in the popular mind the missionary organizations are identified with discrimination.

Dr. Stokes stated his position with regard to continued membership on the Committee. Most of his time at present is devoted to his research and writing on the history of universities and the history of religious freedom. Moreover, his health is not overgood he must be careful about undertaking new responsibilities. He stressed the need for some representative on the Committee from New York City and thought that this representation could be provided by men of the calibre of Emory Ross, Jackson Davis and Bryant Mumford. Dr. Stokes expressed reluctance even to serve on the Committee as a member after the next meeting but the other members of the Committee were unwilling to even hear of this.

Mr. Embree expressed the hope that Dr. Stokes will continue to serve with the Committee at least during its difficult organization period.

Mr. Embree stated his preference for Jackson Davis over Emory Ross for membership on the Committee and while expressing some doubt that Mr. Davis is the man for Chairman, felt definitely that he would add strength to the Committee.

Dr. Stokes pointed out that Mr. Davis is well thought of among American Negroes and was recently nominated by Negroes for the presidency of Hampton Institute but after careful deliberation reluctantly declined it. Dr. Stokes suggested Dr. Welch, the wife of the head of

Tropical Medicine at Walter Reed, as a possibility for addition to the Committee.

Mr. DuBois emphasized the importance of adding Messrs. Davis and Bellegarde to the Committee. Embree seconded the motion and it was carried.

Mr. Bunche suggested the names of Drs. Buell and Sawyer and ex-Senator Norris.

It was moved by Mr. Smith and seconded that for the present the Committee not exceed eleven members, including the Chairman. The motion was carried.

Mr. Du Bois moved the addition of M. Bellegarde to the Committee. Herskovits seconded the motion and it was carried.

Mr. Herskovits moved the addition of Dr. Mumford to the Committee. Mr. DuBois seconded the motion and it was carried.

Mr. Embree moved the addition of Donald Young to the Committee. The motion was seconded by Herskovits and was carried.

Dr. Stokes again stated that to his great regret it would not be possible for him to continue as Acting Chairman of the Committee, or even as an active member after the next meeting. Upon persistent urging by the Committee this question was left open for further discussion at the next meeting. The Committee membership was unanimous in its desire that Dr. Stokes continue his active association with the Committee and its work.

It was decided to leave open for the time being the question of the permanent chairmanship of the Committee.

Conference Committee Name.

Mr. Herskovits moved and DuBois seconded the motion that the name of the Committee be "Organizing Committee for an International Conference on Africa". The motion was carried.

Secretariat.

The following names were suggested as possibilities for the position of Executive-Secretary: Gordon Brown, Wallbank, Frechtling, and Tracy Phillips.

Purpose, Subject and Scope of the Conference.

It was unanimously decided on motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Gardiner, that the Conference should be known as "The International Conference on Africa" and that its scope should include all of Africa.

With respect to the purpose and subject of the Conference, Mr. Smith suggested that it should be to attain the fullest understanding of the aspirations of African and European peoples toward Africa.

Dr. Stokes suggested that there were three fundamental things that the Conference would have to take up: (1) Background; (2) Conditions; (3) Problems of Africa and its people.

Mr. DuBois stressed the importance of emphasizing the "people" of Africa.

Place and Time of Meeting.

With respect to the place and time of meeting numerous suggestions were made ranging from Mr. DuBois' wish that it be held next fall, to Mr. Embree's suggestion that it be held sometime between January and May, 1944. It was moved by Embree and seconded and carried unanimously that the Committee should hope to hold the Conference sometime between

January and June 30, 1944, and as early in that period as feasible.

Agenda.

Mr. Smith presented an outline of a proposed Agenda which he had drawn up.

Mr. DuBois suggested that copies of this Agenda be distributed to members of the Committee for study and criticism at our next meeting. It was agreed that additional copies of the Smith Agenda would be prepared and sent to members lacking them.

Mr. Herskovits emphasized the unfortunate tendency of Europeans to think in terms of Africa and Africans having to adjust themselves to European ways.

Mr. Gardiner objected to the employment of the expression "our knowledge of Africans" in paragraph II of page 1 of the Smith Agenda.

Dr. Stokes expressed on behalf of the Committee appreciation to Mr. Smith for his outline Agenda and it was agreed that the members would send their comments on the Agenda directly to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Embree cautioned against too much optimism and idealism with respect to the status of Africa in the immediate post-war future. He emphasized the need for realism in our thinking. He also suggested that the Committee members should consider themselves entirely free to circularize the Committee with any ideas in advance of the Committee meetings. This met unanimous approval in the Committee.

Mr. Gardiner moved, DuBois seconded and it was carried that members of the Committee bring in lists of possible participants at the Conference at the next meeting.

Number of Days.

It was moved by Embree, seconded by Herskovits and carried that the Conference should cover a period of from eight to ten days.

Delegates.

With respect to the number of delegates and the international representation Dr. Stokes emphasized that the group could only do its best.

Mr. DuBois envisioned a meeting of about 100 persons.

It was agreed that the members of the Committee should submit suggestions as to African organizations from which representatives might be obtained.

The advantage of having as many of the delegates as possible pay their own way was emphasized.

Finances.

The following possible sources of financial aid were listed:

Phelps-Stokes Fund
Rosenwald Fund
Rockefeller Foundation
Carnegie Corporation
Mrs. Mumford's Fund (Esther May Bedford Fund)
Firestone Co.
Pan-Air Africa, Ltd.
Barber Line
Anti-Slavery Society
Fabian Bureau
Nuffield Fund
I.L.O.
C.I.O.
Foreign Policy Association
Harmon Foundation
Universities (travelling and lectureships)
Buell (Time, Life, Fortune)
Negro Elks
Negro College Fraternities and Sororities

19-8-34

The possibility of getting some universities to employ the services of some of the delegates under lectureships during their stay here was mentioned as a desirable objective.

It was agreed that Dr. Stokes would send a letter to Col. McBride, inviting him to accept membership on the Committee and if possible its Chairmanship.

Permanent
Prominent African Institutes.

It was suggested that an institute of some kind should be established and that action upon this project should be deferred until a permanent Conference Secretariat is organized.

Publicity.

Mr. Embree stated that one of the drawbacks of the IPR is its stringent rule regarding publicity. The value of a conference such as we propose is in the impact it makes on world public opinion. The greater the publicity given to discussion the more its value. He emphasized the importance of educating the world and raised the possibility of holding some open sessions, some debating sessions, presenting radio broadcasts in addition to the usual closed, off-the-record sessions, which would have to be held for the benefit of government officials. It was agreed that there would be no publicity on the Conference until the Committee and Secretariat are better organized.

It was agreed informally that at the Conference no resolutions would be adopted except after channeling through the proper committees.

It was agreed unanimously that the next meeting of the Committee would be held in New York City, probably either at the Phelps-

Stokes Fund office, or at the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation, on Friday, April 23 at 12 o'clock.

ANNEX.

The complete list of names suggested for possible membership on the Committee is as follows:

Davis
Ortiz
Bellegarde
Mumford
Gordon Brown
Liebesney
Ross
Dr. Welch
Buell
Dr. Friedheim
Die Kiweit (South Africa)
Gilchrist
Col. McBride
Oswald Garrison Villard
Weaver (ILO)
Creech-Jones
Donald Young
Dr. de Savitch

30 March 1943

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Enclosed is a record of my travel expenses to the Washington conference. I wasn't sure whether it was to be sent to you or Mr. Embree. If it is to go to Mr. Embree, will you kindly forward it.

I think we had an interesting meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Lenox
Massachusetts

Preliminary Memorandum Regarding

April 2, 1943

Proposed Conference on Africa

(Not for Publication)

I. ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE IDEA

After the publishing of the Report of the Committee on Africa, the War and Peace Aims, which appeared in the early summer of 1942, Dr. Stokes, as Chairman of the Committee, was approached by various of its members, such as Mr. Raymond Buell, formerly President of the Foreign Policy Association and author of The Native Problem in Africa; Professor Ralph Bunche of Howard University, now of the Near East Division of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington; and Dr. Emory Ross, organizer of the African Bureau and General Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; as well as by certain persons outside of the Committee, such as Mr. Edwin Embree, President of the Rosenwald Fund, and Dr. H. A. Wieschoff, the head of the Department of African Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, regarding the holding of an exploratory conference to consider the possibility and advisability of creating in this country an African Institute and/or holding a national or international African Conference.

As a result of their repeated requests, Dr. Stokes convened such an exploratory conference at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C. on March 15, 1943. About three-fourths of those invited, representing the leaders in the fields of African anthropology, education, science, economics, and other social sciences and interracial and international relations, were in attendance, and in session for about four hours.

19-8-40

II. RESULTS OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

The following were perhaps the most important decisions of this African Conference:

(1) That an international conference on Africa be held in this country within about a year, if possible.

(2) That a committee consisting of Messrs. Stokes, Acting Chairman; Bunche, Acting Secretary; Embree, whose positions are referred to above; Professor W.E.B.DuBois of Atlanta University, distinguished authority on Africa; Dr. Edwin W. Smith, former President of the Royal Anthropological Society, and active from its foundation in the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures; Robert K. A. Gardiner of the Gold Coast, a graduate of Cambridge and London Universities, and a member of the Nuffield Colonial Survey, now in this country; Melville J. Herskovits, Professor of Anthropology at Northwestern University and Chairman of the Committee on African Anthropology and Negro Studies of the National Research Council and of the American Council of Learned Societies; and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, former President of the Carnegie Corporation, be appointed as an organizing committee.

(3) That this Committee be given full authority to add or subtract from its membership and to make all arrangements which may seem to it necessary or advisable for holding such a conference, including making of Agenda, selection of delegates, etc., etc.

(4) That the Conference deal with Africa and its people -- past, present and future -- with special reference to the various problems -- political,

economic, educational, and social -- to be faced during the war and the post-war world.

III. MEETING OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The Organizing Committee met at the Brookings Institution on Saturday, March 27th, for an all-day session. All the members were present except Dr. Keppel, who expressed the desire to help in any way in his power, but said that his health would not permit him to take on the obligations of committee membership. This Committee reached various decisions, of which the most important were:

(1) That the Committee be called Organizing Committee for an International Conference on Africa.

(2) That the Committee aim to hold the Conference some time between January 1st and July 1st, 1944.

(3) That the Conference should last for eight to ten days, some of its sessions being of an educational character open to the public, and others being executive sessions, and that no resolutions from the floor be considered at the time, but all such resolutions be referred to the proper committees for their careful consideration.

(4) That much of the success of the meeting will depend on the preparation of careful memoranda or study papers to be sent out in advance, and written by experts at home and abroad, on the various subjects to be covered.

(5) That the Committee should aim at a conference of about one hundred persons, and that of those from across the ocean, half should, if possible, be Native Africans.

(6) That representation should include both white and colored from Europe, Africa, Latin America, and this country, as well as, if possible, at least one Indian from East Africa and a representative of the "Colored" population of the Union of South Africa.

(7) That the lists of key delegates be considered at the next meeting and that thereafter every possible effort be made through the State Department, foreign governments, and societies, to secure the necessary transportation privileges either by ship or air.

(8) That Mr. Gardiner's services in West Africa next Fall be made use of for securing the support of Native organizations and delegates.

(9) That the Conference deal with all of Africa, not merely Africa South of the Sahara.

(10) That the suggestion of one of the officers of the International Institute of Pacific Relations, that we might be able to secure an office adjoining them in New York City seems worthy of careful consideration.

(11) That in preparing the budget, the Committee have in mind not only conference expenses and contributions towards the travel of some delegates, but office expenses, including an Executive Secretary and a stenographer, with the hope that this office may develop into a permanent center of African interest and information.

19-8-41

(12) That the following persons be invited to join the Committee: Mr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia, and former Carnegie Visitor to Africa; Honorable Dante Bellegard, former Haitian Minister to the United States, now visiting Professor at Howard University; Dr. W. B. Mumford, formerly Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, and head of the Colonial Department of the London Institute of Education, author of Africans Learn to be French, now in the United States; Dr. Donald Ramsey Young, Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, Research Secretary of the Social Science Research Council, Editor of The American Negro; Colonel Harry A. McBride, Director of the National Gallery of Art, formerly in the Near Eastern Division of the State Department, and representative last year of the President in Liberia.

IV. SECOND MEETING OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

At this meeting it was reported that Messrs. Bellegarde, Mumford, Young and McBride had duly accepted their elections. All of them except Colonel McBride, who was detained by Government duties in Washington, were present, as well as all the original members of the Committee.

Among the actions at this meeting were the following:

(1) That the headquarters of the Committee should preferably be in Washington or in New York.

(2) That Committees on Ways and Means, Agenda for the Conference, Foreign Delegates, and the Selection of an Executive Secretary should be appointed. (see list attached)

(3) That the careful outlines presented by Dr. Smith and Professor Herskovits/Professor DuBois for Conference Agenda be referred to the Committee named and be given special consideration at the next meeting.

(4) That the Executive Secretary, when chosen, be assured that his or her salary would be guaranteed for at least two years. Three promising persons were suggested for consideration.

(5) That the Convenor be requested to send a statement to all who took part in the Conference at the Brookings Institution on March 15th, informing them of the actions taken and of the progress to date.

19-8-25

V. PRESENT MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICERS OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

Bellegard, Dante - Former Haitian Minister to the United States, and former representative of Haiti at the League of Nations, now Visiting Professor at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Bunche, Ralph J. - Professor of Political Science, Howard University, Visitor to Africa on Social Science Research Fellowship; now connected with Near East Division of Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C.
(Secretary)

DuBois, W.E.B. - Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University; author of Suppression of the Slave Trade (Harvard Ph.D. thesis), Black Folk Then and Now, etc.; Editor of Phylon, quarterly review, Nashville, Tennessee.
(Vice Chairman)

Embree, Edwin R. - President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; former Vice President of the Rockefeller Foundation, author of Brown America, and of various works on the race problem, Chicago, Illinois.
(Treasurer)

Gardiner, Robert Kweku Attah, of the Gold Coast - Colonial Research Scholar, Nuffield College, Oxford, England. (B.A. with honors in Anthropology at Cambridge University, and B.Sc. with honors at London University.) Now in New York, N. Y.

Herskovits, Melville J. - Professor of Anthropology, Northwestern University, and Chairman of the Committee on African Anthropology and Negro Studies of the N.R.C. and A.C.L.S.., American member of Board of Governors of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures (London), Evanston, Illinois.
(Acting Chairman and Vice Chairman)

McBride, Harry A. - Formerly of the State Department (Near East Division); recent representative of President Roosevelt in Liberia; Administrator of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Mumford, W. Bryant - Former Head of the Colonial Department of the London Institute of Education and Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika; author of Africans Learn to be French; New York, N. Y.

Smith, Edwin W. - Former President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain; author of The Golden Stool and other works on Africa. Hartford, Conn.

Young, Donald - Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania; authority on minority groups; Research Secretary, Social Science Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Stokes, Anson Phelps - President of Phelps-Stokes Fund. Carnegie Visitor to Africa 1932. Chairman of Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims. New York, N. Y.
(Honorary Member)

COMMITTEES

(1) On Agenda for Conference - Young (Chairman) Bellegard, Bunche, Mumford.

(2) On Ways and Means - Embree (Chairman) and Herskovits.

(3) On Foreign Delegates - Smith (Chairman), Bunche, DuBois, Gardiner.

(4) On Selection of Executive Secretary - Herskovits (Chairman) and Embree.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

19-7-12

April 5, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am forwarding to you under separate cover a copy of the Report of the Church Conference on African Affairs, to which reference was made at our meeting on the 27th.

As far as the subject of Negro missionaries in Africa is concerned, as well as the adding of Negro members to missionary Boards, you will find the matters referred to in such recommendations as Nos. 46, 47, 95, and 167, on pages 163 to 179. You will also be interested in Chapter IX on "The Contribution of the American Negro to Africa."

You will see in the list of delegates a large number of Negro representatives.

I hope that all this may interest you. As I said to you, I have never seen the slightest atom of color prejudice on the part of our friend, Dr. Ross.

I thought our meeting on the 27th was an excellent one, and am sending out to those present a memorandum of it. I enclose a copy herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Enc.

Telephone: Ashland 4-8578.
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

19-7-13

April 5, 1943

To the Members of the Committee on
Organizing an International African Conference.

Gentlemen:

At the request of Dr. Stokes, I am sending you a brief informal memorandum regarding the essential facts to date, which he thought might interest you. This was prepared for the consideration of the newly elected members of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,
Rosalie A. Malone
Secretary to
Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes

Enc.
9. Du Bois

[PHELPS - STOKES]

Telephone AShland 4-8578

Office of the Chairman

COMMITTEE ON AFRICA, THE WAR, AND PEACE AIMS
(CARE OF THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND)
101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

19-8-1

April 15, 1943

To the Members of the Organizing Committee
of the International Conference on Africa

For your consideration I am sending you herewith Preliminary Agenda of the meeting to be held in this office on Friday, April 23rd, at 12:30 P.M. As announced at the last meeting, luncheon will be served in the office.

The Acting Secretary, Professor Bunche, will send directly from Washington to the members of the Committee his Minutes of the first meeting.

I am hoping that Dr. Smith's revised Agenda of subjects which the Conference might consider will be in the hands of the Committee prior to the meeting.

Hoping that you may find it possible to be with us on the 23rd, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes
Acting Chairman

APS
RLH

Dr. Du Bois.

16 April 1943

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Just where is the meeting April twenty-third in New York City to be held?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-7

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Phelps Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York City

[1943]

Statement Concerning Agenda for a Conference on Africa

The following observations derive from the statement of purpose adopted on March 15, 1943 by the meeting which named the present Organizing Committee. The relevant paragraphs from this statement may be repeated here:

> The slight attention given in this country to the problem of Africa, when considered in the light of our potential commitments in that continent after the war, is striking. With the economic role we seem destined to play, and with a political policy of abstention from political interference in foreign continents, this country would seem a particularly logical place where friendly discussions of the future to Africa among the nations and peoples concerned might be initiated. . . .
>
> It is suggested that the conference follow the general pattern of the Mont Tremblant gathering sponsored by the I.P.R. There is every reason to believe that, as was the case in the instance of this conference, an Africa meeting, bringing together all parties and governments interested and representatives of all points of view, will result in clarifying aims and setting forth the most desirable procedures looking forward to post-war stability and lasting peace as concerns Africa.

83-8-19

The problems of Africa derive from the interplay of a number of factors, which have deeply influenced the recent history of the continent and which will continue to influence it in the future. These factors are as follows:

1) The natural resources of the continent;
2) The ethnic distributions;
3) The patterns of native life, past and present;
4) The present political orientations;
5) The economic interests of the colonial Powers;
6) The place of Africa in the growing world polity.

Neglect of any of these factors will throw the discussion out of balance, while undue emphasis upon any one of them will tend to have the same result.

It would seem advantageous, therefore, to have the discussions

planned, perhaps in terms of the provisions of the Atlantic Charter, so as to bring into relief the various human interests that play upon the natural resources and have been subject to the historical forces of the past century. The central problem, in these terms is how to assure to a world economy the utilization of the natural and human potentialities of Africa, while at the same time preserving to the native peoples the greatest possible measure of political, social and cultural antonomy, and assuring that, in being brought ever more intimately into contact with this world economy, their lives will not be demoralized.

Agenda for the conference, as drawn by this Organizing Committee, should be limited to general topics for the various round-table discussions. A series of such topics, prepared on the light of the statement of purpose, fundamental factors, and central problem, should be drawn up by a subcommittee which shall report at the next meeting of the Organizing Committee. Chairmen of the several round-tables should then be invited to cooperate by naming with the advice of the Organizing Committee, their own advisory committees, which, in turn, should draw up detailed outlines of their respective topics, and invite preparation of the necessary papers.

19-8-39

Presented by M. J. Herskovits
19 April, 1943

Preliminary Agenda

Meeting of the Organizing Committee
for
The International Conference on Africa

Phelps-Stokes Fund Office
101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Friday, April 23, 1943 at 12:30 P.M.

- - - - - -

1. Presentation by Acting Secretary of Minutes of first meeting

2. Report by Acting Chairman of acceptances to membership on the Committee

3. Addition to the Committee in place of Mr. Jackson Davis, who feels unable to accept largely because he has accepted provisional chairmanship of a new committee on Education in Africa. Other possible additions

4. Possible candidates for Executive Secretary

5. Consideration of possible key participants in the Conference

6. Proposed Report of Progress by the Convenor to the members present at the Conference in Washington on March 27, 1943

7. The Acting Chairman's "Preliminary Memorandum" with Possible Modifications and Additions

8. Election of a Secretary of the Committee, Treasurer, Vice Chairman and Acting Chairman

9. Dr. Edwin W. Smith's Revised Memorandum as to subjects which the Conference might consider

10. Formulation of major subject or subjects

11. Ways and Means and Tentative Budget

12. Further Consideration of Headquarters

13. Best Method of securi g Foreign Delegates

14. Possible appointment of one or more sub-committees
    a. On Foreign Delegates
    b. On Papers to be prepared prior to the Conference
    c. On Conference Program and Arrangements
    d. On Finances

15. Possible Selection of Committee Representatives abroad

16. Communication from Secretary of International Institute of African Languages and Cultures

17. New Business

18. Place and Time of next meeting

19. Adjournment

(Luncheon will be served in Office)

14-8-2

Minutes

Meeting of the Organizing Committee
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
Offices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City
April 23, 1943 12:30 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. Stokes (Acting Chairman), Bellegarde, Gardiner, Smith, DuBois, Herskovits, Young, Embree, Mumford and Bunche (Acting Secretary for the Committee).

1. Minutes

The minutes of the last meeting as submitted by the Acting Secretary were approved, subject to minor corrections.

2. New members welcomed

The Acting Chairman welcomed the new members of the Committee (Messrs. Bellegarde, Young and Mumford) and announced that of the five persons invited to join the Committee by action taken at the March 27th meeting, all had accepted with the exception of Jackson Davis. The letter of declination written by Mr. Davis stating his inability to join the Organizing Committee because of his commitments as provisional chairman of a committee on a post-war educational survey in Africa was read by the Acting Chairman. Col. McBride accepted membership, expressing regret at his inability to attend this meeting.

3. Possible future members.

The following names were mentioned as possibilities from whom choices can be made for new members of the Committee:

Janet Welch (Mrs. T.T. Mackie)
Raymond Leslie Buell
Abram Flexner
Ralph Linton
Ako Adjei
Disu
Ernest Kalibala
Gordon Brown
Huntington Gilchrist
Weaver (ILO)
Atty. Asare (N.Y.C.)
Max Yergan
Ina Corinne Brown
Dr. Daniel S. Malekebu (Meharry)
Emory Ross

41-3-61

4. African students representation

The question of the importance of having a representative on the Committee from the African Students' organization was discussed at some length. There was an initial willingness to make some concession to the organizational consciousness of the African Students and invite them to name a representative or nominate a panel from which our Committee might select a representative. But it was pointed out that this is a committee of individuals which chooses its own members and should not deviate from its regular policy. It was also noted that a change in policy in behalf of the African students might lead to embarrassment as other organizations would then demand a similar privilege.

The Acting Chairman read his letter to the African Students' organization in connection with the March 15th meeting and the letter to him from James L. Nsima, General Secretary of the African Students' Association under date of March 12th, insisting that the African Students' Association should have an official representative at the meeting who would be selected only by that organization.

It was suggested that the African Students' organization might be ignored altogether and name an African such as Asare or Kalibala to the Committee. A distinction was noted between representation on the Organizing Committee and organizational representation at the Conference where the organization can dictate what its representative may say and do.

The concensus was that we should adhere to the principle of individual representation on the Organizing Committee.

5. Kalibala

It was moved that Ernest Kalibala be added to the Committee in order to have East Africa represented. The motion was lost for want of a second.

6. New African members

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary make a canvass of the qualifications of Kalibala, Malekubu or any other African who is not originally from the Gold Coast, with the understanding that the Committee desires to add another African member.

7. Adjournment for lunch

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 1:45 p.m. and reconvened at 2:30.

81-3-61

8. Executive Secretary.

The following were named as possibilities for the position of Executive Secretary:

Wallbank
Gordon Brown
Tracy Phillips
Furbay (Mills College)
Dr. Carpenter
Katrine Greene
James King

It was moved, seconded and carried that Messrs. Embree, and Herskovits be named as a sub-committee to canvass possible candidates for the Executive Secretaryship, and bring in nominations at the next meeting of the Organizing Committee.

It was agreed that the position should be envisioned as for two years, with remuneration at a figure between $2500 and $3500 per year.

9. Secretariat Headquarters.

The general assumption of the Committee is that the headquarters of the Secretariat should be in New York or Washington, and that we should seriously consider taking advantage of the IPR offer of office space.

It was moved, seconded and carried that arrangements for a headquarters be left in the hands of the Embree-Herskovits sub-committee on the Executive Secretariat.

10. Sub-committee on Key Participants.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a sub-committee on key participants in the Conference be appointed by the Acting Chairman. Dr. Stokes named the following sub-committee: Messrs. Smith, DuBois, Gardiner and Bunche.

It was suggested that full effort be exerted to get adequate group and area representation at the Conference, with representatives from such groups as the Cape Coloured, Indians, Goans, Freetown Coloured, chiefs from the interior, Syrians and Lebanese.

11. Progress Report.

The Acting Chairman announced that a progress report would be sent out to themembers of the group in attendance at the March 15th meeting.

61-8-61

12. Agenda

Discussion of an agenda for the conference centered around memoranda submitted by Messrs. Smith, DuBois and Herskovits. Mr. Smith stated that Mr. Herskovits was the only member of the Committee from whom he received suggestions for revision of his original memorandum on the tentative agenda.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a sub-committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to prepare a draft agenda for submission to the Committee at its next meeting. Dr. Stokes appointed the following sub-committee: Young, Bellegarde, Mumford and Bunche.

It was requested that the report of the sub-committee on agenda be circularized to the Committee membership reasonably in advance of our next meeting.

13. Election of officers

The following were elected as permanent officers of the Organizing Committee:

Herskovits: Vice Chairman and Acting Chairman pending the selection of a permanent chairman.

DuBois: Vice Chairman

Embree: Treasurer

Bunche: Secretary

It was moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Stokes be made a permanent honorary member of the Committee with an expression of regret that his health will not permit him to assume the chairmanship.

It was agreed that an effort should be made to induce Col. McBride to accept the Chairmanship through a letter from Dr. Stokes and a visit by Dr. Herskovits.

14. Major subjects

The formulation of major subjects for the conference is deferred until the sub-committee on agenda reports.

15. Running expenses

The Chairman announced that the Phelps-Stokes Fund will contribute $300 now and $200 in November toward the current expenses of the Organizing Committee. In addition the Phelps-Stokes Fund will share with the Rosenwald Fund the expenses for this meeting on a half-and-half basis. It was suggested that Mr. Embree prepare budgets for (1) preliminary organizing expenses, (2) the Conference.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Messrs. Embree and Herskovits serve as a Ways and Means Committee to prepare a tentative budget and suggest a Finance Committee for consideration at the next meeting.

16. Foreign delegates

The question of foreign delegates was referred to the subcommittee on Conference participants.

17. London representative

It was the concensus of opinion that at the proper time the Organizing Committee should send a representative to London to make arrangements for foreign delegates.

18. Next meeting

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Organizing Committee will be held on Monday, May 17th, at the Brookings Institution Washington, D. C. at 1 p.m.

19. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

12-3-61

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

PHELPS STOKES FUND
101 Park Avenue
New York City

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

19-8

railway and pullman to New York and return	$71.18
hotel	5.00
four pullman meals	4.50
two New York meals	1.50
cab	1.00
	$83.18

27 April 1943

[redacted]

[PHELPS - STOKES]

Copy for W. DuBois
AB

May 3, 1943

Dear Professor Herskovits:

Your important letter of April 29th, written from the Cosmos Club in Washington, has been forwarded to me here. I am of course sorry to hear that Colonel McBride feels that owing to his official duties and the obligations of his position, it would be extremely difficult for him to serve as Chairman of our Organizing Committee. I am glad to be assured again of his deep interest in our Committee's plans and of his fine cooperation.

In your letter you ask me for any suggestions that may occur to me regarding the filling of the position so that you may have them in mind in preparing for the meeting on the 17th. I have given the matter a great deal of thought and here are some of my preliminary reactions:

1. As to the general qualifications necessary or at least highly important.

(1) Negatively, I think that we must not have any politician or any extremist either on the radical or the reactionary sides.

(2) Positively, we must have a man whose position and reputation are such that he will carry weight both with the State Department and with the British Foreign Office because under existing conditions these two groups control the whole visa and transportation problem and we cannot secure our delegates, especially from Africa, unless we maintain friendly relations in these quarters. Under ordinary peace-time conditions this would not be nearly so vital a matter, but for an international convention being arranged for in war time, it seems almost essential. Furthermore, we must, of course, have someone who is sympathetic with the colored peoples of the world, and desire to advance their interests.

It seems to me that we will most likely find our man from among African authorities; or students of international law; or people who have shown real interest in the welfare of the Negro.

It should go without saying that the man chosen must be known for his character, fairness, and public spirit.

2. As to specific suggestions. Here are a few men that seem to me worthy of special consideration. I am naming them alphabetically.

(1) Philip Marshall Brown of Washington. Mr. Brown was long in the State Department, later Assistant Professor of International Law at Harvard, and for many years Professor of International Law at Princeton. He combines being an ardent supporter of the United Nations cause in the present war, with being President of the American Peace Society, the oldest and most responsible of our peace organizations. I found Mr. Brown very sympathetic in Washington in matters connected with the colored people. I think that he is a Director of the Urban League at the Capital. Incidentally,

he wrote an extremely sympathetic review of our African Report for World Affairs. He is a man of dignity and fine presence.

(2) Raymond Buell. His two-volume work on The Native Problem in Africa was a very important contribution. He spent about a year visiting different parts of Africa and has always taken an interest in its problems. The fact that he was President of the Foreign Policy Association and that he is now adviser on international affairs to the Fortune group of magazines gives him a strong position.

(3) Abraham Flexner. Abraham Flexner holds a very high position educationally both in this country and in England, where he was for a year a Visiting Professor at Oxford. He is constructively interested in international problems. He was Chairman for some years of the Howard University Board. He has shown much interest in the work of our Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims. He is definitely internationally minded.

(4) Lloyd Garrison, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, former President of the Federal Labor Board, long a Trustee of Howard University, also, incidentally, overseer of Harvard. His Garrison name, his legal standing, and his position with the Administration would all be helpful.

(5) Huntington Gilchrist. Mr. Gilchrist is a Harvard Ph.D. in Economics who was the Assistant Director of the Mandates Section of the League of Nations. He is at present Managing Director of the Cyanimid Corporation of New York. He is a man of dignity, excellent presence, and real interest in African problems, as shown by the fine service he rendered as a member of our Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims.

(6) Dr. W. B. Mumford of our Committee. As former Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika and head of the Colonial Department of the London Institute of Education, as well as an authority on education in the French African Colonies, he would be worth considering. As you know, he is at present in this country as head of the Interallied Information Service. This may prevent his considering the Chairmanship of the Committee, but if chosen it would, of course, be with the understanding that his present position would not be mentioned.

(7) Former President Neilson of Smith College. Dr. Neilson is on the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is a member of the Urban League Board and I recently heard him make an admirable and constructive address on the race problem in this country.

(8) Dr. Edwin W. Smith. Dr. Smith has just decided to remain in America for another year, accepting a position at Fisk University, where he is to deal with the problems of Africa. I suppose it fair to say that he is as well known as any Englishman outside of public life in connection with Africa and its people. He is not an authority on its present-day political problems, although naturally well up in them, but he is certainly an authority on African life, languages, and culture. The fact that he served for some time as President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and as Editor of the transactions of the Royal African Society speaks for itself.

(9) Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago, and an authority on the question of African mandates. He is head of the agency in Chicago which is a center for the study of international problems in the Middle West.

Here are nine names, all of which seem to me worthy of consideration. I remember to have mentioned one of them to you as a bare possibility at our first meeting and your reaction was not favorable towards him for the Chairmanship, but I have included his name merely to show you the various persons who seem to me worthy of consideration. I hope that you, Mr. Bunche, and others, may think of someone else who is even better qualified than any one of the persons named, but it is only by giving careful consideration to various possibilities that we can reach a wise decision.

I have left out a few good men because I feel reasonably sure that we could not get them. I have in mind such men as Dr. Keppel, Mr. Fosdick, President Angell, and Mr. Rockefeller.

Other things being equal, it could seem to me wisest to get some person with headquarters in New York or Washington.

I am sending copies of this letter to Dr. DuBois, Professor Bunche, and Mr. Embree, your three colleagues as officers, in the hope that they may send on comments and additional suggestions to you prior to the next meeting.

I am leaving here tomorrow and will be in New York until Wednesday of the following week, so I may be addressed at the Phelps-Stokes Fund office.

With kindest regards and great appreciation that you have been willing to accept the Acting Chairmanship pending the finding of just the right person for Chairman, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

P.S. I will see that check for your travelling expenses to the last meeting in New York is forwarded from New York on Wednesday.

Professor Melville J. Herskovits

1-9-46

4 May 1943

My dear Mr. Smith:

I appreciate deeply your very kind gift of your book THE GOLDEN STOOL which came to my desk this morning. As I told you, I have been trying to get hold of a copy for a long time.

I hope we shall see you in Atlanta this spring or if not, next fall. Our commencement here is early, May 31, and on that particular day I shall be absent in Florida where I am to speak at the commencement of Florida A and M College. However, during June I shall be back here and glad to see you. I return in the fall about the third week in September and will be here from then on.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
85 Sherman Street
Hartford, Connecticut

181-6-61

Preliminary Report to Conferees Regarding May 6, 1943

Proposed International Conference on Africa

(Not for Publication)

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I. ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE IDEA

After the publishing of the Report of the Committee on Africa, the War, and Peace Aims, which appeared in the early summer of 1942, Dr. Stokes, as Chairman of the Committee, was approached by various of its members, such as Mr. Raymond Buell, formerly President of the Foreign Policy Association and author of The Native Problem in Africa; Professor Ralph Bunche of Howard University, now of the Near East Division of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington; and Dr. Emory Ross, organizer of the African Bureau and General Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; as well as by certain persons outside of the Committee, such as Mr. Edwin Embree, President of the Rosenwald Fund, Professor Melville J. Herskovits, of the Department of Anthropology of Northwestern University, and Chairman of the Committee on African Anthropology and Negro Studies of the National Research Council and of the American Council of Learned Societies, and Dr. H. A. Wieschoff, the head of the Department of African Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, regarding the holding of an exploratory conference to consider the possibility and advisability of creating in this country an African Institute and/or holding a national or international African Conference.

As a result of their repeated requests, Dr. Stokes convened such an exploratory conference at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C. on March 15,1943. About three-fourths of those invited, representing the leaders in the fields of African anthropology, education, science, economics, and other social sciences and interracial and international relations, were in attendance, and in session for about four hours.

19-8-23

II. MAJOR RESULTS OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

The following were perhaps the most important decisions of this African Conference:

(1) That an international conference on Africa be held in this country within about a year, if possible.

(2) That a committee consisting of Messrs. Stokes, Acting Chairman; Bunche, Acting Secretary; Embree, whose positions are referred to above; Professor W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta University, distinguished authority on Africa; Dr. Edwin W. Smith, former President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, and active from its foundation in the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures; Robert K. A. Gardiner of the Gold Coast, a graduate of Cambridge and London Universities, and a member of the Nuffield Colonial Survey, now in this country; Melville J. Herskovits, whose positions are referred to above; and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, former President of the Carnegie Corporation, be appointed as an Organizing Committee.

(3) That this Committee be given full authority to add or subtract from its membership and to make all arrangements which may seem to it necessary or advisable for holding such a conference, including making of Agenda, selection of delegates, etc., etc.

(4) That the Conference deal with Africa and its people--past, present and future--with special reference to the various problems--political,

[PHELPS - STOKES F.]

Telephone AShland 4-8578

Office of the Chairman

COMMITTEE ON AFRICA, THE WAR, AND PEACE AIMS
(CARE OF THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND)
101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

May 7, 1943

To the Participants in Washington Meeting at
The Brookings Institution March 15, 1943,
to Explore Possibilities of Holding an
African Conference and Related Matters

As six weeks have passed since the Washington Meeting, it seems that all who participated in it should receive a letter from the Convenor regarding the progress to date. I enclose herewith a preliminary memorandum divided into five heads:

I. Origin of the Conference idea.

II. Major results of the Washington Conference.

III. First Meeting of the Organizing Committee.

IV. Second Meeting of the Organizing Committee.

V. Present Membership and Offices of the Organizing Committee.

19-3-61 22

A reading of this material will, I am sure, convince all members of the Exploratory Conference that your Committee has been hard at work and has made considerable progress.

The next meeting of the Committee is to be held in Washington on Monday afternoon, May 17, 1943. Any suggestions and comments will be most heartily welcome, and will be given consideration at the next meeting. They should be addressed to Professor Melville J. Herskovits, Vice Chairman and Acting Chairman of the Committee, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, or to Dr. Ralph J. Bumche, Secretary of the Committee, Office of Strategic Services, Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.

(over)

You will note that the Committee has been extraordinarily fortunate in securing eleven out of the thirteen persons whom it has elected to membership, the only two declinations being from Dr. Keppel, who is very deeply interested in the Committee's work and will cooperate in every way in his power but in view of his health and other commitments could not accept membership; and Mr. Jackson Davis who, having recently accepted the provisional Chairmanship of a committee to make an African Educational Survey after the War also feels that he should not accept this added responsibility.

The Committee is still considering possibilities for the permanent Chairmanship which will be the major matter to be considered on May 17th, and will be particularly glad to get suggestions from members of the Exploratory Conference.

With appreciation of your cooperation in initiating this movement, and assuring you that it seems to me most promising, and inviting your continued interest, I am

Very truly yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Convenor

APS
RLH

Dr. Du Bois

[Edwin W. Smith]

19-8-13

85 Sherman Street,
Hartford, Conn.

10 May 1943

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I send you herewith the list of names which I believe I promised you at our last meeting. I am sorry not to be able to attend next Monday.

Thanks for your letter.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF [redacted]
[redacted] ANTHROPOLOGY

May 10, 1943

19-8-17

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I take it that you have received a copy of Dr. Phelps Stokes' letter of May third, enclosing suggestions for the Chairmanship of our Committee. When Bunche and I talked to Colonel MacBride, who, because of his place on the General Staff cannot possibly serve, he suggested the name of President Dodds of Princeton. Would you be considering this name in addition to those you received from Phelps Stokes?

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
SUB-COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS DELEGATES.

We report to the full Committee meeting on 17 May, 1943, that we recommend the following be invited to take part in the Conference, whether to attend in person, or to write papers, or to do both.

AFRICANS:

South Africa:
Mr. Z.K. Matthews , Fort Hare,
Mr. Jabavu
Dr. Dube, Ohlange Institute,
Mr. Molema,
Miss Mina Soga
Dr. Xuma
Chief Tsekedi, Bechuanaland
Chief Sobhuza, Swaziland
Chief Bereng, Basutoland

West Africa
Dr. Bright, Sierra Leone
Mr. Beoku Betts, do
Bishop Johnston do
Mr. Wallace Johnston do
Mr. H.T. Mensah, Gambia
Sir Ofori Atta, Gold Coast,
Mr. Dowuona do Achimota
Mr. M.A. Riberio do do
Mr. S.R. Wood do
Dr. Danquah do
Mr. Agyeman do
Mr. Sfu Adjawe do
Mr. Sakyi dO
Dr. Ademyi-Jones, Nigeria
Mr. H. Macaulay do
The Mayor of Sokoto or Kano.
Mr. Arthur Lewis,
Mr. George Padmore (West Indian)
Mr. Solanke now in London
Mr. Fadipe do

East Africa
Dr. Banda, Nyasaland
Dr. Malekebu dO
Mr. Kenyatta, Kenya
Mr. Matthieu, do
The Treasurer of Buganda

EUROPEANS:

South Africa
Senator Rheinallt Jones
Senator Edgar Brookes
Professor and Mrs. R.F.A. Hoernle
Mr. F. Brownlee
Mr. J.H. Hofmeyr
Dr. Malan
Mr. & Mrs. Ballinger

19-5-4

Rev. A.S. Cripps
Father Burbridge
Dr. H.A. Junod
Professor I. Schapera
Professor G.P. Lestrade
Professor G.M. Doke
Professor R.A. Dart
Professor & Mrs. Godfrey Wilson (Monica Hunter)
Dr. W.M. Eiselen
Miss Ellen P. Hellmann
Professor P.R. Kirby

Britain:

Lord Hailey
Sir Hanna Vischer
Major G. St. J. Orde Browne
Sir Donald Cameron
Dr. C. C. Chesterman
Professor R. Coupland
Rev. J.W.C. Dougal
Professor C. Daryll Forde
Dr. M. Fortes
Professor S. H. Frankel
Miss M.M. Green
Sir W.E. Hunt
Mr. E.R.J. Hussey
Dr. J.S. Huxley
Mr. J.L. Keith
Dr. R.R. Kuczynski
Mr. C.G. Latham
Sir William H. McLean
Mr. W.M. Macmillan
Dr. L.P. Mair
Dr. C.K. Meek
Dr. S.F. Nadel (now in Eritrea)
Miss Margery Perham
Professor Radcliffe-Brown (now in Brazil)
Dr. Audrey Richards
Mr. S. Rivers-Smith
Mr. W. MacGregor Ross
Mr. H.S. Scott
Professor E.P. Stebbing
Mr. C.F. Strickland
Dr. I.C. Ward
Miss Margaret Wrong
Hon. H.A. Wyndham
Rev. H.M. Grace
Rev. T. Cullen Young
Dr. Rita Hinden
Dr. Evans-Pritchard (now in North Africa)
Dr. Margaret Read
Mr. J.H. Driberg
Mr. & Mrs. A.T. Culwick (? in Tanganyika)

10-5-10

Sir Alan Pim
Mr. W.K. Hancock

France, Belgium, Portugal:

M. Dumont. Director in Belgian Ministry of Colonies
Professor de Cleene
Governor Ryckmans of Belgian Congo
General Sice, Medical Service, F.E.A.

East Africa:

Mr. & Mrs. Gore-Browne, Northern Rhodesia
Rev. B. Moore do
Sir Godfrey Huggins Southern Rhodesia
Dr. Moffat dO
Archdeacon Owen, Kenya
Dr. L.S.B. Leakey, do.

It will be seen that this is a preliminary list. There are many lacunae in it.

Submitted for the sub-committee,

Edwin W. Smith,

12 May 1943 Chairman.

11-5-41

[INT. CONF. on AFR]

May 13, 1943

Herewith a copy of the tentative agenda to be submitted by the sub-committee on agenda, Donald Young, Chairman, at the meeting of the Organizing Committee on May 17, 1943.

Ralph J. Bunche

E-8-61

TENTATIVE AGENDA
for the
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
(Submitted by sub-committee of the Organizing Committee)

The tentative agenda should be stated in broad terms in order to insure a reasonable flexibility. It is recognized as desirable that provision should be made for group and round-table chairmen and rapporteurs in the Conference to exercise some discretion in the definition of specific agenda for the group meetings, based upon their expert knowledge of the particular subject-matter.

This flexibility should be controlled by holding as the central points at reference the following two main topics:

(1) Africa and the War, with especial reference to Africa's contribution to its successful prosecution

(2) Africa in the Post-war World, with especial reference to
   (a) the integrity and welfare of the peoples in Africa, and
   (b) the maintenance of world peace.

It is recognized that while the agenda must necessarily stress the contemporary African scene, attention must also be devoted to the historical background as the indispensable prerequisite for an understanding of many of the modern African problems and an approach to their solution.

The most satisfactory arrangement of the agenda would seem to be a combination of subject headings with regional sub-headings. The most obvious regional groupings are the following: Mediterranean, West, Equatorial, South and East Africa and the independent states (Union of South Africa, Ethiopia, Egypt and Liberia). The main subject headings could include the following;

1. The Population of Africa: The Demography, Distinctive Characteristics and Social Organization of the Major Cultural Groupings.*

   a. Tribal Peoples of Africa South of the Sahara

   b. North African peoples: Berbers, Arabs, Semites and Negroes

   c. Detribalized Communities

   d. Europeans: Afrikaners, White Settlers, Refugees

   e. Racially mixed groups: Cape Colored, Mauritians, St. Helenans, Freetown Colored

   f. Asiatics: British Indians, Goans

   g. Syrians and Lebanese

2. The Economic Life of Africa

   a. The geography and resources of Africa in relation to economic life

      (1) Climate, topography
      (2) Flora and fauna
      (3) Mineral
      (4) Forest
      (5) Marine
      (6) Hydro-electric power
      (7) Manpower: labor and military

   b. The economic relations between Africa and the modern world

      (1) Slavery and the slave trade
      (2) Capital investment in Africa; the role of the great companies
      (3) White settlement
      (4) Labor policies and practices: forced labor, prestations, recruitment, contract labor, compounds; wages and working conditions.
      (5) The development of labor unions
      (6) Employment and business opportunities
      (7) Land and land tenure

*In the discussion of each population group special attention should be given to the impact of Western and Islamic influences.

5-8-61

c. Planned Production

(1) Industrial development

(a) for export
(b) for local needs

(2) Agricultural development

(a) Food supply
(b) Erosion
(c) Irrigation
(d) Fertility of soil
(e) Pest control
(f) Export crops

d. Transportation and Communication

(1) Surface transport

(a) Roads
(b) Railroads
(c) Ports and harbours
(d) Waterways

(2) Aviation

3. The Political Life of Africa

a. Pre-European governmental organization

b. Exploration, partition and conquest

c. Colonial and native policies

(1) Types of policies; Direct and Indirect Rule, Association, Assimilation

(2) Disabilities: Color bar, pass system, work cards, restrictions on travel

d. Development toward self-government

(1) African participation in Civil Service, legislative councils, etc.
(2) Training of political, professional and technical leadership

e. The mandates system: an appraisal

f. Taxation

g. Nationalism and nationalist organizations

h. Leadership

i. The African press

j. Aspirations of the African people

k. Regional federation: political and economic

4. The Social Welfare of the African

a. Education

(1) Tribal
(2) Governmental
(3) Missionary
(4) Techniques, objectives, results
(5) Facilities, per capita expenditures
(6) Training of teachers
(7) Problems of language and native literature
(8) Libraries

b. Religion: Traditional, Christian, Muslim

c. Health

d. Nutrition

e. Housing

f. Levels of living

g. Preservation of the family institution

h. Life in or near the towns

i. Life on the reserves

j. Inter-group relations

5. Africa and its Relation to World Peace

a. Africa and the security of the western hemisphere

b. Attitudes and Relations of Africans vis a vis non-European peoples elsewhere in the world.

c. Africa and colonial rivalries

d. Africa, the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms

e. Africa and International Organization

4-8-61

(1) The mandate principle

(2) International administration

(3) Regional councils

8-8-61

NB. Special attention should be devoted to the studies undertaken, publications issued and gaps in our knowledge with respect to each of the topics and sub-topics in the agenda.

19-8-14

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

SUB-COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS DELEGATES.

WE report to the full Committee meeting on 17 May, 1943, that we recommend the following be invited to take part in the Conference, whether to attend in person, or to write papers, or to do both.

AFRICANS:

South Africa:
Mr Z. K. Matthews, Fort Hare,
Mr Jabavu,
Dr Dube, Ohlange Institute,
Mr Molema,
Miss Mina Soga,
Dr Xuma,
Chief Tsekedi, Bechuanaland,
Chief Sobhuza, Swaziland,
Chief Bereng, Basutoland,

West Africa
Dr Bright, Sierra Leone,
Mr Beoku Betts, do
Bishop Johnston do
Mr Wallace Johnston do
Mr H. T. Mensah, Gambia,
Sir Ofori Atta, Gold Coast,
Mr Dowuona do Achimota
Mr M. A. Riberio, do do
Mr S. R. Wood do
Dr Danquah do
Mr Agyeman, do
Mr Sfu Adjawe do
Mr Sekyi, do
Dr Adenyi-Jones, Nigeria,
Mr H. Macaulay, do
The Mayor of Sokoto or Kano.

Mr Arthur Lewis,
Mr George Padmore (West Indian)
Mr Solanke now in London
Mr Fadipe do

East Africa
Dr Banda, Nyasaland
Dr Malekebu do
Mr Kenyatta, Kenya
Mr Matthieu, do.
The Treasurer of Buganda

EUROPEANS:

South Africa:
Senator Rheinallt Jones,
Senator Edgar Brookes,
Professor & Mrs R. F. A. Hoernle,
Mr F. Brownlee,

Enclosure

Mr J. H. Hofmeyr,
Dr Malan,
Mr & Mrs Ballinger,
Rev. A. S. Cripps,
Father Burbridge,
Dr. H. A. Junod,
Professor I. Schapera,
Professor G. P. Lestrade,
Professor C. M. Doke,
Professor R. A. Dart,
Professor & Mrs Godfrey Wilson (Monica Hunter)
Dr. W. M. Eiselen,
Miss Ellen P. Hellmann,
Professor P. R. Kirby

9-8-41

Britain: Lord Hailey,
Sir Hanna Vischer,
Major G. St. J. Orde Browne,
Sir Donald Cameron,
Dr. C. C. Chesterman,
Professor R. Coupland,
Rev. J. W. C. Dougal,
Professor C. Daryll Forde,
Dr M. Fortes,
Professor S. H. Frankel,
Miss M. M. Green,
Sir W. E. Hunt,
Mr E. R. J. Hussey,
Dr. J. S. Huxley,
Mr J. L. Keith,
Dr R. R. Kuczynski,
Mr C. G. Latham,
Sir William H. McLean,
Mr W. M. Macmillan,
Dr L. P. Mair,
Dr C. K. Meek,
Dr S. F. Nadel (now in Eritrea)
Miss Margery Perham,
Professor Radcliffe-Brown (now in Brazil)
Dr Audrey Richards,
Mr S. Rivers-Smith,
Mr W. MacGregor Ross,
Mr H. S. Scott,
Professor E. P. Stebbing,
Mr C. F. Strickland,
Dr I. C. Ward,
Miss Margaret Wrong
Hon. H. A. Wyndham,
Rev. H. M. Grace,
Rev. T. Cullen Young,
Dr Rita Hinden,
Dr Evans-Pritchard (now in North Africa)
Dr Margaret Read,
Mr J. H. Driberg,
Mr & Mrs A. T. Culwick (? in Tanganyika)
Sir Alan Pim,
Mr W. K. Hancock,

France, Belgium, Portugal:

M. Dumont. Director in Belgian Ministry of Colonies,
Professor de Cleene,
Governor Ryckmans of Belgian Congo,
General Sice, Medical Service, F. E. A.

East Africa:
Mr & Mrs Gore-Browne, Northern Rhodesia,
Rev. B. Moore, do.
Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia
Dr Moffat, do.
Archdeacon Owen, Kenya
Dr L. S. B. Leakey, do.

19-8-16

It will be seen that this is a preliminary list. There are many lacunae in it.

Submitted for the sub-committee,

Edwin W. Smith,

12 May 1943 Chairman.

Dictaphone

Organizing Committee
for
The International Conference on Africa

* * *

Social Science Research Council
Washington, D. C.
Monday, May 17, 1943, 1:00 P.M.

* * *

AGENDA
for the third meeting

1. Call to order
2. Minutes of the second (April 23) meeting
3. The Committee Chairmanship
4. Reports of sub-committee
   a. On selection of Executive Secretary (Mr. Herskovits)
   b. On selection of Foreign Delegates (Mr. Smith)
   c. On Ways and Means (Mr. Embree)
   d. On Agenda (Mr. Young)
5. Other unfinished business
   a. Headquarters of the Committee
   b. Possible additions to Organizing Committee
   c. Organization of Conference along lines in accordance with agenda
6. New business
7. Time and place of next meeting
8. Adjournment

Bills to Herskovits

51.43
Hotel 3.50
Meals Pullman 4.80
D.C. 3.80
Cab + tips 1.50
$63.43

Send bill May 20

19-8-43

Minutes

Meeting of the Organizing Committee
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
Washington office of the SSRC
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
May 17, 1943 1:15 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. Herskovits (Acting Chairman), DuBois, Young and Bunche.

1. **Call to order.**

With Herskovits presiding the meeting was called to order.

2. **Minutes of the second (April 23) meeting.**

The minutes of the April 23rd meeting were approved with the suggestion that copies be sent out to the absent members.

3. **Committee Chairmanship.**

The Acting Chairman reported on the interview Herskovits and Bunche had with Col. McBride. The Committee was informed of Col. McBride's great interest in the Committee and its work, his willingness to serve on the Committee, and his feeling that his active position in the Army and the uncertainty of his availability would dictate that he not accept Chairmanship of the Committee. Col. McBride suggested the name of President Dodd of Princeton as a possibility for the Chairmanship. The Chairman read a letter from Dr. Stokes listing other possibilities for the Chairmanship. A general discussion was held on the subject in the course of which the following names were mentioned as possibilities for the position:

Philip Marshal Brown	Henry Wriston
Raymond L. Buell	George Grafton Wilson
Abram Flexner	Charles Evans Hughes
Lloyd Garrison	Charles Warren
Edwin Smith	William Allen White
Huntington Gilchrist	Oswald Garrison Villard
William Allen Nielsen	Wendell Willkie
Quincy Wright	Vice-Pres. Wallace
Stephen Duggan	Henry Luce
Jerome Green	Marshall Field
Howard Odum	Eric Johnston
Ickes	

It was moved, seconded and passed that the Executive Vice-Chairman be appointed a committee of one to present specific nomination for the Chairmanship, at the next meeting of the Committee, including a canvass of the following names:

Wriston	Nielsen
Green	Wallace
Garrison	White

4. Reports of sub-committees.

(a) On selection of Executive Secretary. (Mr. Herskovits)

Mr. Herskovits reported that he and Mr. Embree had met on the subject and had named the following possibilities for the position:

Robert G. Woolbert	Gordon Brown
Tracy Phillips	T. Walter Wallbank
James King	Katrine Greene

The Committee agreed informally to accept this as a progress report and to ask the sub-committee to present definite nominations at the next meeting.

(b) On selection of Foreign Delegates. (Mr. Smith)

Mr. Smith, though absent from the meeting, had sent in a report which was presented to the Committee. It was moved, seconded and carried that this report should be circulated by the Secretary to other members of the Committee with the request for comment and suggestions.

(c) On Ways and Means. (Mr. Embree)

Mr. Embree's report was read in his absence. It was moved, seconded and carried that both budgets be approved in principle subject to future revision.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Executive Vice-Chairman be authorized to approve items for payment by the Treasurer or Assistant-Treasurer. (The Vice-Chairman, Mr. Herskovits, should be addressed at Northwestern University.)

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Treasurer be empowered to designate someone to act as Treasurer and to sign checks in the absence of the Treasurer, it being understood that the Assistant-Treasurer need not be a member of the Organizing Committee.

In a discussion on the tentative budgets, it was reported that Mr. Embree had expressed the thought that the Carnegie Corporation might be interested in the project through their British Empire Fund.

The Acting Chairman was asked to canvass the Committee members concerning possible sources of funds.

(d) On Agenda. (Mr. Young)

The report of the Sub-Committee on Agenda was accepted as a tentative Agenda subject to subsequent comments and revisions by the Committee members.

5. Other unfinished business.

(a) Headquarters of the Committee.

It was decided that the subject of the headquarters of the Committee should be left open until the organization was completed.

(b) Possible additions to Organizing Committee.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Dr. Stokes be approached again with a formal invitation to accept the Chairmanship. It was decided that Mr. Herskovits would write to Dr. Stokes.

It was also decided that Mr. Herskovits should write to Dr. Stokes conveying the feeling of the members present that Mr. Emery Ross be added to the Committee and that Dr. Stokes should be asked to extend the invitation to Mr. Ross.

It was decided that the matter of the addition of an African member to the Committee be left for later decision, especially with a view to the determination of where Dr. Malekebu will be located in the future.

(c) Organisation of Conference along lines in accordance with Agenda.

It was felt that the matter of the organization of the Conference on the basis of the Agenda had been adequately taken care of by the Committee's action on the report of the Sub-Committee on Agenda.

6. Time and place of next meeting.

It was decided that the next meeting of the Organizing Committee should be held at the call of the Chairman when specific propositions with respect to a permanent Chairman and Executive Secretary are ready for submission to the Committee.

7. Adjournment.

The Committee Meeting adjourned at 4:02 p.m.

[PHELPS-STOKES]

Telephone: Ashland 4-8578.
Cables: Stokesfund Newyork.

May 18, 1943

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
IOI PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

11-2-11

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will be glad to know that Mrs. Donohugh has almost finished the work of revising the Bibliography. She has given a great deal of attention to accents, spelling, dates, and the filling of some gaps in references which she thought important. I am sure that she is doing a very useful piece of work.

Sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 22, 1943

To the Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

11-8-61

Gentlemen:

I am writing to report on the meeting held in Washington last Monday, May seventeenth, and to ask for an expression of opinion on certain matters. For the advice of those of you who were not present, I am enclosing a copy of the agenda.

The matter of the Committee Chairmanship was discussed at some length. Colonel McBride felt that his duties as a member of the General Staff did not permit him to assume direction of our project. However, we are fortunate in that he has consented to become a member of our Committee, and to take as active a part as his other commitments permit.

We decided that, because of his eminent fitness for the post, we should make one further appeal to Dr. Stokes to take the post of permanent Chairman, and a letter expressing our renewed desire has already gone to him. If he still feels that he cannot take on the burden, other persons will be canvassed. The following names have been suggested:

Lloyd K. Garrison
Jerome D. Greene
William Allan Neilson
Henry A. Wallace
William Allen White
Henry M. Wriston

May I ask that you indicate the order of your preference of these men, on the enclosed form and send this to me with any comments you care to make regarding your decision, at the earliest possible moment so that negotiations can be entered on? Except in the case of Vice-president Wallace where I assume you are sufficiently informed, I am enclosing a copy of the biography of each of these men to aid you in ordering your choices.

The matter of the executive secretaryship is still unsettled, and the sub-Committee was instructed to continue the search for a possible person. The tentative budget submitted by Mr. Embree was approved. It estimates the expenses of the conference itself at $25,000, while the organizing committee will need $10,000 a year for two years. As soon as a Chairman and Secretary have been selected, steps will be taken to implement this budget. In the

19-8-12

meantime suggestions as to possible sources of funds will be appreciated, and will be brought before the Committee at our next meeting.

The matter of extending Committee membership was considered, and it was felt the point of view of the important missionary groups in this country should be more adequately represented than is the case at present. It was voted therefore that steps should be taken to repair this, and that the logical person to represent this group is Mr. Emory Ross. I have written Dr. Stokes about this matter, and will communicate with Mr. Ross later.

In accordance with the desire of the Treasurer that an officer be appointed to approve orders for payments of Committee funds, and formally to authorize the disbursing officer to draw checks, the Vice-chairman was named to assume that responsibility. In the future, therefore, all requests for reimbursements for travel or other authorized expenditures are to be sent to the undersigned. The treasurer was also authorized to name someone in his own office to act as Assistant Treasurer, so that as he suggested, "there will be a second officer empowered to sign checks in case of my absence or disability."

Because so much depends on the selection of a Chairman and Executive Secretary, it was decided not to name a specific date for the next meeting but to meet at the call of the Vice-chairman when the problems in hand are further toward solution. A choice of dates will be offered you, and you will be notified in ample time to permit making arrangements.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

- This is merely for your information Aside from the indication of choices for Chairman)

Dr. Dubois

GARRISON, Lloyd K.

law dean; b. N.Y. City, Nov. 19, 1897; s. Lloyd McKim and Alice (Kirkham) G; A.B., Harvard, 1919, LL.B., 1922; m. Ellen Jay, June 22, 1921: Children—Clarinda Kirkham, Ellen Shaw, Lloyd McKim. Admitted to N. Y. bar, 1923, and began practice at N.Y.City; with Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, 1922-26; mem. Parker & Garrison, 1926-32; dean of U. of Wis. Law Sch. and prof. law since 1932. Served in U.S. Navy, May 1917-Feb. 1919. Ass. counsel Assn. Bar City of New York in ambulance chasing investigation, 1928, in bankruptcy investigation, 1930-31; co-author with Solicitor General Thacher of Report to the President on the Bankruptcy Act and Its Administration in the Courts of the U.S. (1931); chmn. Nat. Labor Relations Bd., intermittently since 1936; mem. Federal Street Mediation Bd., 1937; mem. President's Commn. on Industrial Relations in Great Britain and Sweden, 1938; mem. atty. general's coms. on administrative procedure and bankruptcy, 1939-41; panel mem. Internat. Board of Arbitration of Am. Newspaper Publishers Assn. and Internat. Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America since 1940; vice chairman, Am. Civil Liberties Union since 1937, Pres. Assn. of Am. Law Schools, 1937; trustee Howard U. since 1935; mem. Harvard Bd. of Overseers since 1938. Home: 1919 Rowley Av., Madison, Wis.

19-8-13

GREENE, Jerome D.

ednl. adminstr.; b. Yokohama, Oct. 12, 1874; s. Daniel Crosby and Mary Jane (Forbes) G.; A.B. Harvard, 1896; U. of Geneva, Switzerland, 1896-97; Harvard Law Sch., 1897-99; hon. A.M., Harvard, 1917, Rutgers, 1915; m. May Tevis, Apr. 28, 1900; 1 son, Jerome Crosby. Asst. to gen. mgr. University Press Cambridge, Mass., 1899-1901; sec. to pres. Harvard U., 1901-05; sec. to Corp. of Harvard U., 1905-10 and since 1934; sec. bd. of overseers, Harvard U., since 1938; gen. mgr. Rockefeller Institute for Med. Research, New York, 1910-12, trustee same, 1912-32; asso. with John D. Rockefeller in management of his business and philanthropic interests, 1912-14; trustee and sec. Rockefeller Foundation, 1913-17, trustee, 1928-39; trustee (Rockefeller) General Edn. Board, 1912-39; with Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, New York, 1917, mem. firm. 1918-32; mem. Higginson & Co., bankers, London, 1919-32; dir. Manhattan Railway Co., 1914-25; exec. sec. Am. sect. Allied Maritime Transport Council, London, 1918; sec. Reparation Commn., Peace Conf., Paris, 1919. Mem. Internat. Health Comm., of Rockefeller Foundation, 1913-17; overseer Harvard, 1911-13; trustee Inst. for Govt. Research (Washington), 1917-28, Brookings Instn. of Washington since 1928. Am. Acad. in Rome, 1920-39 (life mem. since 1939), Am. Hist. Assn. 1937-39, Dowse Inst., Cambridge, since 1937, N. E. Conservatory of Music since 1937, Boaston Symphony Orchestra since 1938, Resident of Toynbee Hall, London, 1918. Tres. Am. Social Hygiene Assn. 1920-32; Treas. Am. Council, of Inst. of Pacific Relations, 1926-29; chmn., 1929-32, internat. chmn. 1929-33; Wilson prof. internat. politics, U. of Wales, 1932-34; dir. Harvard Tercentenary Celebration, 1934-37; v.p. Japan Soc. of Boston since 1937; pres. Am. Asiatic Assn., 1929-33; trustee Cambridge Hosp. since 1935; dir. Cambridge Chapter, Am. Red Cross; chmn. advisory board Salvation Army, Cambridge. Fellow A.A.A.S.; mem. N.Y.Hist. Soc. Medieval Acad. America, Colonial Soc. of Mass. Officer Legion of Honor (France); Grand Officer of St. Sava (Yugoslavia), Clubs: Harvard (New York and Boston); Century (New York); Tavern (Boston); American (Tokyo); Cambridge, Rotary (Cambridge). Home: 54-A Garden St. Office: 25 Massachusetts Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

19-8-61

NEILSON, William Allan,

coll. pres.; b. Doune, Scotland, Mar. 28, 1869; s. David and Mary (Allan) N.; M.A., U. of Edinburgh, 1891; M.A., Harvard, 1896, Ph.D., 1898, LL.D. from same univ. 1935; LL.D., Brown and Amherst, 1918, Edinburgh, 1928, Dartmouth, Princeton and Oberlin, 1937, Mt. Holyoke, 1938, McGill U., 1938; L.H.D. Williams Coll., 1925, Kenyon and Middlebury, 1940, University of Vermont, 1941; Litt.D., Yale, 1927; m. Elisabeth Muser, June 25, 1906; children--Allan (dec.), Margaret, Caroline. Teacher in Scotland and Toronto, Can., 1891-95; asso. in English, Bryn Mawr Coll., 1898-1900; instr. Harvard, 1900-04; adj. prof. English, 1904-05, prof. English, 1905-06, Columbia Univ.; prof. English, Harvard Univ., 1906-17; pres. Smith Coll., 1917-39. Exchange prof., U. of Paris, 1914-15. Decorated by governments of France and Spain. Fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Medieval Academy of America, Massachusetts Historical Society. Clubs: Tavern, Century, Harvard, Town Hall (New York). Author: Origins and Sources of the Court of Love, 1899; Essentials of Poetry, 1912; The Facts About Shakespeare, 1913; Burns, How to Know Him, 1917; A History of English Literature, 1920, Intellectural Honesty, 1940. Editor: Milton's Minor Poems, 1899; Shakespeare's Complete Works (Cambridge Poets), 1906; The Types of English Literature, series beginning 1907; Roads to Knowledge, 1932, We Escaped, 1941. Co-editor: The Tudor Shakespeare, 1911; The Chief Elizabethan Dramatists, 1911; Chief British Poets of the 14th and 15th Centuries, 1916. Asso. editor of the Harvard Classics, 1909; Harvard Classics Shelf of Fiction, 1917; Selections from Chaucer, 1921, Editor-in-chief Webster's New Internat. Dictionary, 2d Edition, 1934. Contbr. articles for tech. jours, and lit. mags., and for Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. VI, 1910. Home: Falls Village, Conn.

11-8-41

WHITE, William Allen

newspaperman; b. Emporia, Kan., Feb. 10, 1868; s. Dr. Allen and Mary (Hatton) W.; ed. U. of Kan.; Ph.D., Washburn, Oberlin; Beloit and Knox Colls. and Baker, Brown, Columbia and Harvard Univs.; LL.D., Northwestern U.; M. Sallie Lindsay, Apr. 27, 1893; children—William L., Mary (dec.). Proprietor and editor Emporia Daily and Weekly Gazette since 1895. Sent to France as an observer by Am. Red Cross, Aug. 1917; del. to Russian Conf. at Prinkipo. 1919. Mem. Rep. Nat. Conv. and mem. com. on resolutions, 1920, 28, 36. Trustee Coll. of Emporia, Kan, State U., Rockefeller Foundation; Roosevelt Memorial Assn. and Medal Com. Founder and chmn. Com to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, 1940. Chmn. Kansas Com. to sell Defense Bonds. Pres. Am. Soc. Newspapers Editors, 1937-38. Mem. Pulitzer Awards Com. Awarded gold medal for citizenship Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assn., 1933. Member Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters. Clubs: Nat. Arts, Century (New York); Cosmos (Washington); University (Chicago). Author: The Real Issue and Other Stories, 1896; The Court of Boyville, 1899; Stratagems and Spoils, 1901; In Our Town, 1906; A Certain Rich Man, 1909; The Old Order Changeth, 1910; God's Puppets, 1916; In the Heart of a Fool, 1918; The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me, 1918; Life of Woodrow Wilson, 1924; Life of Calvin Coolidge, 1925; Masks in a Pageant, 1928; A Puritan in Babylon, 1938; The Changing West, 1939. Contbr. to mags. and newspapers. Mem. editorial bd. Yale Review. Address: Emporia, Kan.

6-8-61

WRISTON, Henry Merritt

educator; b. Laramie, Wyo., July 4, 1889; s. Henry Lincoln and Jennie Amelia (Atcheson) W.; A.B., Wesleyan U., Conn., 1911. A.M., 1912. LL.D., 1931; study Harvard, 1911-14. Austin teaching fellow, 1912-14, Ph.D., 1922; LL.D., Ripon (Wis.) Coll. 1926; Litt.D., Columbia, 1937; LL.D., Tufts Coll. 1938, Rutgers U. 1940; m. Ruth Colton Bigelow, June 6, 1914; children--Barbara, Walter Bigelow. Instr. history, Wesleyan U., 1914-17, asso. prof., 1917-19. prof., 1919-25; pres. Lawrence Coll., 1925-37; dir. of Inst. of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis. 1929-37; pres. Brown U. since 1937. Exce. sec. Wesleyan U. Endowment Fund ($3, 900,000), 1919. Asst. mgr. Conn. State Council of Defense, 1918. Albert Shaw lecturer Johns Hopkins U., 1923-24. Pres. North Central Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 1933-34; pres. Ednl. Assn. of M.E.Ch., 1933-34; pres. Assn. of Am. Colls., 1935-36; trustee Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching since 1933; trustee Am. Fed. of Arts, 1933-38 and since 1940; v.p. Am. Assn. for Adult Edn. since 1937; trustee Ednl. Records Bur. since 1939; trustee World Peace Foundation since 1939; del. to Internat. Studies Conf., Bergen, 1939; mem. bd. of counselors, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy since 1939; dir. Diplomatic Affairs Foundation since 1939; mem. exec. com. Am. Council on Edn. since 1941. Mem. Am. History Assn., Am. Polit. Science Ass., Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Council on Foreign Relations, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Beta Kappa. Methodist. Clubs: University (New York, Boston, Providence): Century (New York); Art (Providence); Hope; Agawam Hunt; R.I. Country. Wrote: War Chest Practice, 1918; Report of Conn. State Council of Defense, 1919; Executive Agents in American Foreign Relations, 1929; The Nature of a liberal College, 1937; Prepare for Peace, 1941; numerous contributions to journals and Periodicals. Home: 180 Hope St., Providence. R. I.

19-8-10

sent to Melville J. Herskovits - 26 May 1943

61-8-61

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

Please rank the following names from one to six, the order of your choice for each of these men for the permanent chairmanship:

1. Henry A. Wallace
2. William Allan Nielson
3. William Allen White
4. Lloyd K. Garrison
5. Henry M. Wriston
6. Jerome D. Greene (WEBD's order of choice)

[INT. CONF. on AFR.]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

June 7, 1943

To the Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

Gentlemen:

This is to report on the returns from my circular letter of May 22 to which replies have been received from all members of the Committee except Messrs. Bunche, Gardiner, Mumford, and Young.

In tabulating the vote, I assigned to each name the position of preference, weighting each from one to six. Where less than six choices were expressed, the average value of the unexpressed choices were assigned to those names not rated. These numbers were then totaled, the lowest, of course, being first choice.

The totals were as follows:

Garrison	18
Greene	29 1/2
Nielson	21 1/2
Wallace	14
White	29 1/2
Wriston	34 1/2

Accordingly I am today taking steps to get into contact with Mr. Wallace. If he cannot or does not care to serve, I shall thereupon arrange to go to Madison and talk to Dean Garrison.

I may also take this opportunity to report progress in the matter of finding an Executive Secretary. I have written to Professor Woolbert in Denver and Mr. Whittemore Littell of the Commonwealth Fund asking if they might be available and interested. I just heard from Mr. Woolbert who indicates his interest and fortunately is coming east next week. It will be possible for him to meet with Mr. Embree and myself on his way through.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. DuBois

[Edwin W. Smith]

Air Mail

90 Sherman Street,
Hartford, Conn.

7 June 1943

Social Memo

Dear Dr Du Bois,

I proposed to travel south to visit you after President Barclay's luncheon on Wednesday, but found it was impossible to get a reservation, New York-Atlanta. My plan now is to leave here on Monday, the 14th, and if I cannot get a berth to break the journey at Philadelphia and Washington. This means that I cannot at present tell you exactly when I shall arrive; may I leave it till I am sure and then telegraph? You said you would be in residence during June, so that perhaps this arrangement will not inconvenience you. I appreciate your invitation and am looking forward to talking many things over with you.

19-9-161

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith.

Social Issues

10 June 1943

My dear Dr. Smith:

Telegraph me whenever you start this way and I will meet your train. I shall be very glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-162

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
90 Sherman Street
Hartford, Connecticut

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

June 11, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
% Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed find a copy of the Report of the Sub-Committee on Overseas Delegates, prepared by Dr. Edwin Smith. Will you kindly inspect this list carefully and add the names of any other individuals who in your opinion should be included on this list? The list of additional suggestions should be sent to Dr. Edwin Smith, 85 Sherman Street, Hartford, Conn.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Bunche

RJB:LLR

Ralph J. Bunche

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

My dear Dr Du Bois,

I am sending you [redacted] corrected proof of your copy of [redacted]. I am sorry to find that I have no copy of [redacted] Address Abroad - I will get [redacted]

The April [redacted]
I hope you have received [redacted] I forgot
[redacted] learn that the Institute [redacted]
[redacted] Interim Committee on Af[redacted]
[redacted] from Northern Nigeria, [redacted] the
School of Oriental and [redacted]
Also Dr Hugh Smith from the U.S.A.

19-12-23

I want to thank [redacted] for your
kindness to me. It was a [redacted] have
those long talks with you. [redacted]
from your rich experience. [redacted] by
your sympathetic attitude [redacted] I want
to do it fine and very much [redacted] plans for
collaboration with us in our publication.
I have written our President about it &
suggested that the conference be called [redacted]

With kind regards and renewed thanks,

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta,

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

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NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

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TELEPHONE: AShland 4-8578 (New York).
CABLES: "Stokesfund," Newyork.
NEW ENGLAND ADDRESS
Lenox, Massachusetts.
EUROPEAN ADDRESS
2, Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

June 30, 1943

51-7-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am glad to enclose herewith check #1502 from the Phelps-Stokes Fund for $100.00, payable to the Atlanta University, toward publication of Negro Biographies in PHYLON, under your direction.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Roy

LAR
EHD
Enc.ck.

COMMITTEE ON AFRICA, THE WAR, AND PEACE AIMS

TRUSTEES
REV. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, *President.*
JACKSON DAVIS, *Vice-President.*
I. N. PHELPS STOKES, 2d, *Secretary.*
EDWIN K. MERRILL, *Treasurer.*
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GARRISON NORTON, FREDERICK D. PATTERSON
JOHN H. REISNER, REV. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, JR.
EMORY ROSS, CHANNING H. TOBIAS
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2, Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

July 22, 1943

To Members of the Committee on
Africa, the War, and Peace Aims

I have thought that Members of the Committee might be interested in a brief report, as just a year has now passed since the publication of The Atlantic Charter and Africa From an American Standpoint. Here are the essential facts.

1. There has been a far larger demand for the publication, including its Supplement, Events in African History, than anticipated. We are just issuing the fourth printing, bringing the total to 5,400 copies. Since the first printing the Report and the Supplement have been bound together.

2. This last printing will be off the press at the end of this week, so we will be in a position to meet any requests. The price for the paper bound copy has been left at $1.00; that for the buckram bound has been raised to $1.50, but with the last named we include, without extra charge, a copy of the excellent Study Outline prepared by Professor Agnes C. L. Donohugh, of the School of Missions of Hartford Theological Seminary.

8-7-8

3. Among recent orders have been the following:

From Edinburgh House, London, 50 additional copies.
From the Methodist Board of Promotion, 50 copies.
From the U. S. Army, for African use, 52 copies.
From the State Department for sending to diplomatic and consular representatives in Africa, 20 copies.
From the Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg, 200 additional copies.
From the New York Public Library, 15 copies.
From the Department of African Studies of the University of Pennsylvania, 110 copies.
From the leading Native paper in Rhodesia, the Bantu Mirror, 10 copies, with the request, which was granted, to reproduce findings and certain features of the Report.
From the Liberian Consul General, 6 copies.

4. Scores of reviews have appeared at home and abroad since the publication on January 21st of the 16-page pamphlet already sent you, giving significant extracts up to that date. These may be consulted at this office.

A striking fact has been that outside of one or two rather extreme Tory organs in England and one or two articles from somewhat radical Negro thinkers in this country, the reviews have been almost uniformly extremely favorable. This refers to the American press in general, both white and colored, the British press, the African native press, and the comments of English and French officials.

#2. To Members of the Committee on
Africa, the War, and Peace Aims
July 22, 1943

Another noteworthy fact is that so large a percentage of reviewers refer to the fairness of the Report and its constructive nature. European and African reviews also refer with special appreciation to the fact that the Report is written with due regard to some of our mistakes and shortcomings in dealing with the race problem in the United States. In no single case has there been any criticism because of an all-American committee undertaking to study the problems of Africa. It should be frankly stated, however, that some of the British comments from men in public office, who are frequently inclined to oppose any form of international control of colonies or mandated areas, feel that even our moderate statements on this subject have gone too far, although otherwise very favorable to the Report.

5. Up to the present we have done no advertising except for sending a circular to a group of public libraries and putting a small leaflet in some letters that have gone out from the Africa Bureau and from this office. We are planning, however, to put a small notice in the New York Times Literary Supplement about September 1, and in the Christian Century of the same date. The former will contain the following three statements:

"This important survey of a continent...is essential to an understanding of the African problem."
New York Times

"I have seen nothing regarding the war and post-war conditions that seems to me as sound, far-seeing, and wise as this extraordinarily interesting document."
Dr. Abraham Flexner, former Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies, and Rhodes Lecturer, Oxford.

"A comprehensive study which should have important effects on the future of the African continent."
Dr. Julius S. Huxley, F.R.S., Author of Africa View.

In the notice in the Christian Century we plan to substitute for Dr. Huxley's statement the statement from the Christian Century reading:

"The book can be emphatically recommended for study groups as well as individual reading."

6. The measure of success thus far received by the Report could not have been achieved had it not been for the fine spirit shown by all the members, white and colored, in our discussions, - their frankness of criticism, willingness to share the responsibility in making decisions, realization of the complicated character of the problems discussed, and earnest desire to publish something which might be of real service to native Africans and to the cause of interracial harmony and understanding.

7. The Africa Bureau, under Dr. Emory Ross, at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, has continued to be our major distribution center, and has cared in a most cooperative way for probably nine-tenths of the orders. The Interracial Review office, at 20 Vesey Street, New York, has also been of service, as have been Edinburgh House in London and the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg.

#3. To Members of the Committee on
Africa, the War, and Peace Aims
July 22, 1943

8. There has been considerable progress in Africa since our Committee drafted most of its recommendations nearly eighteen months ago and the changes have been in general keeping with what we recommended. It is not suggested that our recommendations had anything to do with the changes as there was hardly time for this, but it is worth while knowing the fact. They mostly have to do with the selection of educated natives to important government posts, the provision for additional elective African members on legislative councils, the increase of funds for education, more liberal provisions for the organization of African workmen, and the modification or abrogation of certain offensive pass-laws. A summary of the more important changes of the year, almost all of them favorable except for the unfortunate temporary abrogation of certain restraints on the employment of native labor in Kenya and other East African colonies, have been duly referred to in an additional section inserted in the two latest printings of our Report. This feature has been much appreciated.

9. The net cost of the Report has been extremely small, when its significance is considered. To date it has been under $3,500 without report for sales since March 31. When these are credited, as well as receipts from sales of the new edition, the total cost to the Fund will certainly be well under $3,000. The major costs were in connection with travelling expenses to the all important meetings a year ago, securing the Events in African History Supplement and the Study Outline, mimeographing, printing, and postage. The receipts would have been considerably larger had we not decided to let the Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburgh and Edinburgh House use profits on sales for their own interracial work in Africa, and had we not purposely put the publication (236 pages) with new colored map at an extremely low figure.

19-7-10

10. One of the most important by-products of the Report has been the formation of the Committee on an International African Conference. This resulted from a very representative meeting called by your Chairman which met at the Brookings Institution in Washington on March 15th. The Secretary of the Committee is Professor Ralph Bunche of Howard University, who was so active on our Committee, and most of his colleagues on the organizing committee were connected with us either as members or advisers. Professor Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University is Vice-Chairman of the Committee and acting as Chairman pending the election of a permanent Chairman.

The Report will not accomplish its purpose unless it helps to create public opinion in this country which will make sure that our representatives at the Peace Conference take a constructive attitude toward African problems, especially in so far as the rights and interests of Africans are concerned. So anything that you can do to make it known in your community and to have it studied will be appreciated. We shall at any time welcome suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
EHD

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
July 30, 1943

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Department of Anthropology

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Library has just brought to my attention the bibliographic volume published by the Hayes Foundation, carrying your critique of my book. May I tell you how much I appreciate what you said about it and to what extent the fact that it was you who said it adds to my pleasure in reading these comments? One of the things that has interested me most about this book, and which documents the point you make about the persistence of the point of view I am attacking in terms of its "vested interest", is very nicely made by a few of the reviews it has had, and particularly in terms of the scholarly journals which have not reviewed it.

Work on the Africa Conference goes on, though the quest for personnel to fill the offices is proving to be a troublesome job. I had a very nice letter from Mr. Wallace, who seriously considered the Chairmanship of our Committee, but finally decided that he could not do it justice in the time at his disposal. The Secretaryship still remains a puzzle. But I am hoping that these difficulties will be resolved before the summer is over.

With thanks again, and kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

(PHELPS-STOKES)

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

September 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

9-7-16

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of August 31st. I notice that you are returning to Atlanta on September 15th. I will be in New York on that day and if by any chance you are there I will be delighted to see you.

Mrs. Donohugh returned about the first of June the Bibliography with her minor additions and corrections. I can send it on to you should you wish, although probably this will not be necessary. She seemed to think that some further work on it was important, but I explained to her that all we have in mind is mimeographing it as a preliminary publication.

I hope very much to have time to get to this this Fall. I have been extremely busy with all sorts of matters and although my health is considerably better than it was last winter I am not yet in quite my usual vigor.

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Copy, with letter,
for Phelps-Stokes Fund

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

September 13, 1943

A-C

To the Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

Gentlemen:

The matter of obtaining a permanent Chairman for our Committee has been under consideration over the summer. It has proved a difficult problem.

Shortly after my last communication asking for a mail vote on choices, I communicated with Vice-president Wallace. He held the matter under consideration until early in August when he decided that in spite of his considerable interest in our project, time did not permit him to serve. Mr. Wallace makes it a rule to accept no office unless he can see his way clear to discharge his obligations fully. He was, however, interested enough to ask me to call on him, which I did about three weeks ago; in the course of our conversation he indicated that he would be very glad to co-operate with us as plans for the Conference were further worked out.

In accordance with the Committee's mandate, Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison was next approached. Since various members of the Committee had suggested that the tender of the Chairmanship should be made in person, I went to Washington to see Mr. Garrison on August twenty-sixth. Again I found the liveliest interest, but the difficulty that pressure of other duties made acceptance of the Chairmanship impossible. Mr. Garrison is General Counsel for the War Labor Board, a time-consuming position. He did, however, express a desire to become a member of our Committee, and unless there is objection on the part of the members, I shall ask him formally to join and put him on the list.

President William A. Neilson was next approached. A preliminary letter explained the project to him. It was suggested that, he let me know if he was interested in exploring the matter further, in which case I would come east. A reply just received informs me that considerations of health and time, and the fact that he spends most of his time in the small Connecticut village where he lives, make it inadvisable and impossible for him to act.

The suggestion has been advanced that it might be worthwhile approaching Mr. Marshall Field of Chicago. Mr. Field's background of an English education, and his contacts in that country would be valuable, as would those which he has here in the United States. While he has not been

associated with African matters, his interest in interracial problems is a lively one. He is a trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. As editor of the "Chicago Sun", his resources to avenues of publicity might be useful. He is in the east, I understand, often; and there would be some advantage in having the Chairman, Treasurer, and Executive Vice-Chairman where they could be in range of easy contact.

If you feel that Mr. Field should be approached regarding the Chairmanship, I am willing to make one more try. I shall appreciate a prompt response on the enclosed post card.

On this post card, also, will you be good enough to indicate the dates, among those named, most convenient, for a meeting of the Committee. Whether or not we do have a permanent Chairman by that time, it would seem the part of wisdom to hold a reasonably early meeting and take stock of our situation.

In closing, I can report two developments of interest that have taken place over the summer. I am glad to be able to inform you that Mr. Emory Ross has accepted the invitation to join our Committee. The other matter concerns a communication from Mr. Greenidge, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of England, enclosing a proposal for an International Colonial Convention. I wrote Mr. Greenidge asking him to bring our project to the attention of his Society; I have received from him copies of their proposals for distribution to you, and I am enclosing a copy so that these can be in mind at our meeting.

Yours very truly,

Melville J. Herskovits

N.B. Please return the enclosed post card at once. Those received after Wednesday, September twenty-second, cannot be considered.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[INT. CONF. on AFR]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

September 18, 1943

To the Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

Gentlemen:

Apparently it is not possible to find a date during the week of October 4 when we can all meet. I am, therefore, circularizing you once again to see if we can find a date during the following week, that of October 11. I am enclosing another post card which I would appreciate you returning at your earliest convenience.

In view of the fact that the votes pro and con concerning the offer of the Chairmanship to Mr. Marshall Field are so closely divided, this matter will be left for discussion at our meeting and no tender will be made.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

African Conference

[INT. CONF. on AFR]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

September 30, 1943

To the Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the returns of the post card ballot, a meeting of the Organizing Committee for a Conference on Africa is called for at 1:30 P.M., October fifteenth in the offices of the Social Science Research Council, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Agenda will be furnished at the meeting, but it would be appreciated if all members could give thought to the problem of the Chairmanship of the Committee between now and the time of the meeting. Suggestions and comments from those who cannot attend will be welcomed and anything that any Committee member wishes to bring up in this way, will be brought before the Committee when it meets. Please address these to the undersigned c/o Social Science Research Council at the Washington address.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Melville J. Herskovits per R.S.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[PHELPS-STOKES]

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101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

September 30, 1943

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19-7-18

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As you know, I feel badly that there has been a good deal of delay in connection with getting out the preliminary mimeographed volume for the Encyclopedia of the Negro. I am now in a position, however, where I want to push it. I feel that the material which you, Professor Logan, Professor and Mrs. Guy B. Johnson and Miss Diggs have got together is of sufficient value for publication in tentative form.

You will remember that I have had from the first four general purposes in mind in connection with this publication:

1. To provide a history of an important interracial cooperative undertaking.

2. To give material, which should be of the greatest value, to the editors who at some suitable time in the future can take up and carry through the Encyclopedia project.

3. To attract the attention of some foundation or individual that might become interested in carrying the plan through.

4. To provide a body of reference material that should be of real service to students of the Negro in the next few years.

In looking over the material, I have arranged it tentatively in the form indicated on the enclosed sheet. This represents only one or two minor modifications of the plan which we talked over together.

A matter which requires special attention is the list of libraries and collections regarding the Negro. We have a good many lists and reports but it all needs to be put together and organized in more satisfactory form. I am, therefore, asking Dr. Reddick, of the Schomburg Collection, if he will not do this for us.

The most important matter is, of course, the list of subjects and bibliographical notes.

Having secured your approval a few months ago, Mrs. Donohugh has done some very useful preliminary work in supplying accents in foreign languages which have frankly been omitted, in correcting misspellings, and occasional other slips, all in accordance with your letter to me saying that the bibliographical material required revision. Furthermore, and this is the most

important thing, I increasingly realize the value of this material but want to get it in a little more coordinated form. For instance, your highly important list of ~~subjects~~ articles with cross references can be combined with the list of 2081 subjects, making a single list, taking this latter, of course, as the foundation.

In going over this matter with Mrs. Donohugh this morning I have asked her if she could go over the manuscript with the following things in mind:

1. To incorporate everything in the list of 2081 ~~subjects~~ major articles in the list of subjects with bibliographical notes, except of course where the former are duplicates.

2. To carry out your bibliographies based on the books reported ~~or~~ in Africa from September 1937 to January 1940 by making further entries from this review from February 1940 to 1943--in other words, bringing the bibliographical material to date.

3. To be careful about accents throughout. For instance, of the ten lists of titles from Africa, half have the accents all carefully given, while the other half have not, and we might just as well be uniform so as to avoid criticism.

4. To add, when thought necessary, a few additional subjects and references.

5. To include the incorporation in the major list of subjects all of those references in Hailey's Bibliography brought by you to my attention which seem important.

6. To make references perfectly clear, add where needed the first name or initials of authors.

This, you see, represents a considerable order and I am particularly pleased that Mrs. Donohugh is willing, indeed glad to undertake it, wishing to help make available to the public in as good form as possible the important material which you have brought together through the years.

There is one matter about which I would like your advice. Mrs. Donohugh calls my attention to the references to unpublished theses in the Atlanta Library. Would it be possible for us to extend this list to include other institutions? Have you any material on this subject that would be available, or any suggestions to make about it?

Another matter about which I would like your advice is the two lists you provided me with regarding great men of Negro blood and others. One list has 13 names out of a possible 20; the other has 23 names out of a possible 40, and yet, as far as I can see, there are no duplicates in the two lists so I do not know just how you would like this adjusted. Probably also we shall have to add a few names of men who have died since we first undertook our work, such as Dr. Carver, James Weldon Johnson, Robert Moton, and Aggrey who, I think, should be included. Probably also to the list of living persons we should add one or two such as Eboué.

I have written you a very long letter but I know that you will be glad to hear that we are about to go forward in the Encyclopedia matter, and that you will approve of the steps that we are taking in the interest of securing coordination of the material, accuracy, and a reasonable degree of fulness.

You will note that where changes are being made they will be almost all in the form of additions. If there are suggested omissions, such as in the case of a few books which are considered by some to be out of date they will, of course, be brought to your attention, as will indeed the completed manuscript.

19-7-20

We provide in the tentative Table of Contents a Prefatory Historical Note, which I will prepare, and an Introduction by you. Would you get at this at your convenience? In this connection you will remember that in 1937 you prepared a paper entitled "Confidential Memorandum Regarding the Significance of the Proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro". I think that most of this material was added in other papers which will appear, but there may be something in it that you will want to make use of in your Introduction.

As to the "classification of subjects," which is very long, I am not sure whether or not we should publish it in full. It is certainly important and should be referred to and perhaps published in this preliminary volume. I would much like your comments on this.

With kindest regards, I am

Always sincerely yours,

Arthur Raper Stetson

APS
RLH

Copies to Mrs. Donohugh
and Dr. Guy Johnson

[Enclosure] for Dr Dubois A.P.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO
PRELIMINARY REPORTS AND STUDIES
Documents covering Plans, History and Bibliographical Material

12-2-41

A- Introductory

Prefatory Historical Note - Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, for the Trustees

Introduction - Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, for the Editors

I. "Do We Need an Encyclopedia of the Negro" - statement by Dr. DuBois and Professor Guy B. Johnson, approved by the Board of Directors

II. Memorandum on Scientific Impartiality and Objectivity in Encyclopedia

B- Bibliographical Material

III. Tentative Classification of Subjects and Division of Space for Encyclopedia

IV. Tentative List of Major Articles

V. Alphabetical List with Notes of Major Subjects (about 3000) for an Encyclopedia of the Negro with Bibliographical Suggestions under each subject and cross references

VI. List of Biographies
1. Great men of Negro blood and of others who have been prominently identified with Negro History or Race Relations

2. Brief List of Contemporaries (only outstanding names)

? VII. Important Collections of Material concerning the Negro in the United States and Abroad

VIII. Bibliography of Bibliographies dealing directly or indirectly with the Negro

? IX. Index of Journal of Negro History (Volumes I - XX)

X. List of Books reviewed in Africa 1937-1940

C- Historical and Explanatory Material

1. Call for the first Conference on Encyclopedia Project, October 19, 1931
2. Memorandum on the Encyclopedia of the Negro with Constitution, etc.
3. Certificate of Incorporation
4. First Public Announcement of Project, May 29, 1932
5. Budget ($266,600.00) as approved by Board after careful consultation with Dr. Alvin Johnson, Editor, Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences
6. Brief Biographies of the Editors - Professor DuBois and Professor Guy B. Johnson
7. List of Scholars and Publicists who have endorsed the Encyclopedia of the Negro Project, with selection of representative comments
8. Members of the Board and its Advisory Council
9. Picture of Original Board of Trustees

(PHELPS-STOKES)

Telephone: AShland 4-8578.
Cables: "Stokesfund," Newyork.

October 6, 1943

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Stokes was in the office today and saw your important telegram of October 1st. He asked me to say that if you approve in principle of the proposals contained in his letter to you of September 30th, he thinks it would be all right to postpone seeing you until you come to New York on November 15th.

Dr. Stokes is very much interested now in getting out the Encyclopedia material and says that there are points on which your advice would be both desirable and indeed essential. He suggests that you leave two or three hours on Tuesday, the 16th, for a conference with him, if convenient; otherwise on the afternoon of the 15th. Unfortunately, Dr. Stokes has appointments in Northern Massachusetts which prevent his attending the meeting of the Africa Committee on October 15th.

Dr. Stokes has an appointment with Dr. Reddick Saturday morning, the 9th.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel L. Huntington

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

(PHELPS-STOKES)

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

October 7, 1943

19-7-22

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes
1001 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Stokes:

In reply to your letter of September 30, let me say:

1. I think Dr. Reddick could arrange a list of libraries and collections. This, of course, must be merely tentative and for general information. A complete statement of this sort ought to contain the number of volumes in each collection and its general character. This, however, is not necessary in this case and was not contemplated.

2. The matter of accents, mispelling, etc., needs a great deal of attention from a skilled student of bibliography.

3 I do not quite understand the combination of the articles with the subjects. This, of course, might, be done, but I do not think it is necessary and may be confusing. The articles were worked out from a purely theoretical point of view and were a matter of deductive study. The articles were arrived at inductively by asking what subjects would be expected in such a work. They were not conceived of as complete but as containing the matters which, as we have said, "might be treated" in the encyclopedia. The two approaches should remain separate.

4 We ought to make the mistake of considering this a Bibliography of Africa. This it is certainly not intended to be; it is simply a list of possible subjects and under each subject, a reference. This bibliographic reference is a guide for the reader who does not know, in general, about the subject. It is not a complete list of books or of all books recently published; if we should try to incorporate with this, all the books recently published in Africa and thesis material, the whole object and plan of the compilation would be changed.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

19-2-24

2--Mr. Anson P. Stokes October 7, 1943

5. I view with reserve the addition of "a few additional subjects and references". 2000 was our deliberate limit.

6. Hailey publishes no bibliography; he simply has bibliographical foot-notes, which certainly should not be added bodily or indiscriminately to our list.

7. I do not think that in most instances, the initials of authors and other strict bibliograph paraphernalia are necessary. I repeat this is not bibliography; it is a list of subjects with a minimum number of references to books, which for the most part do not need special identification.

8. The addition of unpublished thesis material on Africa would be, as it seems to me, an impossible and unnecessary task; in the case of the Atl nta University reference this reference was inserted because no other suitable reference was available.

This is a long letter but the more I read and consider yours, the more I think my qualifications are necessary.

I shall probably be in Washington October 15 and in Chicago October 28; in either case I might come to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

[Phelps-Stokes]

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PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

October 9, 1943

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NEW ENGLAND ADDRESS
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EUROPEAN ADDRESS
2, Eaton Gate, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

19-C-25

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your important letter of October 7th. May I follow your order in making comments:

1. I have had an extremely satisfactory interview this morning with Dr. Reddick, who will take up with enthusiasm coordinating the various lists of libraries and collections, bringing the information up to date and supplementing it when necessary. The material which you collected is absolutely invaluable but there is some repetition as it was put together at different times, and much of it has to be brought up to date before publication. I think Dr. Reddick can be counted upon to do a thoroughly good job.

2. We are in agreement as to accents, misspellings, etc. I find Mrs. Donohugh extremely careful and well-informed on such matters.

3. As to the combination of the "list of major articles" (IV) with the "alphabetical list with notes of major subjects with biographical suggestions" (V), I think that we can retain the two points that you and I have in mind, namely, the consolidation of information in a single list with the importance saving of space and of maintaining a separate list of major articles by using an asterisk to indicate all those in the longer list (V), which represents "major subjects". Would not this seem to you satisfactory?

4. We entirely agree that this is not a bibliography of Africa, and that it should not try to incorporate all books recently published on Africa.

5. I note that you name 2000 as a deliberate limit for your list of major subjects, and agree that this should not be largely increased.

6. We understand, of course, that Hailey does not publish any real bibliography, merely biographical foot-notes, and that only important omissions should be added.

7. We shall make no attempt to add initials in all cases but where there is possibility of confusion I think you will agree that they should be added.

8. We shall follow your idea of not trying to make any list of unpublished theses material, merely including your Atlanta references because "no other suitable reference was available."

With the above explanations I hope that the general plan meets with your approval.

I note that you have not referred to item III in the Table of Contents, namely, the Tentative Classification of Subjects. Do you think it advisable that we should publish this in full? We can do so if you think best.

19-7-26

I note that you are to be in Washington for the meeting of the African Conference on next week Saturday, the 16th. If the above explanations and proposals are not entirely satisfactory, and you could arrange it, I would come down for a meeting here in New York with you on Monday afternoon, the 18th, and would, of course, meet your expenses up from Washington. If, on the other hand you think that there is a fairly satisfactory meeting of the minds, we could wait until November 15th, which you indicate as the date when you are to be in New York. I would appreciate a reply sent to Lenox.

With kindest regards, I am as always,

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Sheffield Stokes

APS
RLH

P.S. What do you think of my proposal, as indicated at the top of the Table of Contents, that we should call our mimeographed volume "Preliminary Reports and Studies"? That would seem to indicate its tentative and purely preliminary character. I went over the material with Dr. Reddick this morning and was pleased to find that he thought that it was of large significance and value.

P.S. 2 In view of your letter, I have asked Mrs. Donohugh to put off further work in trying to consolidate the two lists until hearing from you. Of course as I said to her and wrote to you, everything will be subject to your final revision.

I could be reached in N.Y. Monday (11th) by day letter at my expense. I will be at the office 11-1 and 3-5. So very sorry that I cannot attend Washington meeting

[Phelps-Stokes]

19-7-22

October 15, 1943

Dear Mr. Stokes:

As I cannot myself after all attend the Washington meeting today, I am venturing to repeat and add to my reactions in my reply to your letter of September 30, written October 30, and your further letters of October 6 and 9.

In general, I strictly oppose, and do not think you mean to propose, the bringing in of Mrs. Donohugh as a sort of super editor to revise and edit and extend my work. What I suggested was expert bibliographical aid, for accents, capitalization uniformity, punctuation, misspellings, and such corrections as every ms. needs; and which is not editorial in character. Mrs. Ruth Davis, proof-reader for Harpers and other publishers could easily do this work. Her address is 204 E. 18th St. This is of course no reflection Mrs. Donohugh. I simply cannot consent to have my work edited by a stranger. It must stand on its own merits and demerits.

Taking up your points on page 2, letter of September 30:

1. I cannot consent to any attempt to incorporate the theoretical list of subject matter with the detailed articles suggested. This could only be the work of an editorial board after a year or more of study. It was permissible to suggest a general outline; then from an entirely different point of view to ask What specific subjects should we treat? The two lists then should stand as they are.

2. I cannot consent to any attempt at "bringing bibliographical material to date date. This is not a list of books or of all bohks. It is a list of subjects, with tentative references ot one or more good books on each subject. Last minute up-to-dateness is unimportant. Naturally there may be published to day

a book on a subject which had no or a poor reference in my list. In that case I would be pleased to have the book called to my attention. But the final decision to include it must be mine.

3. Yes, in general, only we must avoid involving ourselves in controversial African spellings

4. Decidedly NO. I do not wish a single subject added except by my consent.

5. No. I went over Haily carefully, and included such matter as I wished.

6. This is a matter of taste and cost. I elected to write

Barth: Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa, 1857-8.

Meticulous bibliography would have it:

> Henry Barth: Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa, being a Journal of an expedition undertaken under the auspices of H.B.M.'s Government, in the years 1849--55. In five volumes, 1857--1858, London, Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans and Roberts. 8vO. 578, 635, 641, 694 pages

I think that for our purposes the latter parade of facts would be damned nonsense. But if you have the money to put on this and think it advisable, I enter no objection.

I have written about thesis matter: in the case of some subjects there just doesnt happen to be a satisfactory reference. Further research might reveal one in pamphlets, unpublished theses or even forgotten or unknown books; Books it was necessary to stop this list some time and somewhere. I see no reas reason to reopen the search and begin anew. Five years from now the whole thi thing must be revised.

I think you have already on hand sufficient material written by me for all introductory purposes. I will recast any part of this if you wish.

I trust this letter will make my attitude clear.

Very sincerely,

P.S. If you will send me the 2 books by Fred Hamm of Negro Book I will recommend them

Minutes

Meeting of the Organizing Committee
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICA
Washington Office of the SSRC
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
October 15, 1943 2:25 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. Herskovits, Young, Ross, and Bunche.
Regrets were communicated by Drs. Stokes,
Du Bois and Smith.

1. Call to Order.

The meeting was called to order at 2:25 p.m., Acting Chairman Herskovits presiding.

2. Minutes of the Third (May 17th) Meeting.

The minutes of the May 17th meeting, which had been sent out to the members of the Committee, were approved without reading in the absence of any corrections or comments.

3. Committee Chairmanship.

a. The Acting Chairman reported at length on his attempts to secure a permanent Chairman for the Committee, from among the following: Wriston, Green, Garrison, Nielson, Wallace and William Allen White. Balloting by mail by the Committee members had listed the following as the first three choices: (1) Vice-President Wallace (2) Dean Garrison (3) Mr. Nielson.

The Acting Chairman read a letter from Mr. Wallace and summarized the discussion held with Mr. Wallace in an interview of almost two hours. The Vice-President expressed his regret at his inability to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee but manifested deep interest in the work of the Committee and the proposed international conference, and intimated a desire to participate in the meetings at a later date.

The Acting Chairman reported that he then interviewed Dean Garrison, who expressed great interest in the work of the Committee but complete inability to find the time to undertake the task of Chairman. He voiced an interest in becoming a member of the Committee.

Mr. Herskovits read a letter he received from Mr. Nielson stating that he could not accept the chairmanship because of the press of duties and his inaccessibility.

01-8-19-10

The Acting Chairman also reported that Marshall Field had been suggested as a possibility. The members of the Committee were canvassed and the response indicated a division of opinion. Consequently the Acting Chairman dropped the matter without making any approach to Mr. Field.

Mr. Herskovits read a letter from Dr. Stokes, dated October 11, suggesting Mr. Huntington Gilchrist as a possible nominee for the Chairmanship. After some discussion, the general concensus of the Committee members present was that while Mr. Gilchrist had many excellent qualities his name does not carry sufficient prestige in the international, and particularly in the African field, to warrant his selection as Chairman of this Committee.

4. Reports of Sub-Committees:

There were no reports from sub-committees.

5. Communication from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

Mr. Herskovits read a letter from Mr. Greenidge calling attention to a forthcoming debate in Parliament on Lord Winster's motion for an international conference on colonial problems. It was suggested that Mr. Greenidge's letter be incorporated in the minutes, and it is presented herewith:

15th September, 1943.

Dear Professor Herskovits,

Let me thank you for your letter of 6th July, which reached my office while I was away on holiday. Fifteen copies of our "International Colonial Convention" were posted to you then, and I hope that they have reached you. If they have not, please let me know and I will send more. I should be very grateful to you if you would bring it to the attention of your Committee and any other interested persons. This pamphlet has had a very encouraging reception, especially in the United States and Canada, and some foreign and Dominion Governments have asked for more copies of it.

A Motion, of which Lord Winster has given notice, in the terms enclosed, will be debated in the House of Lords soon after Parliament reassembles on 21st September. The Duke of Devonshire (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies) will reply for the British Government. I will send you a copy of the official report of the debate.

Let me also thank you for having sent me information on the proposed Conference in the United States on Africa, which I am very pleased to have. I had heard before that a Conference was mooted, but I had no details on it until I got your letter. I am in agreement with the idea. A Conference of unofficial organizations is needed to prepare the ground for the Conference of representatives of governments, suggested in this Society's pamphlet.

The value of the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held in Canada last December is already apparent, and a similar Conference on Africa would probably have similar results. I think that it would have even greater results if it was a Conference on colonies, and not limited to Africa.

The Organizing Committee may or may not have intended to include representation of the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras in the term "Latin America" (decision (6) on p. 2. of their Preliminary Report of May 6th, 1943). I sincerely hope that it was intended to include those countries. I am myself a West Indian, born in Barbados, and have spent most of my life in the West Indies and British Honduras. I have also lived in Nigeria and travelled in the French African colonies and Protectorates. As the major portion of the population of the West Indies are of African origin and many coloured West Indians have gone to West Africa and become leaders of thought there, I hope that they will be offered the opportunity of representation at the conference. If it should be decided to invite West Indian representatives and I could be of service to you in putting you in touch with representative West Indians, if you are not already, I should be happy to do so.

I am also in touch with some of the French, Belgian and Dutch experts on colonial problems who are in this country, as I am the Secretary of a Sub-Committee of the London International Assembly which is studying the African problem.

It may interest you to know that Mr. R.H.A. Gardiner left England for Sierra Leone about three weeks ago.

I will acquaint my Committee of your kind offer to inform your Committee of their views on the proposed Conference, and will send you any opinions they may express.

I enclose a copy of the April number of our quarterly publication, which was devoted to the West Indies.

Yours sincerely,

s/ C.W.W. Greenidge

MOTION TABLED BY LORD WINSTER.

To ask if it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to invite other nations to take part in an International Conference to settle principles of Colonial administration to be included in the Peace Settlement, particularly as to the administration of all colonies being submitted to international supervision.

6. New Business.

Dr. Young suggested the possibility of shifting the objectives of the Committee somewhat as a result of the seeming impasse reached in the efforts to find a man of proper prestige and other qualifications for the position of Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Young pointed out that the kind of international conference originally proposed requires the right kind of "front". International prestige is essential to put it across. If it is found impossible at this time because of the war and the absorption of the few available men of the necessary calibre in the war effort, then the Committee should think of another kind of conference. This other kind of conference would be a more objective conference in which the emphasis would be on the gathering of information relative to Africa and on America's new relationship with Africa, and would include only those people who can give this type of information. Dr. Young suggested that if it was decided by the Committee that it would be feasible to trim its sights in this direction then the Committee should try to obtain money with which to put two or three people to work intensively on main African issues for the next several months. Following this, people should be invited from anywhere available to a select conference set up for the purpose of adding to the store of information on Africa and processing the information already obtained. In other words this would be a conference on the facts of Africa.

Dr. Young's views were received with great interest by the members of the Committee present. It was felt that in any case this would have to be a preliminary step before an effective international conference on Africa could be held.

Messrs. Young and Ross also suggested that there might be a certain presumptiousness on the part of the United States in calling an international conference on Africa at this time and with such limited knowledge available. Mr. Ross stated that American missionaries, who have the biggest and oldest American stake in Africa, have felt unable to call an international conference on Africa now.

Dr. Young stated further that it should be faced forthrightly and boldly that we recognize a new national responsibility in Africa for which we as a country are ill-prepared and that we should proceed frankly on the assumption that we are now going to begin to prepare for this responsibility by (1) intensive spade work for some months; (2) a modest preliminary international conference leading to an ultimate large-scale and representative international conference.

Messrs. Young and Herskovits expressed opposition to affiliation with the International African Institute (formerly the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures) on the ground that this Institute is (1) too narrow in its perspective; (2) too closely attached to the British Colonial Office; (3) the American pattern is not to operate as a branch office. Mr. Ross and Mr. Bunche shared these views, and Mr. Ross pointed out that the contact of his group with the Institute had not been wholly happy.

Mr. Ross stated that in undertaking research spade-work, if the right people can be obtained for this purpose, it would be useful to schedule several small informal conferences with highly selective participants brought together to discuss the problems of Africa and to indicate in what ways our work can be of help to Africa and Africans and to our Government.

Mr. Bunche pointed out the possibilities of broadening the scope of our work on a more realistic plane by establishing a liaison with the Institute of Pacific Relations in such way as to undertake research and to plan for conferences which would cover the entire colonial field, i.e. Africa, the Pacific, and the Caribbean. The IPR has in mind work of this nature for the Pacific colonial areas.

Mr. Herskovits suggested that if a new program along the lines suggested above is adopted, the Committee should sponsor a series of publications on African issues and problems.

It was agreed that the Committee members present will write to Mr. Herskovits outlining their views as to the nature of a revised program for the Committee and that when these communications are received by the Acting-Chairman he will circularize the entire membership of the Committee on the matter. It was further agreed that the Acting-Chairman and the Treasurer, Mr. Embree, will meet together in Chicago at the earliest possible date in order to draw up a tentative budget.

Dr. Young suggested that before the Committee proceeds to put a staff to work on the research it would be desirable to obtain from people in this country who know Africa, a statement of what the basic problems and issues confronting Africa are. Toward this end a few small preliminary conferences might well prove necessary and helpful.

The Acting-Chairman raised questions as to whether, if the objectives are to be changed, consideration should be given to the matter of the present international composition of the Committee. It was felt by the members present that this need not be the case and that in any event the question could not be properly discussed until the decision to shift objectives had been finally reached.

7. Time and Place of Next Meeting.

The Chairman of the Committee was authorized to call another meeting if and when necessary.

8. Adjournment.

The Committee adjourned at 5 p.m.

[Melville J. Herskovits]

African Culture

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

October 22, 1943

To the Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa

19-3-5

Gentlemen:

As indicated in the call for the meeting of our Committee held last week, the principal topic for discussion was the matter of finding a Chairman. Realistic appraisal of this problem made it apparent that there is literally no one in this country, interested in Africa, who is available and meets the specifications previously agreed on as desirable for a person holding this post.

Those present thereupon moved to analyze the situation in terms of this fact and its implications. It was evident that a new orientation was essential if our ultimate aim of initiating and carrying through a successful International Conference on Africa was to be achieved. From this point of view, our initial task seemed to be to gather information which might guide future discussions of African matters in which we would engage; information which, through interchange with those in other countries similarly concerned with the problems of that continent, might contribute toward the formation and execution of a policy calculated to be in the best interest of Africans, and which would promote equitable political and economic relationships within Africa, and a just and stable world order in which all peoples are to have their stake, and their responsibilities. In effect, this position reorganizes the need to interpose an additional preparatory step in the attainment of our original objectives.

It was decided, therefore, that the entire membership of the Committee be polled concerning a proposed series of steps to be taken to implement this new program. The Committee members present at the meeting, Bunche, Ross, Young and the undersigned, were unanimous in the opinion that these proposals, in the light of the experience thus far gained, constitute a maximum program in terms of what can be attained during the next year. This letter is to communicate to you these steps, and to ask for your vote on them.

It was agreed, first, that before December 1, 1944, careful studies, based on all available data, should be made of the economic, political, social and human problems of Africa, so that these can be at hand as a basis for discussion in considering proposals advanced for the post-war role of the peoples of the continent. Such studies do not at the present time exist in this country, and are badly needed; their dissemination would bring to important segments of the American people the urgency of considering Africa in post-war planning, and would do much to make our voice more effective when questions concerning Africa come under discussion.

19-3-6

In order to clarify the objectives of research in each of these fields, it is proposed to hold small, carefully planned meetings on each area of interest. The groups thus called together would be so organized that the results of their deliberations would both forward the preparation of the various papers, and sharpen our overall thinking on African matters likely to come before any international gathering concerned with the problems of that continent.

The actual work of drafting the memoranda on Africa thus outlined would be done by one or two persons---the most capable that can be secured--who would work full time on the projects drawn up by our Committee and enlarged on by these small conferences; and by others who, on an honorary or part-time basis, might be associated with them. It was also felt that, during this period, informal but sustained contact should be maintained with persons in Washington and elsewhere, associated with the American and other governments who are interested in and responsible for policies and actions relating to Africa, so that our studies might benefit from such facts and points of view as they might be able to give us, and at the same time keep them informed of the progress of our work, and of our best judgement as it would develop. We would also endeavor to keep in touch by correspondence with Africans, and with British, French, Belgian and perhaps Portuguese individuals concerning our findings, to the end that the groundwork for the International Conference might be laid more solidly.

Those present were further agreed that the Finance Committee be instructed to draw up a budget to implement the above plan and, if these proposals be accepted by a majority of the members in a mail vote, this Committee be authorized to proceed with the task of soliciting funds. It was pointed out that the above project, presented as a unit to the Foundations, who would be asked to contribute without at this time obligating themselves in any way to give further support for the Conference itself, would be far easier to finance than our original plan; and that later representations, when made, could be advanced with a solid basis of achievement to support them. It will be remembered that the budget drawn at the meeting of May seventeenth called for an expenditure of almost $50,000---a formidable sum. It is apparent that the present program, which it is estimated can be carried through for one-fourth of that amount, has a far greater chance of being financed.

An early expression of opinion on the questions raised in this letter from all members who were not present at the October fifteenth meeting is desirable, and, it will be greatly appreciated if replies can be forwarded before the first of November, so that delay may be held to a mimimum. If these replies are favorable, we will proceed at once with implementing the program as outlined.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

- We were all very sorry you were prevented from attending the meeting, since your advice would have been much appreciated. Hope you find this plan to your liking. MJH

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October 23, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-7-27

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Let me thank you for your letter of October 15th. I do not believe that we are nearly so far apart as your letter would seem to indicate, and fully believe that when you come here the week of November 15th you and I can reach an entirely satisfactory decision on all the matters involved.

You will, I am sure, be glad to know that, aside from studying the whole group of papers with whose significance she is duly impressed, Mrs. Donohugh has done nothing except the supplying of accents when omitted in some lists, and the correcting of some accents, spellings, dates and similar matters. She has added nothing, or taken away nothing. Furthermore, she agrees fully with you that the list of subjects should not be consolidated with the more important list containing the biographical notes.

The slight misunderstandings which have occurred will not, I think, prove at all serious. They were due, apparently, to my extending perhaps a little more than was warranted the approval given in your letter of January 25th with reference to Mrs. Donohugh looking over the report before mimeographing; and similarly, I have had in mind from the first, as you stated in your letter of October 7th, that "the matter of accents, misspelling, etc. needs a great deal of attention from a skilled student of bibliography." I thought that some one with an African background was almost essential to do this well. Furthermore, I think that you have not realized that I have had in mind from the first that no single change should be made without your approval. For instance, in my letter of October 9th I said "of course as I said to her and wrote to you, everything will be subject to your final revision." I have never even dreamed of having any editor except yourself and Professor Guy Johnson, but I have thought that you might want to have certain lists brought up to date from the time that you completed the work, and that if a fresh eye saw any omissions which seemed important, to have them brought to your attention.

Mrs. Donohugh understands my position perfectly and, as I have said above, she will make no additions to, or deductions from your manuscript until after we have met, and then only with your entire approval.

Similarly, Dr. Reddick knows that he is merely to look over the sections about libraries to see if he thinks of anything that you may wish to add to make the thing more complete and up to date.

Would you let me know at your early convenience what would be a convenient time when we can have a couple of quiet hours together the week of November 15th. I am tied up all day on Novemebr 17th, but I could see you on

the afternoon of the 15th, any time on the 16th, or on the 18th. Mrs. Donohugh has her regular African classes at Hartford on Tuesday, the 16th but I will see you alone before we talk with her.

I am enclosing herewith copies of pages 156 and 157 of the Encyclopedia containing certain lists of biographies. I have noted for your consideration of men of Negro blood who have died in recent years four names whom you might consider worthy of including, namely, James Weldon Johnson, Robert R. Moton, Dr. Carver, and Dr. Aggrey. I know that you have not fully shared my view as to the last named, but when I tell you that I did not visit a single school, government, Catholic, or Protestant in Africa in which some picture of him was not found, you will see why he seems to me to be a sort of symbol of hope to the people of Africa. It is extraordinary the impression his name made there. You will doubtless think of others at least as important as these four, and there may be reasons why you do not think they should be included.

19-2-28

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

APS
RLH

Enclosures

COPY

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, 8, Tennessee

Department of Social Sciences
Edwin W. Smith
Consultant in Charge
of African Studies

October 26, 1943

The Organizing Committee of the International Conference
on Africa

Gentlemen:

Since receiving the minutes and the Vice-Chairman's circular, I regret more than ever that I could not be present at the meeting of the Committee on October 15.

1. I should have tried to meet the arguments of Messrs. Young and Herskovits in opposing "affiliation" with the International African Institute. I have now only the brief outline of their reasons in the minutes to go by; and I should like to express my views thereon.

(a) The Institute is too narrow in its perspective. As a reference to its constitution will show the Institute set itself, inter alia, to study the languages and cultures of Africa; to bring about a closer association of scientific knowledge and research with practical affairs; to encourage international co-operation in all questions connected with the mental development and technical advancement of the people of Africa. These objects have been pursued and, as the Institute's publications prove, with a large measure of success. When it is said that the Institute's perspective is too narrow, I can only conclude that the reference is to the article in the constitution which says: "The Institute shall be entirely non-political and shall not concern itself with matters of policy or administration." Such a rule is, of course, imperative for any international society; the Institute could not have been founded on any other basis. It does in a sense narrow the perspective, for it precludes the discussion of some highly debateable subjects. While questions of policy and administration are ruled out, the objective factors on which policy is founded are not excluded; they are indeed deliberately put in the Institute program of study.

Now I can understand that a Committee such as ours--which proposes to study all African questions, including the political--finds it impossible to affiliate with the Institute. But has it ever been suggested the Committee, da sè, should affiliate? I personally have never had that in mind. There is room in America, I think, for a body of men to pursue the same objects as the Institute and in close international cooperation. The Conference we are ogranizing can well be independent.

(b) The Institute is too closely attached to the British Colonial Office. I have been intimately connected with the Institute from the beginning, and if this means that the Institute is formally, officially attached in any degree whatsoever to the Colonial Office, I deny it in toto. No official of the Colonial Office has ever been on its staff or a member of the Council. As you know, of the two Directors, one is a German and the other was a Frenchman. (I have to say 'was', because M. Labouret is dead). If it meant that the Colonial Office is sympathetic with our aims and has taken advantage of our labours, that is true, but it is also true of the French and Belgian colonial authorities. British, French, Belgian colonial administrations have all subscribed to the funds: and the Institute is no more "attached" to one than to another.

(c) The American pattern is not to operate as a branch office. I am at a loss to know what this means. It sounds like an assertion of amour propre, as if it were not consonant with American prestige ever to take a subordinate position. If that is the meaning, then I assure you, it is a misapprehension.

I, myself, appreciating American sentiment, have avoided the use of the word "branch." We are an international body and have never regarded our French or Belgian or other colleagues as constituting "branches." I do not care what it might be named, all I and others want is collaboration on equal terms. The subject of Africa is so vast and complex and so many nations are concerned in it, that internationally cooperative research and discussion are absolutely necessary. Isolationism in any sphere is antediluvian; in scientific study it is not only dead and damned, it is rotten. Our American friends cannot expect to pursue African studies as if they were the only persons concerned. Dr. Young spoke of "a new national responsibility in Africa for which we as a country are ill-prepared" and called for study. Yet he and others will have no cooperation with an international Institute which has been, and will continue to be, actively engaged in the kind of research that is fundamental to the future well-being of the Africans. I have no authority to speak for the Council but I am confident that it would welcome any proposal put forward that would bring about full cooperation of Americans with the Institute on such terms, consonant with the international character of the Institute, as they might themselves suggest. If there were things about the Institute they did not like, they could then criticize from within.

I do not apologize for writing at such length on this subject. I only regret that the Committee should have brought up the subject at such a time when the only member fully conversant with the Institute was not present.

2. Turning now to the main subject, I would say that for some time I have not been happy about the way things were shaping. I pressed from the first for adequate preparation; and when the Committee fixed next spring for the Conference, I voted against it because I was convinced that sufficient time was not being allowed for that preparation. I am glad now to see that my colleagues realize how vast are the issues involved and how imperative it is, if our conference is to carry weight, that pretty exhaustive documentation must be first collected and studied.

19-3-16

The question I now ask is, whether the steps now outlined will secure what is necessary. I find the outline far from clear, but, so far as I understand, it is proposed:

(a) a list of projects be drawn up by the Committee;

(b) to hold group meetings, each to consider one of the aspects of the problem: such as, economic, political, social and human. These groups are to clarify the objectives of research. How the complex and interlocked problems are to be classified and considered separately is not apparent.

(c) on the basis of the outline provided by the groups, memoranda are to be drafted by one or two persons, (competent and paid for full-time) assisted by others. Presumably, (it is not so stated) these persons would study all the relevant literature (which is immense).

(d) during the time this research is being conducted, informal contact is to be maintained with officials who are responsible for policies in Africa. They are to give facts and opinions. It is not made clear,

(1) who is to maintain this contact;

(2) what officials are intended--does "Washington and elsewhere", include Leopoldville, Loanda, Nairobi, etc.?

(e) contact is to be made with individuals of the nationalities concerned, not to get facts and opinions but "concerning fundings"--which sounds as if we are to put our conclusions before Africans as a fait-accompli.

(f) these studies, based on all available data, are to be furnished by December 1, 1944.

(g) Thereafter the Conference will be held.

On paper this programme sounds well, though the language in which it is framed is in places obscure. I would venture to remark:

(a) Twelvemonths is too short a time for the collection of all available data. Not the most competent person in America--nor two--working full time, could do it. Lord Hailey's great Survey occupied between four and five years and he had the advantages of (1) a large staff of experienced helpers and (2) extensive personal travel, research, and consultation in all those parts of Africa with which the Survey deals. We are to study the whole of Africa without his advantages. It may be said that we shall make use of Hailley and Buell and other collections; but unless we have adequate acquaintance with the original sources, what value will be attached to our findings? We cannot base authoritative conclusions upon mere hearsay and secondhand documentation.

(b) It seems to me that by this plan the Conference loses its International character. (1) No provision is made that any non-Americans are to take part in the preliminary group-meetings. (2) No provision is made that one of the two or more researchers is non-American. (3) No provision is made for any co-operating committee in Europe or Africa to help in formulating the objectives and planning the collection of data.

The plan wears the guise of a number of Americans seeking information from a few non-Americans and from books, upon which they will formulate plans for the future conduct of African affairs--plans which will then be presented to an international Conference for its approval or otherwise.

I may be wrong; but that is how it appears to me on reading this memo. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to be corrected. If I am right then I say frankly, I am not interested in such a conference.

I have envisaged a conference really international in character, Africans, Americans and Europeans having an equal part all through in the preparation and eventual discussions. This involves, among other things, the setting up of cooperative committees in Africa and Europe.

It is acknowledged that such studies as we contemplate "do not at present exist in this country." All the more reason, then, to call into assistance the men and womean in other lands who from long study and actual experience in Africa are competent to supply what is wanted.

3. The considerations I have written of were evidently in the Acting-Chairman's mind when he raised the question of the composition of the committee. Naturally if it is to be an American conference, Mr. Mumford and myself will be out of place. For myself, I am quite ready to withdraw if such is the Committee's desire at any time.

Summarising now this long letter--I approve heartily any plan that allows for the fullest possible preliminary preparation for the Conference, but I cannot adhere to the plan as outlined if it means (as it seems to mean) that the full international character of the Conference is to be lost.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin W. Smith (signed) EWS:s

81-3-61

[INT. CONF. on AFR]

COPY

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
Evanston, Illinois

November 3, 1943

Department of Anthropology

Dear Dr. Smith:

This will acknowledge your communication of October 26. In the light of your comments, I especially regret the circumstances that prevented your attendance at Washington.

The interpretation you have made of the statements in the minutes concerning the African Institute, with which pages one and three of your letter are concerned, tend to give a single element in the total discussion a prominence it was far from having. Some of the points you raise, however, should be clarified, since you have seen ift to consider them at some length.

19-3-19

While the proposal that the Committee, as such, "affiliate" with the Institute has not been brought forward, the suggestion has been made a number of times that we should organize as an American branch of it. Had you been in Washington, you would have heard one communication definitely recommending this; you will also remember that Miss Wrong on various occasions specifically urged that such a step be taken. Because we, like you, believe that this would be unwise, this does not mean that we are not in favor of closest cooperation with the Institute, and I can assure you that at no time was there any expression of opinion to the effect that we should do other than maintain the closest contact possible with all organizations, in no matter what countries, whose concern is with Africa. This is merely the continuation of a well-established point of view. Both on the scientific and missionary sides there has been for many years a desire in this country to work in accord with the Institute; that we have not been more successful has not, I believe, been due to any lack of effort on our part. I have discussed these matters with you on various occasions; you will remember the remarks made by others representing missionary opinion, at the March conference. I think I can speak for the others on the Committee as well as myself, in saying that we agree with, and can, many of us, individually, point to a considerable record of support for your contention that "internationally cooperative research and discussion are absolutely necessary."

The fact is that the minutes and my letter of October 22 attempt to present the essentials of a discussion that was exploratory in character, as it had to be in the light of the situation that faced us. If circumstances had not prevented all of those best fitted because of their experience and international reputation to take the Chairmanship—Dr. Phelps Stokes, the late Dr. Keppel, Colonel McBride—we would by now have been well on our way toward the attainment of our original objectives. I cannot see that it is other than a matter for merit,

not for reproach, that we were willing to reconsider possible steps in the light of the circumstances we faced, and to chart a new course. I hope and believe we will continue to be as flexible in coping with the problems that will face us in the future. It is a pleasure to know that, in attacking these problems, we shall continue to be able to count on you for full participation.

I am wondering if, on further thought and in the light of this elaboration of our discussion as described in the minutes and summarized in my letter of October 22, you still care to have me circulate your communication to all members of the Committee. I shall do this if you wish it, though I should prefer not to; I shall, of course, also have to circulate this reply.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

19-3-20

Dr. Edwin W. Smith
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

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19-7-29

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November 8, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Stokes has asked me to thank you for your letter of November 2nd, which was presumably in reply to his letter of October 23rd.

He notes that you could see him any time on the 16th or 18th. He would suggest that you come in at about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, November 16th and that you also leave free a little time on Thursday, the 18th, say at 11:30 A.M. if that is convenient. He would see you alone on Tuesday, and then if it seemed advisable after a preliminary conference, he could call in Mrs. Donohugh and Dr. Reddick on Thursday.

Dr. Stokes says that one of the difficult matters to face is the limitation of space if all three lists are published. He has an estimate which shows that 500 stencils of 300 pages well done would cost $975 and 500 stencils of 500 pages would cost $1,175.

He asked me to say that he is looking forward to seeing you on the 16th. He wanted this preliminary meeting because the Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund meet on the 17th. He can then talk with you before and after the meeting of the Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel L. Huntington

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

November 11, 1943

Mr. Melville J. Herskovits
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Mr. Herskovits:

I have delayed answering your circular letter of October 22, until I was sure of my own mind. I do not like the proposed change in program for the international conference of Africa. If we have got to wait for its success on scientific monographs and arousing public opinion, the task is hopeless.

I still believe that we can find a chairman and secretary and enough money to hold some kind of international conference. I believe that conference should be based on opinions of delegates from the Colonial powers and the Colonial peoples in Africa, together with peoples of African descent in America. If that procedure is impossible I believe we would be best attempt no conference.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Conference on Africa

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Department of Anthropology

10-3-8

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of November 11, which I am taking the opportunity to answer in this manner, attached to copies of correspondence between Dr. Smith and myself. I am sorry you feel as you do. Perhaps I have been remiss in my attempts to find a Chairman and Secretary, but I have run down every lead known to me without result and I can at least say that I have spared no time or energy to achieve this. Certain preliminary discussions about finances also have convinced me that it would have been a most difficult task to raise the larges sums we should have needed. I believe that the course that we charted is pretty close to the only possible one.

We have not given over the idea of a conference, and you know my position well enough that it unnecessary for me to tell you how completely I am in agreement with your statement that this conference, when held, "should be based on opinions of delegates from the Colonial powers and the Colonial peoples in Africa, together with peoples of African descent in America." I am convinced that this will eventually be the case and I hope that we can continue to count on your cooperation in driving toward this objective.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[INT. CONF. on AFR.]

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

November 17, 1943

To the Members of the Organizing Committee for an
International Conference on Africa:

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter sent me by Dr. Smith in reply to my circular of October 22. I am also enclosing the comments on the points he raises which I made in a letter to him. I have held off circulating this correspondence pending a reply to my letter of November 3 to Dr. Smith; and in a letter dated the 12th, where he further clarifies his position, he renews his request and I am therefore sending it on.

Very sincerely yours,

Melville J. Herskovits

Dr. Dubois.

19-3-25

(PHELPS-STOKES)

November 22, 1943

Dear Mrs. Donohugh:

I am taking the first opportunity to write you about the decisions which we reached at the meeting in the Office last Thursday, when you, Dr. Du Bois, and I conferred together regarding the final preparation of certain Encyclopedia of the Negro material for the press. Let me say at the outset that I was delighted that we came to a meeting of the minds on this subject, and was also delighted that you are willing for so modest an honorarium as $250 to undertake the work which we talked over and which should, I think, mean much to the advancement of the cause of the Negro and interracial understanding in the future. Here are some of the things which we emphasized:

1. That you should put in red ink or in some other distinctive way, all of your additions and proposed modifications so that Dr. Du Bois, our Senior Editor, who will be finally responsible, will have a chance to see clearly the changes proposed. This point did not come up at the meeting, but you will remember that I wrote you about it immediately after.

2. That Dr. Du Bois has felt from the first that considerable work was needed on accents, spellings, etc.

3. That in the interest of economy of space we are going to leave out the List of 2081 Subjects with Cross References, which was prepared in 1940, as it is superseded by the later list with bibliographical suggestions.

4. That you take, however, from the earlier list important cross references, ~~so that~~ The major list may be called a list of 2000 Subjects which might be treated by the Encyclopedia of the Negro with Bibliographical Suggestions.

5. That descriptive matters from earlier lists may be incorporated in this.

6. That you may add a few additional bibliographical references where these seem to you important, but none after 1942--the date of the completed list with bibliographies, which is to be the most important portion of our proposed mimeographed volume of preliminary reports and studies.

7. That if you think of a few important subjects that have not been mentioned, you may incorporate them with a very few references, but realizing all the time that Dr. Du Bois does not wish to try to make this publication comprehensive.

8. That we are going to emphasize throughout the tentative and preliminary character of this publication by merely having it mimeographed, by the use of the word "Preliminary" in the title, and so on. We of course want to have it as accurate as possible, but it is a preliminary study.

9. That from the old Table of Contents which you have we will omit the following:

Introduction by Dr. Du Bois, as this is covered by Items I and II.

IV. Tentative List of Major Articles.

VI. List of Biographies.

IX. Index of Journal of Negro History.

X. List of books revieved in Africa (1937-1940).

C.-7. List of Scholars and Publicists who have endorsed the Encyclopedia of the Negro Project, with Selection of representative comments.

10. That we will include the material given in the three typewritten volumes covering subjects classified by continents, consolidating the lists in the interest of saving space, and perhaps omitting some of the more detailed information, or transferring some of the descriptions to the major list (2000 subjects).

11. That certain references from the Index of the Journal of Negro History and from the books revieved in Africa may be included in the Bibliography in some cases, but only to supply important gaps.

12. That in the case of one or two theses which you mention from the Hartford Seminary, they may of course be added.

13. That the various sections should be dated, as indicated. Since the meeting I have thought, however, that as Dr. Logan's Bibliography of Bibliographies goes up to 1940 I will get him to make such additions as may be necessary to bring it up through 1942, but it is understood that we are referring to nothing after that date.

14. That in the interest of economy we look into the possibility of using the metal stencil process, also the possibility of getting Mrs. Rottinger to cut the stencils and Mr. Roy's daughter to strike them off.

15. That we agreedtentatively on 500 copies.

16. That it is understood that everything will be submitted to Dr. Du Bois prior to mimeographing.

17. That Dr. Du Bois will be in New York in February when he can revise the material.

18. That Dr. Reddick is going to revise the material given to him, laying emphasis on consolidating the various lists; giving information about Negro collections as such; referring to large libraries with specific holdings; strengthening Latin-American, European, and African lists; and giving a little more descriptive material regarding library collections dealing with the Negro.

Sincerely yours,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES

Mrs. Thomas Donohugh

Copies to:
Dr. Du Bois
Dr. Johnson A.P.S.
Phelps-Stokes Fund

[PHELPS-STOKES]

December 13, 1943

19-7-91

Anson Phelps Stokes
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

As I look over these suggested lists of "Great Men of Negro Blood", I think they would better be omitted. I do not know five scholars who would agree upon the persons to be named. I think we shall have to leave the matter to the editorial board of some future time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[PHELPS-STOKES]

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December 17, 1943

19-7-17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, on November 17, 1943, the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) was appropriated to the Atlanta University, toward publication of Negro Biographies in PHYLON, under your direction.

As this appropriation was authorized for payment during the fiscal year of the Fund ending October 31, 1944, we are tentatively scheduling it for payment about June 30, 1944.

Your attention is called to the fact that unless otherwise stated in this notice, this appropriation is made for one year only without any commitment for its continuation in future years.

Very respectfully,

L. A. Roy

L. A. Roy, Executive Secretary.

[PHELPS-STOKES]

BROOK FARM
LENOX, MASS.
185

19-7-32

December 21, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of December 13th. I concur in your judgment that all things considered it is well to leave out from our proposed preliminary studies and reports any list of great men of Negro blood.

With the best greetings of the Season, I am,

Always sincerely yours,

Anson Phelps Stokes

Copy, with letter,
for Phelps-Stokes Fund

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19-7-10

TB04 NA1172 10=TU NEWYORK NY 21 452P

[PHELPS-STOKES, 1943?]

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

LETTER JUST RECEIVED. WILL HAVE COPIES PROGRAM READY FRIDAY MEETING=

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[1943]

African Conference

81-8-19

Padmore

Margaret Mead

Leonard Barnes

Lamar Middleton

Leonard Woolf

George W. Ellis

C. K. Meek

Later Leaders

[Phillippines, President of]

December 7, 1943

19-5-20

Don Manuel L. Quezon
President of the Phillipines
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I write to ask if you have any information concerning the whereabouts or condition of Major (or Colonel) Walter Loving and his wife Edith? You will probably remember that Major Loving organized the Phillipine Constabulary Band about 1900. He was retired but returned to Phillipine's as band master about 1937. Since the outbreak of the war I have had no word from him although we were close friends.

I wrote to the United States War Department, but he is not on their rostum. I am appealing to you for any information that you may give me.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

PHONES: WE. 2349
AT. 9477

H. J. PINKETT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

2314 NORTH 24TH STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Jan 5, L942

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am at the home of Mrs Busch while this lester is being wrtitten.

18-45-8

Please advse us as to the date you can come to us, the cost to us of your lecture and whether or not youcan stay over thenfollowing day for a Co-Operative conference and a reception the following evening.

While here you will be my my house guest in my home at 2118 North 25 St. When you arrive in Omaha take a cab direct to my home. My family will be happy to have you.

The Harvard Club here will aid us in every way it can.

Please advse us at once that we may proceed with our plans.

Sincerely,

H. J. Pinkett

The foregoing is satis factory to us.

Mrs Lovetta Busch

Mrs Lillian Wright.

Dr. W/ E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta Universty,
Atlanta, Ga.

8 January 1943

19-9-28

My dear Mr. Pinkett:

I have your letter of January fifth. I should be glad to come to Omaha in February and stay over a day or two for a cooperative conference and reception. My charge would be one hundred and fifty dollars in addition to expenses of travel from Chicago to Omaha and return to Chicago. The exact date when it would be possible for me to come I could let you know in a week or so. In the meantime would you kindly let me know if the financial arrangements are agreeable?

I appreciate your efforts to give me this opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. J. Pinkett
2314 North Twenty-Fourth Street
Omaha, Nebraska

PHONES: WE. 2349
AT. 9477

H. J. PINKETT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

2314 NORTH 24TH STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

67-6-61

Jan 20th, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs Busch requests me to write and say that your terms are satisfactory and that your lecture will probably be given under the auspices of the Women's Defense Club of this city. They have funds on hand to cover your charges.

It will be necessary that you advise us immediately what date you can give us here. As the matter now stands, this date to be acceptable would have be very late in February or early in March. Thirty days will be required to prepare for your coming and create interest.

Advise us at once.

H. J. Pinkett

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

21 January 1943

19-9-80

My dear Mr. Pinkett:

I am waiting anxiously to hear from my last letter. All of my engagements in and around Chicago are held up until I know whether my terms are satisfactory to you and whether dates can be fixed. What I should like to offer would be February twenty-fourth to twenty-seventh or two days in that period. I might possibly come the week before say from the sixteenth to the nineteenth but that would be more inconvenient as I should have to return to Detroit for Sunday the twenty-first. Let me hear from you, therefore, at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. J. Pinkett
2314 North Twenty-Fourth Street
Omaha, Nebraska

18-6-01

25 January 1943

My dear Mr. Pinkett:

I have heard from you since writing my letter of January 21. I think the best date for Omaha would be Thursday the twenty-fifth and Friday the twenty-sixth. I say this because probably I shall have to be in Washington the night of the twenty-third and it would be rather difficult for me to get from there to Omaha on the twenty-fourth. Please let me know if these dates will suit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. J. Pinkett
2314 North Twenty-Fourth Street
Omaha, Nebraska

PHONES: WE. 2349
AT. 9477

H. J. PINKETT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

2314 NORTH 24TH STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

19-9-82

Jan. 26th, 1943. Lectures

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our best date will be Sunday afternoon, February 28th, 1943. Can you arrange for that date? Your terms are satisfacotry at $150.00 and expenses from Chicago to Omaha. I conferred with Mrs Busch and Mrs Wright to-day.

May I hear from you at once.

Sincerely,

H. J. Pinkett.

I have your letter of the 26th. I will speak for you February 28. Let me know the full program as soon as possible. Could any of the conferences be held on the Friday or Saturday before? I must get back to Atlanta as soon as possible after the first.

PHONES: WE. 2349
AT. 9477

H. J. PINKETT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

~~405 ARTHUR BUILDING~~

2314 NORTH 24TH STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

19-9-83

Lecture

Feb. 3rd, 1943.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our arrangements are complete.

Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. we will hold our Co-Operative Conference at the Y. W. C. A., Feb. 27th, 1943.

Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M. Feb. 28th, your lecture will be given at Pilgrim Baptist Church.

We will have the usual program.

Yours will be the only address, except introductory remarks by Rev. L. A. Story, General Chairman, Mr. Fletcher, a young colored man in the teacging profession in our schools here, and Dr. W. H. Thompson, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of our Municipal University, who will present you.

Perhaps, you have a suggestion to make respecting the Conference on Saturday the 27th. Make them quite freely.

Please send me a large mat of yourself and a small one which we may use on our advertising placards and our program. Get them to me at once.

I am sending this Air Mail Special.

Very Truly yours,

H. J. Pinkett.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
At lanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-9-122

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 9, 1943

Mr. H. G. Pinkett
2314 N. 24th Street
Omaha, Neb.

Dear Mr. Pinkett:

I am planning to be in Omaha Saturday, February 27th. I shall arrive probably early in the morning or if not, late on the night of the 26th. I should think we might have two conferences in the afternoon and at night. I should try to go over the history of Consumer's Cooperation and the relation of the Cooperative movement to economic and democratic reform after the present war.

You might write me in Chicago where I shall arrive the 24th and let me know your plans and give me any suggestions. Also suggest the best trains.

Very sincerely yours,

42-6-61

Hotel Theresa
125th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.
February 11, 1943

Mr. H. J. Pinkett
2314 N. 24th Street
Omaha, Neb.

Dear Mr. Pinkett:

I planned to arrive in Omaha from Chicago at 3:30 P.M., February 27, over the Burlington, and to leave over the Burlington at 1:20 A.M., March 1.

Let me know if these dates and hours are suitable, if not, write me immediately sending the letter to Atlanta whence it will be forwarded.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DUBOIS

PHONES: WE. 2349
AT. 9477

H. J. PINKETT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

~~ARTHUR BUILDING~~

2314 NORTH 24TH STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

19-9-25

Lectures

2-15-43.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Feb. 3rd I wrote to you and sent the letter Air Mail-Special to Atlanta University. I asked for your photograph and for other and additional advertising material. There has been no response to that letter.

Our program is as follows:

Saturday P. M. at 2 o'clock we will hold a conference on Co-Operatives at the Y. W. C. A. in downtown Omaha. At 8 P. M. we will hold a second conference at the Urban League.

Sunday at 3 P. M. your lecture will be held at Pilgrim Baptist Church.

Advertisement is out along this line. Therefore, we wish you to arrive in Omaha early Saturday morning Feb. 27th, or Friday night.

We will have an audience for you of 1200 persons. We will have fine sounding equipment in the building and we are sure everyone will hear you.

Address telegrams and letters to my residence, 2118 North 25th Street, Omaha, Neb., if they are likely to arrive after office hours.

Send me several circulars such as you sent from your lecture bureau.

I am sending this to your secretary and after she has read it, she will send it to you.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Pinkett

H. J. Pinkett.

Please send to Dr Du Bois

Sent photograph and circulars 18 February '43

PHONES: WE. 2349
AT. 9477

H. J. PINKETT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

2314 NORTH 24TH STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

19-9-86

February 20th, 1943.

Lectures

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Our arrangements are as follows:

Definite: Lecture Feb. 28th at 3 P. M.
Conference Monday, Mar. 1, at 2 P.M.

Tentative: Conference at 8 P. M. Feb. 27th.

You can leave Chicago on Feb. 26th over the Rock Island at 11:30 P. M. and arrive in Omaha at 1 P. M. Feb. 27th, or you may leave Chicago over the N.W. at 11:45 P. M. and arrive in Omaha Feb. 27th at 3:50 P. M.

The Monday afternoon conference will be held at the downtown Y. W. C. A.. Many colored persons cannot attend this meeting. The night meeting at the Urban League will enable them to attend in large numbers.

Please advise if Saturday night meeting may be held. If we cannot hold the night meeting Saturday, we will hold it Monday. You may leave Omaha for the East or West late Monday night.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Pinkett.

4 March 1943

My dear Mr. Pinkett:

I arrived home safely and in excellent health last night. I want to thank you and Mrs. Pinkett and the family including the little boy and girl very much for your thoughtful hospitality.

Also will you express to Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Wright my appreciation of the opportunity which they gave me. I thoroughly enjoyed the visit.

I believe I left some mementoes of my visit: my spectacles in a black case, a small shaving brush and a little red account book. If you will kindly gather these up and send them to me at your earliest convenience, I shall appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. H. J. Pinkett
2314 North Twenty-Fourth Street
Omaha, Nebraska

PHONES: WE. 2349
AT. 9477

H. J. PINKETT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

2314 NORTH 24TH STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

83-6-61

Lectures

March 7th, 1943.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Under separate cover I am sending the books which you left here. Enclosed you will find two letters, both of them being self-explanatory.

Your lecture, conferences and visit were very beneficial to all the people of the community.

A father of children who attend Howard Kennedy grade school which you visited thanked me most heartily for the visit, remarking that,-"When my mother was a little girl she saw Frederick Douglas and always reminded me of the fact. Now, my children have seen Dr. Du Bois and they can remind their children in the coming years as my mother reminded me, that they, too, saw the most distinguished living Negro of their generation." The young man making that statement is named Arthur B. Mccaw who recently served two years as president of the Omaha NAACP. That states the case for all fathers and mothers in the community.

Railroad workers, Packing House workers, Defense Workers and governmental employees, as well as professional and business men and women are talking about the tremendous fact which you stated respecting the $25.00 annual wage of the head of an Indian family, They understood the clear implications of the argument.

The other, and more important argument, it seems to me, was your discussion of your subject as a member of the majority group and in a world sense. That was world statesmanship of the highest order.

I am sending a letter of introduction to you of Harold L. Biddiex. He is in the officer's Training school at Camp Benning, Ga. He is the brother of our niece, Mrs Fred D. Banks of our household.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Pinkett

2 Inclosures.

[Enclosure]

RADIO STATION WOW INC.

68-6-61

OMAHA, NEBR.

March 5, 1943

Mr. H. J. Pinkett
2118 North 25th Street
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Pinkett:

This letter which we received the other day is self-explanatory.

I hope that you can find time to supply the information requested.

The broadcast with Dr. DuBois turned out very fine.

Sincerely,

Ray Clark

Chief Newscaster and
Director of Special Events
RADIO STATION WOW, INC.

Ray Clark/aef

[Enclosure]

19-9-90

Atkinson, Nebraska.
March 1, 1943.

Noon Day Form
W.O.W.
Omaha, Nebraska.

Gentelmen;

As to your sugject of March 1st where in you interviewed a Dr. De Boss or Boise, the name was not received clearly here, I here by request information on how I may contact the above gentelmen.

Should the above gentelmen be in town will you please forward this letter to him in order that he may answer same.

Reason for this request is to ascertain where more information of the subject covered by you and the docter may be obtained as well as personal information from the docter.

Thank you most kindly.

Sincerely yours

Earl J. Collins.

[Edna L. Piper]

19-4-10

Midway Hall, Room F-214,
24th St. & Oklahoma Avenue, N.E.,
Washington, D.C.
15 December 1943.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing an article which is self explanatory.

I wrote you when I first came to Washington and was happy that you were pleased with my small success. I have since been promoted to an Assistant Clerk-Typist. I hope to take an examination for Clerk-Stenographer which will enable me to make another advance.

What I am writing to ask you is this: Since I have been appointed chairman of the Education Committee I would like very much to plan an interesting program of studies or activities. Do you think it would be possible to map something along the line of Negro history? The reason I had thought of this is, (1) so many

of our Northern girls who have never attended southern schools are sadly lacking in knowledge of our racial history. I would appreciate it so much if you would, from your great store of knowledge, impart to me some idea as to how to best discharge the duties of the office I am holding. If you would be so kind to bear with my request I would be forever grateful.

Very sincerely yours,

Emma L. Piper

11-4-11

December 29, 1943

19-4-9

Mrs Emma L. Piper
Midway Hall, Room F-214
24th Street and Oklahoma Ave. N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Emma:

I am glad indeed to learn of your success in Washington. I am preparing a small book for a committee on Negro History for study groups but it will hardly be available before late Spring. Meantime you might look at my "Black Folk, Then and Now", published by Holt in 1939; also Carter Woodson has a number of books and leaflets. If you will call by his office.

I hope I will see you sometime when I am in Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Jan. 14, 1943 - Pittsburgh Courier]

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THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PITTSBURGH PA=

19-10-17

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

15 January 1943

My dear Sir:

I have your telegram but I feel that any comment on the matter which I have to make should be published in the AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS in which I am a paid columnists. I appreciate your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

81-01-18

The Editor
Pittsburgh Courier
2628 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

[June 24, 1943]

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DR DUBOIS=

=ATLANTA UNIVERSITY=

=WE ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLISHING A SYMPOSIUM OF DIVERSIFIED THOUGHT AND OPINION AS TO THE CAUSES AND THE CURE FOR OUTBREAKS LIKE THE RECENT RIOTS IN DETROIT AND ELSEWHERE. WE WOULD APPRECIATE TWO HUNDRED WORDS OF YOUR OPINION ON THIS SUBJECT. COPY MUST REACH US DURING SUNDAY. WILL APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION. IT IS A NATIONAL SERVICE.=

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY IRA F LEWIS PRESIDENT

18-11-61

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

25 June 1943

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I did not answer your telegram of June 24 because, as you know, I write a column for THE AMSTERDAM NEWS which they pay for and, therefore, I do not feel free to write for another paper. My only exception is that if a paper orders an article on a definite theme and is willing to pay for it, I then write on the subject which does not conflict with my column. In that way I wrote articles on the Negro Press for THE CHICAGO DEFENDER.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-11-32

Mr. Ira F. Lewis
The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ΣΓP

SIGMA GAMMA RHO SORORITY

ALPHA THETA CHAPTER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

6029 Eberhart Ave.
January 15,1943.

Dr W.EB DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr Du Bois:

Your letter was duly received,for which I thank you. The answer has been delayed because I was on my way to New York when it arrived.

I contacted Dr Wayne Leys,in charge of Philosophy and the Seminars here,and he saw Dr Sparling,President of Central YMCA College. The enclosed is the answer.

The Idea Exchange meets every Friday at 3.30 P.M. So please let me know if you will be able to accept this invitation and on which Friday.

Please save a dinner or luncheon hour tob this time for the F.V.Plummers . Hoping to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yous,
Carriebel Cobb Plummer
Carriebel C.Plummer

19-13-55

[Enclosure]

CENTRAL YMCA COLLEGE

19 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 7, 1943

19-13-53

Dear Mrs. Plummer:

If Mr. Du Bois comes to Chicago it would indeed be a great privilege to have him at the Idea Exchange.

We do not pay our speakers for the Idea Exchange, but I believe we could give him a token honorarium of $10.00.

At the Idea Exchange, as you know, we have no set speeches - merely a talk with our faculty and students, allowing ample time for questions.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Sparling

Edward J. Sparling
President

Mrs. Carriebel Cole Plummer
6029 Eberhart Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

19 January 1943

19-13-56

My dear Carriebel:

Enclosed is my letter to Mr. Sparling.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Carriebel C. Plummer
6029 Eberhart Avenue.
Chicago, Illinois

[Mrs. Dorothy Porter]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

19-9-105

Request for information

February 8, 1943

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am attempting to list in brief bibliographical form all of your writings. I should like to know whether or not this has been done at Atlanta.

Do you have a compilation typed or manuscript of your writings that I might have or borrow? I am particularly interested in securing from your articles in foreign languages or references to the translations of your books into foreign languages.

I shall be very grateful to you for any help you can give me.

We are all looking forward to your visit here this month.

With best regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Dorothy Porter
Moorland Foundation

12-6-106

5 March 1943

My dear Mrs. Porter:

I have no bibliographical list of my writings. Yale University has, I think, a very complete list and theses have been written at Fisk: W. E. B. Du Bois, MAN OF LETTERS and EDUCATIONAL THEORY OF W. E. B. Du Bois. Both these have bibliographicalnotes; also Bernard F. Robinson of Dillard University is working on a bibliography. I am afraid that this is about all the help I can give you.

It was nice to see you the other night.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Dorothy Porter
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

[Mary L. Poston]

Request for information

Cincinnati Ohio
Jan 4, 1943.

Dr Dubois.
Dear Sir I am a student in the University of Cincinnati and one of my most important subject is Sociology. Knowing that you are an authority on this subject, I am asking if you would be so kind as to answer a few questions for me, which are a few of the statement that were made by my sociology teacher. He made a statement in the class room that "Negroes were inferior to the Whites biological and that they were closer to the ape than Whites and that this had been proved. That whites were superior in all kinds of intelligence tests, that they were more susceptible to such disease as T-B. small pox, and typhoid fever ect. Of coarse I can myself give some reasons as to why certain disease are among my race and some of the reasons are

19-6-5

poor economic, housing and
environment conditions. If
you can find the time, please
answered. Dam enclosing a
stamp, yours sincerely

Mary L Pastor

549. N. 7th St.

P.S. I do want your authority on these
questions, I know that you are able
to answer them. I spoke of you to
my teacher and he know you.

8 January 1943

My dear Miss Poston:

You should consult the following books: Barzun, RACE, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1937; Benedict, RACE, SCIENCE AND POLITICS, Modern Age Books, 1940; Huxley and Haddon, WE EUROPEANS, Harpers, 1936; Bunche, A WORLD VIEW OF RACE, Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1936.

With regard to intelligence tests call the attention of your instructor to the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION for July, 1934. This is a yearbook on the physical and mental abilities of the American Negro and shows in one article that among 129 leading American psychologists, educationists, sociologists and anthropologists, 62% believe that recent investigation on the relative inherent mental ability of the Negro are inconclusive; 19% believe that they indicate the inferiority of the Negro and 19% that they indicate the Negro is equal.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Mary L. Poston
549 West Seventh Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

19-6-6

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

19-9-152

Request for information

March 4, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We have read with much interest sectional releases of your article about the Negro Press. We shall be glad to have you mail directly to our address a complete copy of that article for our study and record.

Most respectfully,

Napoleon B. Edward

Napoleon B. Edward, Secretary
Prairie View State College
P.O. Box 577
Prairie View, Texas

NBE:ec

19-9-153

24 March 1943

My dear Sir:

My comments on the Negro press were published in two issues of the Chicago DEFENDER. Please write them for copies.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Napoleon B. Edward
Prairie View State College
P. O. Box 577
Prairie View, Texas

[Mary E. Pridgeon]

Shaw University
Raleigh, N.C.
Dec. 28, 1943

19-1-22

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Here at Shaw University each member of the American Literature class is choosing an outstanding living author with whom to establish contact and to secure some statements about his purpose-writing as well as his reaction to contemporary literature.

Mrs. Ethlynne Holmes Thomas has suggested that we essay to establish this contact early in the semester.

I have chosen you as my outstanding author. Please, send me as much as possible the available material concerning your works and please, answer the following question: Is the Negro failing to write enough fiction and drama about himself - or is this an era for the rise of occupational groups.

Thanking you in advance for the material.

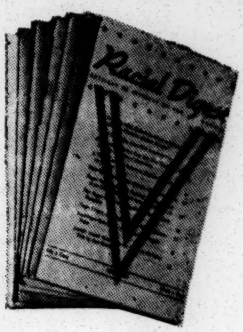
Yours truly,
Mary E. Pridgeon

[Racial Digest]

Racial Digest

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

ARTICLES OF INTEREST ON THE NEGRO



H. L. RICHEY, EDITOR

L. C. CHAMBERS, BUS. MGR.

446 EAST WARREN AVENUE DETROIT. MICHIGAN

19-13-63

January 4,1943

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We received your letter of December 9,and thank you for accepting our invitation to speak at our First Anniversary program. In your letter you stated that you were enclosing a program of your lecture subjects for the season. However, you no doubt forgot to enclose it. We are anxious to know the title of your subject for our occasion,in order to complete the preparation of our publicity material.

Will you please inform us when it is customary to pay your fee?

Very sincerely yours,

Herschell L. Richey

Herschel L. Richey.

Racial Digest

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

ARTICLES OF INTEREST ON THE NEGRO

H. L. RICHEY, EDITOR

L. C. CHAMBERS, BUS. MGR.

446 EAST WARREN AVENUE DETROIT. MICHIGAN

January 5,1943

19-13-64

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Since mailing a letter to you upon the fourth of this month, one of our friends brought it to our attention that you were scheduled to speak at the St. Antoine Y.M.C.A. upon the same date that we had planned for our anniversary program, February 21.

As our meeting is scheduled for 3:00 P.M., naturally,I could not see how that would be possible. We have been preparing publicity for the past month and have been advertising the fact that you were to be our guest speaker upon that date, which of course has entailed some expense. Will you please advise us whether this is an error or not on the part of the Y.M.C.A. here?

Our selection of you as our guest speaker was also based on the fact that you had not appeared in Detroit for some time. To appear on the Y.M.C.A. program or series before our program would naturally no doubt,have some effect upon our attendance. I am sure that the Y.M.C.A. here will cooperate with us,if a change in date is necessary.

Racial Digest

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

ARTICLES OF INTEREST ON THE NEGRO

H. L. RICHEY, EDITOR

L. C. CHAMBERS, BUS. MGR.

446 EAST WARREN AVENUE DETROIT. MICHIGAN

Will you please advise on this matter as soon as possible?

Yours very sincerely,

Herschel L. Richey

Herschel L. Richey, Editor.

19-13-65

8 January 1943

19-13-69

My dear Mr. Richey:

The correspondence with the RACIAL DIGEST was drawn out over so long a time that at last I had to make a decision and accepted the offer of the Detroit YMCA to lecture there again as I have been lecturing for many years. I had understood from our previous correspondence that your meeting was set for Monday, February 22 and I was about to write you suggesting that I lecture at the YMCA on the 21st and for you on the 22nd. I presume, however, that even under these circumstances this would not have been satisfactory to you.

I am very sorry to disappoint you but I have answered all the letter which you have written me promptly and made definite offers while the replies have come very slowly so that I was somewhat in doubt as to just what you were going to do. Under the circumstances there is, of course, nothing to do but cancel the tentative engagement with you. I am very sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Herschel L. Richey
RACIAL DIGEST
446 East Warren Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

4 January 1943

My dear President Read:

May I express to you my sorrow at learning of the death of your Mother.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta

[Florence M. Read]

Florence M. Read

Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

19-7-32

February 14, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thank you for your kind and thoughtful note about my mother. I appreciate it. — You would have enjoyed my mother, I believe, in her independence of spirit. I doubt if anyone of

his children will con-
sult it.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas M. Reed

IRA DE A. REID

December 14, 1943

19-11-12

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just learned that your election to the National Academy has been confirmed. Congratulations! I am glad that you have cracked another barrier for merit and us.

+.

19-38-25

1943
50
93

W.E.B.D.

Negro Education in the United States -

a critical Evaluation.

View points -

[Reynal and Hitchcock]

19-32-26

29 March 1943

My dear Sir:

Dr. Ira Reid tells me that you have been in the South scouting for literature with indifferent results. I am sorry you didn't come in and talk with me but I am following the suggestion given Mr. Reid by you and writing of certain literary plans.

Let me say in introduction that I have published thirteen books in addition to a large number of pamphlets and studies. My publishers have been A. C. McClurg, Harcourt, Brace and Compan of New York and Henry Holt and Company. I do not think that any of these firms have lost money on my works but my work has not sold largely because I have insisted on writing on a subject which is unpopular: the relation of the Negro to the United States. I have a feeling, however, that this subject is increasing in popularity and that sometime soon a book or books on the subject will sell well.

I have the following literary work in hand: one, a novel stressing and illustrating the leadership of the presidents of Negro Land Colleges. These men are political and social leaders of a new sort. They are manipulators and guiders of the educational power of the Southern states in such a way that a dozen or more Negro colleges have been established and supported by the states and form a new educational development not nearly as well known as the old mission colleges but much more impressive in buildings, equipment and attendance. This has been accomplished by extraordinarily subtle political manipulation and social sacrifice. I have begun this novel but have not finished it.

Two other novels which I wrote: QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE, McClurg and Company and DARK PRINCESS, Harcourt, had some success and merit. This will be better.

A book might be written on Negro education in essay form showing the rather extraordinary developments in the last fifty years. It could contain the substance of several critic sms of Negro education which I have written and applied to the educational program at Hampton Institute, Fisk University and at Wilberforce University.

There is a lot of interesting biographical material touching the lives of American Negroes which might make good reading. I have three men in mind: John Hope, late president of Atlanta University; Henry Hunt, late president of Fort Valley State College and Colonel Young, lately of the United States Army. This would make an interesting triumvirate. These men were widely known and touched American life at critical times and points.

I prepared and sent to two or three publishers in 1938 a book of poems, all of the publishers said something nice but were scared of poetry. I nevertheless believe that this volume contains some of the best writing that I have done and touches the race problem in unusual ways. There is, for instance, a narrative poem in three parts called THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES which studies race strife from the conquest of the Indians to the present World War. It was once adjudged the best play submitted for a prize for a peace society in Boston but they reneged on giving me the prize unless I had the play staged which was of course impossible. There is another poem on the relations of the three races and their All-Mother and another one on Black Man who married the moon and had seven sons colored like the rainbow.

If any of the above plans interest you for a possible book, I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Frank E. Taylor
Reynal & Hitchcock
386 Fourth Avenue
New York City

REYNAL AND HITCHCOCK, INC.
386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK

19-28-24

April 5, 1943

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for your recent letter. I regret that I was unable to look in on you at Atlanta but my hours were numbered because of bad railroad connections and I had to leave Atlanta very abruptly. I should very much like to know more about your novel. By that I mean, if you have a few chapters, rough or otherwise, completed and outlined, you might forward them. I should also be very interested in seeing your book of poems.

I am interested in your ideas on negro education and there may well be a very important book in that field. I suggest that you keep it in mind and develop it a little more fully and, on my next trip to Atlanta which should be in the next two or three months, we can discuss it in some detail.

It might interest you to know that we have just signed a contract with Miss Lillian Smith of Clayton, Georgia and plan to publish her first novel next fall. It is a magnificent job and we are all extremely excited about its prospects.

Again, thanks for your letter and hope to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank E. Taylor

19-38-27

REYNAL AND HITCHCOCK, INC.
386 FOURTH AVENUE. NEW YORK, 16, N. Y.

September 8, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for submitting your manuscript. I am looking forward to reading it and shall let you know our decision in the next few weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank E. Taylor

Frank E. Taylor

[Bernard F. Robinson]

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

January 21, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Chairman
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I-9-9

I hope that this letter finds you fairly well adjusted to your new living quarters and the recent changes made at the University.

When you last visited Dillard, you told me about your recently acquired collection of publications on Africa. You also stated that if I would write to you concerning the matter, you would furnish me with a list of this collection. Please consider this letter as the request for that list.

I am especially interested in developing a bibliography on Africa at this time, for I have several hundreds of dollars with which to by books for the Sociology Department.

I am also quite curious about the destiny of the statement which I submitted to the Phylon for publication. Ifthe statement does not conform to your editorial patterns, I would like very much to have the manuscript. I will quite willingly pay the postage on the same.

However, I am honing that you will find it possible to use "War and Major Negro-white Race Conflicts in The United States" at some time.

Probably you remember that several years ago I began working on a detailed bibliography of your writings. First one thing and then another prevented me from finishing this work, but I am now at it again with the veiw of getting through with classification and all within the near future. I will appreciate it very much if you find time to check the annotations of this bibliography.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

Dr. Du Bois Con't

The list which I have at present adds up to almost one thousand.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Robinson

19-9-61

25 January 1943

19-6-11

My dear Mr. Robinson:

Enclosed is a bibliography of Africa. I think we are going to be able to use your article submitted to PHYLON sometime ago. I will let you know within a month or so. I shall be glad to check that bibliography of my work any time you let me see it.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Bernard F. Robinson
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

(over)

Hailey, AFRICAN SURVEY
Oldham, CHRISTIANITY AND THE RACE PROBLEM
Barth, TRAVELS IN AFRICA, 4 volumes
Claridge, GOLD COAST AND ASHANTI
Davis, MODERN INDUSTRY AND THE AFRICAN
Delafosse, NEGROES OF AFRICA
Frankel, CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN AFRICA
Frobenius, VOICE OF AFRICA, 2 volumes
Gollock, DAUGHTER OF AFRICA
SONS OF AFRICA
Harris, AFRICA SLAVE OR FREE
Huxley, AFRICA VIEW
Johnston, OPENING UP OF AFRICA
LIBERIA, 2 volumes
UGANDA PROTECTORATE 2 volumes
COLONIZATION IN AFRICA
Jones, EDUCATION IN AFRICA
EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA
Kingsley, WEST AFRICAN STUDIES
Leyes, KENYA
Lugard, TROPICAL DEPENDENCY
Mair NATIVE POLICIES IN AFRICA
AFRICAN PEOPLE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
Hunter, REACTION TO CONQUEST
Middleton, RAPE OF AFRICA
Mumford, AFRICANS LEARN TO BE FRENCH
Olivier, ANATOMY OF AFRICAN MISERY
Schapera, BANTU SPEAKING TRIBES OF SOUTH AFRICA
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE LIFE
KHOISAN PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA
Schweinfurth, HEART OF AFRICA, 2 volumes
Seligman, RACES OF AFRICA
Theal, HISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AFRICA
Walker, HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA
Westermann, THE AFRICAN TODAY

[Bernard. F. Robinson]

Request for appointment

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS
Department of Sociology

February 14, 1943

60-6-61

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In a letter to you several days ago I asked if would be interested in checking a bibliography of your writings which I have been developing for quite some time. Your reply was that you would be interested in checking these notations.

Since my last letter, I have discovered that Dillard University is interested in publishing this work when completed.

Consequentally, if I can arrange in some way to acquire railroad fare, I would like very much to come to Atlanta and discuss my plans for classification and general presentation of the materials.

A brief idea of what I have in mind in the way of classification is as follows:

(1) Classification according to the periods of your development as outlined in Dusk of Dawn.

(2) Classification according to content or type.

I am sending for the Fisk thesis, "W.E.B. Du Bois Man of Letters" and"Educational Theories of W.E.B. Du Bois". I want to review these statements again before going further with the whole matter of classification.

It seems to me that after conferring with you, consulting some references in Atlanta, and the newspaper files at Tuskeegee, the bibliographical notations could be completed.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

01-9-61

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois con't

Whenever I am able to arrange for the fare to Atlanta, I am free to come to Atlanta at a time of your convenience.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Robinson

Bernard F. Robinson

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS
Department of Sociology

March 3, 1943

19-9-11

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Since our quarter is ending this week, I find it possible to be in Atlanta on Monday and Tuesday of next week. I hope that it will be possible for you to see me at that time.

I certainly appreciate Miss Diggs' sending me the telegram informing me of your absence from Atlanta the other week.

Very truly yours,

Bernard F. Robinson

Bernard F. Robinson

5 March 1943

19-9-12

My de r Mr. Robinson:

I shall be very glad to see you Monday or Tuesday, March 8 or 9. Please let me know just when to expect you.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Robinson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Bernard Robinson
Dillard University
New Orleans

Reply for information

19-2-101

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

Department of Sociology

March 19, 1943

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The cooperation which you extended to me while I was in Atlanta was certainly an inspiration.

It was quite encouraging to me to be able to find and to read the statement of yours which I had hitherto been unable to locate.

However, I am writing to you for two other reasons besides for the purpose of expressing my appreciation of your giving me assistance the other week in Atlanta.

First, I would like to get your reaction to the possibility of my including your unpublished works in the said bibliography.

Second, I am inclosing a list of the unpublished poems of Mr. Marcus Christian to be found among those which I left with you for you to consider for publication in Phylon.

I am also inclosing a note which I received from Mr. Christian regarding his poems.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bernard F. Robinson

Bernard F. Robinson

[Enclosure]

19-9-102

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

March 15, 1943

Dear Prof: Robinson:

The accompanying list will help to give some idea of the unpublished poems in the group that you gave to Doctor DuBois. As I have no copy for the group I sent to him, I am not at all sure that all of the poems listed here will be found in that collection. But I can very easily send him a copy of any listed, if he would like to see them.

I should be very glad if you can get Doctor DuBois to indicate the types of poems that he thinks suitable for inclusion in Phylon, and the length of the work as well. I should also be glad to get some suggestions along that line in regard to the unfinished one I sent with the collection.

Concerning the linoleum block print by Frank Wyley, the artist is now doing a half dozen works of this type, and if Doctor DuBois would like to see them, it would give me much pleasure to send them to him. Several of them are of the old French Quarter of New Orleans. He and I had planned to do a small booklet of this part of the city--he, the illustrations, and I, the historical account.

Thanking you for your kindness in calling this to Doctor DuBois' attention, I am,

Sincerely,

Marcus B. Christian

Marcus B. Christian
Director
War Information Center
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

[Enclosure]

19-4-103

UNPUBLISHED POEMS

(Name of Poem)	(Length)
Revolution Road	Several pages
WPA Street Workers	Short
Defenders of Stalingrad	Sonnet
"Doctor Jim"	Sonnet
Metropolis	Short
Battalion of the Damned	App. 1 page
I Keep No Rendezvous With Death	" "
For a Library Wall	" "
The Return	Several pages
Striking Longshoremen	App. 1 page
White Candles	App. 1½ page
Appeal to Caesar	App. 2 pages
Appeal to William Pitt	App. 1 page
Salute to the Dead	Sonnet
Scavengers of the Dawn	Short
The Plowman	Sonnet
May Nocturne, 1939	App. 1¼ page
Black Singers	App. 1½ page
To a Negro in Prison	Sonnet
The Ballad of Rebellious Men	App. 1 page
Rain Dance	App. 2 pages
Politicians	Short
Lenin Sleeps	App. 1½ page
Spirit of Revolt.	App. 1¼ page

401-6-61

29 March 1943

My dear Mr. Robinson:

Answering your letter of March 19, I beg to say that I think some of my unpublished works might be noted in your bibliography. I haven't had a chance to go over Christian's poems yet but I shall in time. I shall be glad to see any block prints, especially of the old French Quarters, of New Orleans.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Robinson.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Bernard F. Robinson
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

[University of Rochester]

Mrs. P. Magnus Johnson
1102 Collingwood Avenue
Toledo, Ohio
University of Wisconsin
Cornell University
University of Michigan
University of Syracuse

8 January 1943

19-3-1

My dear Sir:

May I call your attention to the Enclosed circular. Dr. Du Bois would be glad to come to your institution in February. I should be glad to correspond with you concerning a possible lecture.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Lecture Bureau
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

RUSH RHEES LIBRARY

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

January 12, 1943

19-3-2

Miss Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Miss Diggs:

I am very grateful to you for sending me a notice about Dr. DuBois.

Our lecture program for the year was planned last summer, and it is not possible for me to make any further commitments for this year; however, I shall be glad to bring this to the attention of the Lecture Committee as a possibility for another year.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Russell

JRR B

John R. Russell
Chairman
University Lecture Committee

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

1943

The Julius Rosenwald Fund offers fellowships under two categories:

I. To Negroes.

II. To white Southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South.

Both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advanced study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further. Because of the keen competition, it is not worth while for any candidate to make application unless he can show an exceptional record of accomplishment and unless he has definite plans for further preparation for distinctive service.

The fellowships are not restricted to any special subject or activity. They are open not only to scholars and scientists but to persons who are now in or who may plan to go into the fine arts, creative writing or journalism, education, agriculture, business or public service.

The fellowships are open to men and women. It is expected that candidates will be not younger than 24 years nor older than 35 years, though the Committee is willing to consider very exceptional cases on their merits. Candidates must have completed their general college course or their general professional course before making application, or give evidence of maturity and preparation which may be regarded as the equivalent of a general education of at least collegiate standard. Persons in law, medicine, library science or the ministry can be considered only for advanced work beyond the initial professional degree.

The term of the fellowships will normally be one year, and renewals will be considered only in exceptional cases.

The amount of the award will be determined in each case on the basis of the expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the length of time proposed. It is expected that the awards will average $1,500 for a full year's work.

The Committee on Fellowships will require full information about the personal history of the candidates, their education and experience, and a definite statement of the proposed study or investigation.

Applications for fellowships with all required materials must be submitted in the prescribed form by January 4, 1943. Blanks may be secured from William C. Haygood, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

19-6-14

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

1943

The Julius Rosenwald Fund offers fellowships under two categories:

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Both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advanced study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further. Because of the keen competition, it is not worth while for any candidate to make application unless he can show an exceptional record of accomplishment and unless he has definite plans for further preparation for distinctive service.

The fellowships are not restricted to any special subject or activity. They are open not only to scholars and scientists but to persons who are now in or who may plan to go into the fine arts, creative writing or journalism, education, agriculture, business or public service.

The fellowships are open to men and women.. It is expected that candidates will be not younger than 24 years nor older than 35 years, though the Committee is willing to consider very exceptional cases on their merits. Candidates must have completed their general college course or their general professional course before making application, or give evidence of maturity and preparation which may be regarded as the equivalent of a general education of at least collegiate standard. Persons in law, medicine, library science or the ministry can be considered only for advanced work beyond the initial professional degree.

The term of the fellowships will normally be one year, and renewals will be considered only in exceptional cases.

The amount of the award will be determined in each case on the basis of the expected expenses involved and of all other factors which enter into the given application, including the length of time proposed. It is expected that the awards will average $1,500 for a full year's work.

The Committee on Fellowships will require full information about the personal history of the candidates, their education and experience, and a definite statement of the proposed study or investigation.

Applications for fellowships with all required materials must be submitted in the prescribed form by January 4, 1943. Blanks may be secured from William C. Haygood, Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

19-6-15

19-6-46

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

March 29, 1943

Dear Dr. Dubois: As I promised I am sending herewith a copy of Mr. Smith's memorandum on the African Conference.

Very truly yours,

ERE:YY

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Rosenwald]

16 April 1943

19-6-47

My dear Mr. Embree:

My bill for attending the conference in Washington was $58.50. The Phelps Stokes Fund has paid one-half of this, $29.25, and the other half, $29.25, is I believe due from the Rosenwald Fund.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chicago

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

To

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Georgia

Payment Voucher No. 6330

Date May 10, 1943

The check enclosed herewith is tendered in full payment of the following:

One half travel expenses to New York, April 23, 1943,

re African Conference - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $41.59

(Balance paid by Phelps-Stokes Fund)

61-2-61

Ck.#28805

No acknowledgment required. The cancelled check will be regarded as a receipt.

28 June 1943

84-9-61

My dear Mr. Embree:

May I thank you very much for your consideration in sending me the check for $374. In accordance with a note from your secretary, I shall send you a certified copy of the expenditures from this fund. However, this wil not reach you much before December 31 as I am expecting to publish my pamphlet in November.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Chicago, Illinois

Edwin R. Embree
President
Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations
Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education
William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

October 15, 1943

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a statement of our 1944 fellowship program, which I hope you will post and otherwise call to the attention of persons who may be especially qualified for these grants. I realize, of course, that the present emergency has reduced greatly the number of students who may be interested in or able to apply for fellowships. Our Committee feels, however, that this fact makes it more urgent than ever that persons of superior ability be given opportunities for additional training wherever possible.

We should like to have applications reach us at an early date. In any case they must be received not later than January 3, 1944. Detailed correspondence concerning candidates or other aspects of the fellowship program should be addressed to Mrs. William C. Haygood, Acting-Director for Fellowships, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

I think you will be interested in the enclosed list of the Fellows selected by our Committee for this year. We will appreciate your help in finding an outstanding group of candidates from which to make our 1944 selections.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MLU

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-6-13

[Henrietta Ross]

391 Hancock St.
Brooklyn N.Y.
April 14th 1943

Dr W.E.B Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Pictures

Dear Dr. Du Bois

19-13-44

your very kind note
recvd and I thank you for
answering so promptly. I
wish it was posible for our
Auxiliary to send all expense
but Each and every one has
gone to the limit in raising
the mortage money and
we went over the top. Raised
$15,000 dollars in three Weeks. Bishop
Manning didn't think we could
get it at this time. But if we
did not get the money now we
never would. So each and every
one gave all that Could
with determenation that if
we had to give up some thing

that the Mortage would be paid and we had to have a new console for our Organ Of Corse we have been up in 1934 ft. 33 years. And All the service we have was a steam on Each part of the Organ. So Thank the Lord that we have the money for that ($1,000) one thousand dollars it cost setting up and so forth. Then some repairs had to be made in the Church am other thousand. Church work is not cheap. The Woman made all over the reading pads one month Work 9 Hundred Pads had to be repped covered Clewd and stuffed and sewed. So this has been a busy winter And Each Society wants to give some thing my Auxiliary has lived 35 years I started the Work in 25 ft. Am that was in 1907 we be come an organized in 1908 So We will represent The Gay 90's they We have the Hall of Fame

So many of the Ladies are working.

I am home in the winter but go away in the summer To So Dartmouth have been working for a Lady there many years. I keep very well and keep a pace with the times. All my sister are gone to the Great beyond and Mother died in 1912 I have two Brother living one in Plainfield and the Younger Brother Mortimer in Dunellen N.J. I was out there with him for ten years Took a trip to Los Angeles Cal in 1928 On Panama Canal just through the Canal closed next three months came back the same way. I am glad now because I would never have the opertunity to go through those Locks and it is worth seeing I Enjoyed everelminut

19-13-45

Do you stay in Georgia all summer. I have never been in a Southern State.

I hope you will forgive me for writing such a long letter but one's mind travels.

Best Wishes
And God's Blessing
Yours Sincerely
Henrietta Ross.

Request to read manuscript

March 19, 1943.

Editor,
The Phylon,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-6-38

Dear Sir:

I am white, a native of Georgia, greatly interested in the welfare of the Negro not because he is a Negro but because he is a member of the human race. I am opposed to the concept of racial domination. I believe in racial and social co-operation so that every individual of each race may obtain from Life all that Life intended for him to have.

It can be shown that in the process of organic evolution conflict can not be avoided. Only through conflict can the organism attain perfection of function and equipment. This concept is borrowed from the Neo-Monistic Philosophy, but I believe that it can be proved as a fact.

In my opinion conflict can carry the race no further. All the forces of nature are now within reach of the human organism equipped by conflict to make use of those forces. The age of conflict ceases: The age of co-operation must now begin. It has begun.

The Negro race has inherited many abuses from the age of conflict. It has inherited many humiliations, many kinds of organized injustice. The race has many handicaps, the greatest of which in my opinion is poverty Hitherto and up to now it has been the general view that poverty is an unsolvable problem. On the contrary its solution is absurdly simple.

The enclosed material is intended for your files and not necessarily for publication. In this material you will find absolute and convincing proof that poverty can be eliminated from our social system without great difficulty.

I ask you to read the material carefully. Have it read by others. They ask yourself this question: "I now have proof that poverty can be eliminated from this social system immediately. Why should we wait?" "Poverty can be eliminated. Why not now?"

I enclose $1 for a year' subscription to your publication, the Phylon. The literary quality of the magazine is very high. Its social value still higher. I congratulate you and wish you well.

Yours very truly,

Charles Warren Russell

Charles Warren Russell,
2259 Houghton Ave.,
N. Y. City.

The enclosed material is intended for your information.
You may keep it in your files and may print a digest if you wish.
I reserve the right to publish as pamphlet or as serial.
Otherwise I make no charge for the use of the digest or
outline of the system disclosed.

29 March 1943

[53-69-61]

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the material which you have sent me and I shall be glad to read it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles Walker Russell
2259 Houghton Avenue
New York City

[Saint James Literary Forum]

19-9-23

15 January 1913

My dear Sir:

I can speak at the St. James Forum, Sunday, February fourteenth. My charge would be seventy-five dollars which would cover all expenses. On the other hand if you could have the forum sometime during the week, as for instance Thursday or Friday the eighteenth or nineteenth, my charge would be fifty dollars. The difference is due to the fact that otherwise I should loose nearly a week of work. I am enclosing my circular. I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. A. J. Cunningham
2217 East 79th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

391 Hancock St.
Brooklyn, N.Y. Apr. 5, 43

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta Univ.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

St. Philip's Church in New York City is celebrating in May, its 125th Anniversary. I am staging a feature called the "Hall of Fame", the advance of the colored Race in Music, Art, & Science. I wonder if you will consent to be a speaker on Science taking in the Colleges that have come into being in the last 125 years, in a brief address.

I know of no one better qualified to make an address on this subject than yourself. Since the N.A.A.C.P. is having their convention in Brooklyn in May, it is my hope you will include our Anniversary Celebration in your

19-13-42

itinerary.

As soon as dates are assigned for the various features, I will let you know the time more explicitly. Meanwhile I would appreciate a letter of acceptance from you.

Yours sincerely,

Henrietta Ross.

President

Parish Home Auxiliary.

[Saint Philips Church, NYC]

10 April 1943

Reference

19-13-43

Dear Henrietta:

It is nice to hear from you after all these years. I should like very much to help St. Philip at its 125th anniversary but I have no plans for being in New York City during May and the church would have to meet at least my travel expenses and board which would amount for the round trip to about one hundred dollars. I am sure they do not want me that much and I wish it were possible to charge them less. I hope they will have much success.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Henrietta Ross
391 Hancock Street
Brooklyn, New York

[Saturday Review of Literature]

4 January 1943

19-7-38

My dear Sir:

It seems to me unfortunate that the SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE should have published Mr. Brown's "A Negro Looks at the Negro Press". The subject deserves much more careful treatment from persons who are better acquainted with the situation and development of these newspapers. Two volumes have already been published on the subject: one of 550 pages in 1891 and a second one of 274 pages in 1922. There is need for a survey of present conditions but the writer of this article, despite his evident sincerity and strong feeling is obsessed by certain curious misapprehensions. He seems to think that the social leaders of a group's activities are the editors of its papers. The editors are the followers usually and not the leaders. He attempts to explain present interracial tension as the result of intemperate editorials on the part of Negro newspapers. The facts are of course exactly the opposite: the racial tension have made the Negro press shrill. Again segregation is not a result of policies inaugurated by Negro newspapers but Negro newspapers have been compelled to take into account and act in accordance with the caste laws and customs of America.

Finally, it is not true that Negro newspapers on the whole misrepresent conditions among Negroes by exaggerating crime. They do, like the white press, play up crime because their readers demand it; but on the other hand they err more on the side of exaggerating the accomplishments and desert of the Negro race rather than showing its weaknesses.

The present Negro press, especially as represented by the weekly newspaper, is one of the extraordinary accomplishments of the Negro in America. From small beginnings

hardly worth notice they have grown to a circulation to be counted in the millions; their organized news gathering covers three continents and their income and expenditures result in large employment and property ownership.

It is unfortunate that the SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE should not have tried to find among a dozen American Negroes a writer to handle this subject who was more familiar with the history and accomplishment of these newspapers.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Editor
SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE
25 West 45th Street
New York City

[Mary Schumann]

48 Fairfield St.
Pittsfield, Mass.

July 14, 1943

19-38-35

W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
c/o Harcourt Brace Co.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr.Du Bois:

I have been very much interested in reading your BLACK RECONSTRUCTION. You released some dynamite there that blew my previous ideas to flinders. Some kindly Providence let me find it in the library to keep me from committing grievous errors in a novel I am contemplating. My reading has startled me all along; first I delved into the causes, and I have that picture correctly --the current Hitlers mad for power who forced a ghastly war. The analogy with Hitler is complete, isn't it? The terrorizing at the polls, the persecution of those who didn't follow them, the "race supremacy" sounding off: "We are descendants of Cavaliers, nobility, Jacobins--we welcome disunion which will separate us from Northern serfs, descendants of scum and spittle of Europe...." Yes, my reading on the causes of the Civil War check with yours. But my reading on reconstruction and the ideas I have always held differ from the picture you present, which I can't help feeling is the true one.

Let me introduce myself: I wrote a historical novel of western Penn. during the Revolution, STRIFE BEFORE DAWN, 1939 which won me considerable reputation and which the reviewers acclaimed as the first novel that had given a fair picture of the Indians' side of it. I did not start with a bias for the Indians but the facts were a matter of the white man's record (the Indians kept no record). I could not help presenting the truth of their wrongs. Then MY BLOOD AND MY TREASURE 1941 was a novel of War of 1812 and Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Johnny Appleseed --that great soul! and the Ohio campaigns. In Perry's crew were many negroes who conducted themselves with extraordinary gallantry. Perry depended on them, and at the time of writing that episode I promised myself that would sometime write a novel bringing out some of the intolerable wrongs of the negro.

I have made a start on it. The theme is perhaps trite, but a good one, that this country started so fairly and with such noble hopes for mankind: witness the Pilgrims, Penn's colony, Oglethorpe's, Stephen Austin's. But the despoilers entered in, cheating, murdering, oppressing, while in each generation were a few shining ones, "bright enemies of evil." (Your Lincoln, Sumner and Stevens would be "bright enemies" which I hope will be my title.)

I am working it out through a girl heroine who is unusually clear-minded and visioned. I did think the South had a side during reconstruction and had intended to have the girl marry

ans Aug 2

19-38-36

a decent Southerner and live in Georgia during Reconstruction, blaming the North for the ensuing tragedies. But your book knocks that idea galleywest. I am in a dilemma. My agent has warned me that I am handling dynamite and for heavens' sake go slow and light no fuses. Yet,Mr.Du Bois,I cannot write it unless I am truthful.That would be intolerable to me.From the quotes in your book and the carefully gathered records,I can see that the psychological attitude of the south was as arrogant as ever and even more murderous. And if I write that...! Wouldn't I be accused of playing Hitler's game and causing division in our U.S.? The Author's League Bulletin yesterday warned all writers to avoid that. But dear God,how it needs writing-- and Mr.Du Bois what a sad sad book you have written! Even I who know more than most of the crimes of our dear country had no idea of the depths of sadism that exist beside our brave talk of democracy.

Did you read Fanny Kemble's Life on a Georgia Plantation? She was a great actress,a woman of noble mind and heart, a lover of justice,and one who had a fine literary gift also. It moved me to the depths. Yet even she said that the conditions on the Butler plantation were not so bad as others in the vicinity. I wonder how they could be more horrible!

Also -- this is scarcely apropos --I had idealized W.Wilson mainly for his idea of the League of Nations. He tumbled from his pedestal when I read his History of U.S. and his glossing over the leaders of the rebellion making them idyllic patriots,"behind the times"-- yet truly right according to their lights."Uncle Tom's Cabin was greatly exaggerated."Never a word for negro suffering under the abomination!

Can you help me with any suggestions? Perhaps I should take a trip to Georgia and familiarize myself with the setting,learn more about the people.I was there once but long ago. Yes,I am one who believes negroes are human beings,and more than that,we are brothers in God's sight,and any wrong done to done to the helpless injures the doer more than the victim .

Sincerely yours,

Mary Schumann

I note you have written DARK WATER, and DARK PRINCESS. Are they novels? Some gorgeous poetic paragraphs pages 122 --126 in BLACK RECONSTRUCTION! I am buying the latter.

Have you read American Saga by Marjorie Barstow Greebbie? It is charmingly written and I think you would ~~like~~ agree with her picture of the south and the southerners.

Mary Schumann

19-6-52

Sept. 11. 1943
48 Fairfield St.
Pittsfield. Mass.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of August 2nd. answering my inquiries. I'm afraid I have not the clear conception of the transition period of the Civil War and the great Trusts But I shall work on it.

My agent has okayed the first chapters and outline I sent him so he evidently thinks I

have a good idea. It would be helpful to write a novel that would give people clearer ideas of just what took place 1861-65 and the great part Negroes played. I must say, again, that Black Reconstruction is a splendid, a superb book. Not the old hash! but a brand new viewpoint.

So you saw the light at Great Barrington; I shall try to get your novels, since they are out of print, at the Jenox library, a much better one than Pittsfield.

A letter from a friend this morning, a writer, to whom I have disclosed my intention, reminds me that the Colored troops took Richmond!

Gratitude and my kind wishes.

Yours Mary Schumann

[Rev. A.L. Scott]

NAZARENE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
MACDONOUGH STREET AND PATCHEN AVENUE

ALBERT LIVINGSTONE SCOTT, MINISTER
RESIDENCE 562 DECATUR STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Tuesday,
March
9th,
1943.

Scott Name

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois:
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,Georgia.

19-9165

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Permit me to offer my deepest and most sincere congratulations,(though a bit belated) upon the attainment of your (75) birth day,with an equally strong desire,that if it were within the natural order of things human,you would be with us for another (75) years,for oh,how badly this poor race of ours still need you,and especially at this crucial period in our history and development!

Incidentally,I can not resist the temptation of saying what your personal life and your truly high gifts of mind and heart have meant to me for the past (60) years of my life.It has not been my fortune to sustain to you any close association nor to know you as intimately as I have desired,yet,I have tried to keep close to you by reading practically every thing you have so gloriously written,with inexpressible joy and edification.All of my life,in public and otherwise,I have tried to hold you up before our people as our one pattern of undaunted manhood,the fine flower of our intelectual life,the uncompromising spirit of our loftest aspirations.I owe you such a debt of gratitude appreciation as I shall never be able to repay in this life for the fixing in me the highest ideals of manhood,and for making me acquainted with myself as a Negro as I have never received from any other man.

I pray God's continued choicest bleesings upon you during the remaining years of your life,and that He will give you many more of them.

Sincerely and cordially yours,

A.L. Scott

29 March 1943

19-9-166

My dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you very much for the kind words of March ninth. I appreciate your good will.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend A. L. Scott
562 Decatur Street
Bocklyn, New York

PORTRAITS - GROUPS - COMMERCIAL VIEWS - REPRODUCTION OF OLD PICTURES

The Scurlock Studio

ART AND COMMERCIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS

900 YOU STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University.

Feb.1, , 19 43

		CHARGES		CREDITS	
2	11x14 portraits,	10	00		19-6-21

Paid
8 March 1943

11 March 1943

Dear Mr. Scurlock:

Will you please prepare me three copies each of Numbers 1, 2 and 3 proofs mounted and six each of Numbers 1, 2 and 3 unmounted? I think the photographs are very good.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-6

The Scurlock Studio
900 U Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

ADDISON N. SCURLOCK

BETTER PHOTOGRAPHS

PHONE
NORTH 1364

THE
Scurlock
STUDIO

900 YOU ST., WASHINGTON D. C.

April 11, 1943.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are pleased to inform you photographs have been fowarded with this mail parcel post.

Yours very truly,
M E Scurlock
The Scurlock Studio.

19-6-22

Paid
12 May 1943

November 26, 1943

Scurlock Studio

9th and You Streets N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scurlock:

Will you kindly send one of my large portraits to Houston Peterson, The Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York, N. Y.? Send the bill to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

116-20 142 nd St
South Ozone Park
New York

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Bois:

I am enclosing a check for my Phylon subscription for 1943. I'm sorry I'm a little late. I sent a check for a subscription to be sent to the office of the Parole Commission last year but I was never advised as to whether this would be done. Please let me know whether it was.

I've enjoyed reading Phylon and must congratulate you on a swell job.

Friendly yours,

George R. Vincent

19-7-56

5 March 1943

My dear George:

Thank you for your subscription. With regard to the Parole Commission we cannot find a record of the subscription last year unless you send us the exact name and address. Please do this and we will look it up and let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George R. Shivery
115-20 142nd Street
South Ozone Park
New York City

19-9-63

25 June 1943

CBS Broadcast

My dear Mrs. Shivery:

I am returning your quarter. I regret to say that I have no copy of the broadcast as most of it was extemporaneous. I am sorry. My best regards to you and George.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. G. R. Shivery, Jr.
115-20-142 Street
S. Ozone Park, Long Island
New York

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

32.29.18

KAPPA BOULE

Atlanta, Ga.

1943

KAPPA BOULE

OFFICERS

Sire Archon ..... J. P. Whittaker

Grammateus ..... J. R. Porter

Thesauristes ..... E. M. Martin

Agogos ..... W. J. King

Rhetoricos ..... C. H. Johnson

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Archons A. T. Walden

W. K. Harreld

C. R. Yates, *Chairman*

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Archons L. D. Milton

T. H. Slater

R. E. Clement, *Chairman*

32.29.19

PROGRAM

"The time you enjoy is not wasted time"

We meet with:

JANUARY ARCHONS

W. A. Fountain, Sr. W. A. Fountain, Jr.

FEBRUARY ARCHONS

C. H. Johnson W. K. Harreld

MARCH ARCHONS

C. C. Cater T. H. Slater

APRIL ARCHONS

W. S. Cannon, Jr. R. E. Clement

MAY ARCHONS

J. P. Whittaker L. D. Milton

JUNE ARCHONS

A. T. Walden W. A. Bell

PROGRAM

JULY AND AUGUST

"THE WILD WOULDS"

SEPTEMBER ARCHONS

F. B. Washington — W. J. King

OCTOBER ARCHONS

John Hope, II — W. E. B. DuBois

NOVEMBER ARCHONS

C. R. Yates — E. M. Martin

DECEMBER—LADIES' NIGHT

PINCH HITTERS

Archons

A. B. McCoy — J. R. Porter

Meetings are held on third Thursday evenings

ROSTER

W. A. Bell
R. N. Brooks
H. R. Butler, Jr.
W. S. Cannon, Jr.
C. C. Cater
R. E. Clement
W. E. B. DuBois
W. A. Fountain
W. A. Fountain, Jr.
W. K. Harreld
J. Hope, II
C. H. Johnson
D. D. Jones
W. J. King
E. M. Martin
A. B. McCoy
L. D. Milton
J. R. Porter
T. H. Slater
A. T. Walden
F. B. Washington
J. P. Whittaker
C. R. Yates

* * * * * * * * *

OUR ADVANCE GUARD

H. R. Butler

W. F. Penn

John Hope

S. H. Archer

"Dowding"
TADWORTH,
Surrey.

TADWORTH 3300

17th Sept. 1943

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
ATLANTA,
Georgia, U.S.A.

Dear Mr Du Bois

I should be very glad if you could send me a note to say if I wrote to you that you are still in the same position and address as you were when you wrote to me last, as I do not want to lose touch with you or Mr. Walter White.

I am still trying to carry on my work with the League of Coloured People with Dr. Harold Moody as its President, but I would like to hear from you very much as to how you are.

Yours sincerely,

(Viscountess) Kathleen Simon

19-7-49

October 14, 1943

The Viscountess Simon, B. B. E.
"Dowding"
Tadworth, Surrey, England

My dear Madam:

I appreciate your kind letter of September 17. I think you already know that in 1933, just ten years ago, I changed my place of abode from New York to Atlanta, Georgia. Here I am head of the department of sociology and devote my time to teaching or writing. I am also editor in chief of Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of race and color.

I am sending a sample copy, in case you have not seen it.

Mr. White is still at 69-Fifth Avenue, New York.

I hear, now and then, of the work of the League of Coloured people, and I remember Dr. Moody, whom I met in London.

I am glad of your continued interest in this league and other problems of race. It is always a pleasure to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd-rml

a

end.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

September 25, 1943

Dr. T.H. Slater

158½ Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Slater:

Sometime next week I wish you would call in and Make a general check-up on my health. There is nothing the matter so far as I know but I would like your advice. I trust you and Mrs. Slater have had a good summer.

Very sincerely yours,

19-7-35

[Luther Henry Smith]

901 - 23rd St
Des Moines Ia
March 17, 1943

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Books

My dear Sir

I doubt that you will remember me but I first I wish to add my best wishes to the thousands of others upon your recent birthday. Then I want you to know of my personal appreciation of The Negro. I have read it several times and am about to purchase my first copy that my

19-9-190

[3]

(Came to New York A day,
you with the Chaus and
Mr. Moore with his Colored
American magazine, I
had been on the
staff of the New York
Evening Telegram: your
late Brother-in-law Herbert
Wright and I were good
friends.

Wishing that the Students
and General public may
have opportunity to com-
mend to Show your rare
Gifts, I am

Sincerely Yours

Victor Henry Smith

Children may also get the wealth of material about our people that lies between the covers. The public has worn out the single copy we had at our Public Library and I shall ask Mr. Sparding to get another. At this time the public should know more of the roots from which the Negro sprang. I was sorry to read of the passing of Fred R Moore of Brooklyn. Just before you raised Mr. Moore

29 March 1943

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your letter of March 17 and your good words concerning my little book on the Negro. Perhaps you do not know that this book was expanded and added to and issued as BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW in 1939.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-191

Mr. Luther Henry Smith
901 Twenty-Third Street
Des Moins, Iowa

[Frank M. Snowden, Jr.]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

19-9-115

Forums

March 16, 1943.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have listened to "Invitation to Learning" since its introduction on the air several years ago. I consider the discussion of "Up From Slavery" one of the best presentations. Your succinct and cogent statements of the vital issues, it seems to me, merit reproduction especially in terms of the time. Your treatment of Washington's famed Atlanta speech was masterful.

With kind wishes,

Frank M. Snowden, Jr.

911-b-61

29 March 1943

My dear Mr. Snowden:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of March 16. I am glad you liked the broadcast. Give my regards to your wife and tell her I have been visiting and lecturing in Cheyney. Also greet the young lady. I am continually promising myself to call on you when I am in Washington but I usually rush through so fact that I do not get a chance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr.
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Social Science Research Council

Committee on Grants-in-Aid

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LAURA BARRETT, SECRETARY

19-2-45

January 5 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Department of Sociology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of January 4th. We are sending you the enclosed set of application blanks for a grant-in-aid of research for the academic year 1943-44 and a copy of our announcement describing the purpose and requirementw of these awards.

Sincerely yours,

Laura Barrett

LB:HQ

Enclosure

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

offers for the academic year

1943-44

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS

PRE-DOCTORAL FIELD FELLOWSHIPS

GRANTS-IN-AID OF RESEARCH

in the

SOCIAL SCIENCES

including

Economics; Social, Economic and Political History; Political Science; Social Psychology; Sociology; Cultural Anthropology; Statistics; and Social Aspects of Related Disciplines*

328-15-15

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Secretary for Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid

LAURA BARRETT

230 Park Avenue

New York, N. Y.

---

*The attention of applicants in *physical* anthropology and psychology other than *social* psychology is called to the Fellowships in the Biological Sciences offered by the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Fellowships

A major purpose of the Council since its beginning in 1923 has been to assist in the development of an adequate number of well trained research workers in the field of the social sciences. As a means of furthering this purpose, a series of post-doctoral fellowships has been awarded annually since 1925. Recent reconsideration of research-training needs not only has confirmed the Council's belief in the utility of its post-doctoral program but also has led to the conclusion that additional financial support at earlier training stages is required for the assurance of competent research personnel.

Although the Fellowship Committee will in general adhere to previously established practices, it recognizes that fellowship needs have changed as a result of the war situation and that consequently applications may occasionally be considered which do not exactly meet the specifications outlined below. The guiding principle is that awards will be given to satisfy the individual research training needs of young social scientists who can provide evidence indicating their research promise and who can demonstrate the training value of their proposed programs. It is not anticipated that the minimum requirements as to previous training or experience will be waived.

A brief statement of the objectives and minimum requirements of the awards follows:

I. Pre-Doctoral Field Fellowships:

These fellowships are open to men and women, citizens of the United States or Canada, who are candidates for the Ph.D. degree, and who will have completed prior to the end of the academic year 1942-43 all courses and examinations for which they are eligible before completion of the thesis. The fellowships are not open to persons who will be over the age of 30 on July 1, 1943, or who plan to receive the Ph.D. before the expiration of the period of appointment for which application is made.

The purpose of these awards is to supplement formal graduate study by opportunities for field work which will assure first-hand familiarity with the data of social science in the making. The candidate should have decided on the general area in which he wishes to prepare his thesis and carry on later research, but it is not necessary that the exact thesis subject should have been selected before application is made. While it is taken for granted that programs at this level will be closely correlated with the applicants' Ph.D. theses plans, the aim of these awards will not be to aid in finishing theses or to assist in the collection of data as such, but rather to emphasize the opportunities for obtaining realistic bases for the dissertation and subsequent research.

It is anticipated that many of the approved programs will call for a year's work in close association with public and private agencies where basic material for research can be observed directly. For illustration, a student of diplomatic history might wish to familiarize himself with selected problems and operations of the Department of State; an economist might find his interest best served by what might be called an "internship" in a banking institution; a political scientist or sociologist specializing in the relations between government and business would have many opportunities for an experiential program in Washington. In offering these illustrations there is no desire to limit the proposals of candidates to programs of similar pattern. Different areas of specialization as well as varying individual needs will naturally lead to diversified proposals. The type of program approved in any given case will depend on the candidate's previous training and on his research objectives, although in each case the experiential aspect of the plan submitted will be a major consideration in the process of selection. **Plans for field training involving foreign travel are not ordinarily considered to be necessary at the level for which these fellowships are designed; it is only under the most unusual circumstances that applications of this type will be favored.**

Every effort will be made to assist successful candidates in choosing a proper location for field experience, in planning the year's activities, and in securing the active cooperation of government and private officials when necessary for the completion of an approved program. All applicants, however, should submit programs carefully worked out, preferably after consultation with their graduate instructors and others whose cooperation may be required, in such form as to assure their feasibility and to show their relation to later research plans.

Appointments will be for not less than nine nor more than twelve months. The basic stipend attached to these fellowships is $1800 for a period of twelve months.

The closing date for the receipt of applications for 1943-44 on blanks to be secured from the Fellowship Secretary is February 1, 1943. Awards will be announced April 15, 1943. *When requesting application blanks, IT IS IMPORTANT that age, academic qualifications and tentative field plans be specifically indicated.* It is suggested that application blanks be secured well in advance of February 1, 1943, so that there may be ample time to fill out and return them before that date.

II. Post-Doctoral Research Training Fellowships:

These fellowships are open to men and women, citizens of the United States or Canada, who possess the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent in training and experience at the time of application, or give assurance that the Ph.D. will be received before February 15, 1943, and who, ordinarily, are not over 35 years of age.

The primary purpose of these fellowships is to broaden the research training and equipment of promising young social scientists, not to facilitate the completion of research projects or the continuation of investigations undertaken as doctoral dissertations. **Candidates proposing studies of the latter types may, therefore, expect to have their requests denied without reference to their professional standing or the merits of the project.** Programs of study submitted should provide either for training of an interdisciplinary nature, for advanced training within the applicant's field of specialization, or for field work or other experiential training intended to supplement more formal academic preparation for research.

The choice of place of study is left to the Fellow, subject to the approval of the Fellowship Committee. It is required that, before entering upon the fellowships, Fellows planning to study in non-English speaking countries be able to read and speak the languages of the countries concerned.

The basic stipend for a period of twelve months is $1,800 for single Fellows and $2,500 for married Fellows. Supplementary allowances toward the support of dependents, as well as to defray the necessary traveling expenses of the Fellow (but not of members of his family), vary according to individual requirements. During the period of appointment, the Fellow is expected to devote full time to his program of study and not carry on any other work without the consent of the Fellowship Committee.

Awards are usually for twelve months, but may be made for any period not exceeding two years. Renewals or extensions may be granted in exceptional cases.

The closing date for receipt of applications for 1943-44 on blanks to be secured from the Fellowship Secretary is February 1, 1943. It is suggested that application blanks be secured well in advance of February 1, 1943, so that there may be ample time to fill out and return them before that date.

Awards will be announced April 15, 1943.

When requesting application blanks, IT IS IMPORTANT that age, academic qualifications, and proposed program of study be specifically indicated.

Grants-in-Aid of Research

These grants are available to mature scholars, permanent residents of the United States or Canada, without reference to age, whose capacity for productive research has been effectively demonstrated by published work. They are not open to candidates for a degree. They are offered by the Council especially with a view to assisting members of the staffs of institutions which cannot at present provide adequate funds for social science research, and are designed to aid in completing rather than in initiating projects.

The purpose for which the grants may be expended include the investigator's living expenses while in the field; travel involved in the investigation; stenographic, clerical or statistical assistance; printing, stationery, and photostating; but ordinarily they may not be used for travel to attend scientific meetings, or to purchase books, manuscript materials, or laboratory apparatus. Grants may not be given to aid in the publication of manuscripts.

Before applying to the Council, the applicant should have canvassed other possible sources of support, especially the institution to which he is attached.

The maximum amount granted by the Council will ordinarily not exceed $1,000.

The closing date for receipt of applications for 1943-44 on forms provided by the Grants-in-Aid Secretary is January 15, 1943.

Grants will be announced April 1, 1943.

When requesting application blanks, IT IS IMPORTANT TO INDICATE previous research experience, nature of project, and amount of aid required. It is suggested that application blanks be secured well in advance of January 15, 1943, so that there may be ample time to fill out and return them before that date.

328-15-17

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

offers for 1943 - 1944

GRANTS-IN-AID OF RESEARCH

in

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

including

Economics; Social, Economic and Political History; Political Science; Social Psychology; Sociology; Cultural Anthropology; Statistics; and Social Aspects of Related Disciplines*

These grants are available to mature scholars, permanent residents of the United States or Canada, without reference to age, whose capacity for productive research has been effectively demonstrated by published work. They are offered by the Council especially with a view to assisting members of the staffs of institutions which cannot at present provide adequate funds for social science research, and are designed to aid in completing rather than in initiating projects.

The purposes for which the grants may be expended include the investigator's living expenses while in the field; travel involved in the investigation; stenographic, clerical or statistical assistance; printing, stationery, and photostating; but ordinarily they may not be used for travel to attend scientific meetings, or to purchase books, manuscript materials, or laboratory apparatus. They are not open to candidates for a degree. Grants may not be given to aid in the publication of manuscripts.

Before applying to the Council, the applicant should have canvassed other possible sources of support, especially the institution to which he is attached.

The maximum amount granted by the Council will ordinarily not exceed $1,000.

The closing date for the receipt of applications for 1943-44 on forms provided by the Grants-in-Aid Secretary is January 15, 1943

Grants will be announced April 1, 1943

Further information and application forms may be obtained at the address given below. If application blanks are desired, please indicate previous research experience, nature of project, and amount of aid required in initial inquiry. It is requested that application blanks be secured well in advance of January 15, 1943, so that there may be ample time to fill out and return them before that date.

GRANTS-IN-AID SECRETARY
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
230 Park Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

*The attention of applicants in *physical* anthropology and psychology other than *social* psychology is called to the Grants-in-Aid in the Biological Sciences offered by the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

[1943]

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL
230 PARK AVENUE
New York City

19-7-21

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of six copies of your application for a Grant-in-Aid.

LAURA BARRETT
Secretary for Fellowships and Grants-in-Aid

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Head, Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

SOCIEDAD DE ESTUDIOS AFROCUBANOS

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19-11-22

Abril 9, 1943.

Dr. W. E. B. Du-Bois.
Atlanta University.
Georgia.

Muy distinguido señor:

Nos complacemos en comunicar a Vd. que esta SOCIEDAD DE ESTUDIOS AFROCUBANOS, en sesión últimamente celebrada acordó por unanimidad nombrar a Vd. Socio de Honor en atención a sus relevantes merecimientos intelectuales y a los importantes estudios por Vd. realizados y destacadas actividades desenvueltas, acordes unos y otras con las disciplinas a que se consagra esta Sociedad y las finalidades que persigue.

Aprovechamos esta oportunidad para reiterar a Vd. el testimonio de nuestra más distinguida consideración y aprecio,

Muy atentamente,

Fernando Ortiz.
Presidente.

Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring.
Secretario.

3 June 1943

19-11-23

My dear Dr. Ortiz:

I am writing the secretary, Sr. Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring, acknowledging my appreciation of the honor done me in electing me a honorary member of the Sociedad de Estudios Afrocubanos.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Fernando Ortiz
Calle L esq. 27
Vedado
Habana, Cuba

3 June 1943

My dear Sir:

May I express my deep appreciation of the honor done me in making me a honorary member of the Society for Afro-Cuban Studies. I shall be glad to cooperate with the organization in every way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Sr. Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring
Sociedad de Estudios Afrocubanos
Calle Cuba, 19, 2° Piso
La Habana
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NEW YORK

1943

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2722 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
FISH, ANDREW
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon
FLICK, HUGH M.
127 Manning Boulevard, Albany, New York
FLIPPIN, PERCY SCOTT
National Archives, Washington, D. C.
FOERSTER, NORMAN
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
FORD, GUY STANTON
American Historical Association, Library of Congress Annex, Washington, D. C.
FOREMAN, GRANT
1419 West Okmulgee Avenue, Muskogee, Oklahoma
FOX, DIXON RYAN
Union College, Schenectady, New York
FREEMAN, DOUGLAS S.
Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Virginia
FUESS, CLAUDE M.
Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts

GABRIEL, RALPH H.
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
GAY, EDWIN F.
Huntington Library, San Marino, California
GERSHOY, LEO
Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York
GLASGOW, ELLEN
1 West Main Street, Richmond, Virginia
GOODMAN, NATHAN
301 West School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
GOODWIN, CARDINAL L.
Mills College, Oakland, California
GRAS, N. S. B.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
GUÉRARD, ALBERT
Stanford University, Palo Alto, California
GURIAN, WALDEMAR
Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana

HAFEN, LEROY R.
State Historical Society of Colorado, State Museum, Denver, Colorado
HARING, C. H.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

HARLOW, ALVIN F.
382 Wadsworth Avenue, New York City

HARLOW, RALPH V.
Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York

HAYES, CARLTON J. H.
Columbia University, New York City

HEATON, HERBERT
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota

HENDRICK, BURTON J.
1 West 54 Street, New York City

HICKS, GRANVILLE
Box 116, Grafton, New York

HOFFMAN, ROSS J.
Fordham University, New York City

HOLLOWAY, EMORY
Queens College, Flushing, New York

HOSKINS, ESTHER FORBES
23 Trowbridge Road, Worcester, Massachusetts

HOWE, GEORGE F.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio

HOWE, M. A. DEWOLFE
16 Louisburg Square, Boston, Massachusetts

HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

HURJA, EMIL
National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

HYDE, GEORGE E.
4229 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebraska

IRVIN, NEWTON
Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York

JAMES, HENRY
455 East 51 Street, New York City

JAMES, MARQUIS
Pleasantville, New York

JESSUP, LOIS KELLOGG
Norfolk, Connecticut

JESSUP, PHILIP C.
Columbia University, New York City

JOHNSON, GERALD W.
1310 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland

JONES, HOWARD M.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

KIMBALL, FISKE
Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

KIMBALL, MARIE
"Lemon Hill," Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

KNOX, DUDLEY W.
Naval Records and Library, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

KOHN, HANS
Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts

KROUT, JOHN A.
Columbia University, New York City

LANGER, W. L.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

LANGSAM, WALTER C.
Union College, Schenectady, New York

LARSON, HENRIETTA M.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

LERNER, MAX
PM, 27 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

LEWIS, LLOYD D.
Daily News, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

LIPPMANN, WALTER
Herald-Tribune, 230 West 41 Street, New York City

LOMAX, JOHN A.
7456 San Benito Way, Dallas, Texas

LYMAN, GEORGE D.
384 Post Street, San Francisco, California

MCFEE, WILLIAM
Westport, Connecticut

MACLEISH, ARCHIBALD
Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MALONE, DUMAS
Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts

MALONE, KEMP
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland

MARTIN, EVERETT DEAN
Pomona College, Claremont, California

MAYO, BERNARD
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

MENEELY, A. HOWARD
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire

MERRIMAN, ROGER B.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

MERZ, CHARLES
New York Times, Times Square, New York City

MILLIS, WALTER
New York Herald-Tribune, 230 West 41 Street, New York City

MILTON, GEORGE FORT
Cosmo Club, Washington, District of Columbia

MONAGHAN, FRANK
Bureau of Public Relations, 2A 888 Pentagon Building, War Department, Washington, D. C.

MORISON, SAMUEL E.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

MOSSNER, ERNEST
Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York

MOTT, FRANK L.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

Society of American Historians • *New York*

★ ★

Proposed Amendment to Article 5 of the Constitution
Society of American Historians, Inc.

★ ★

5th MEMBERSHIP

The Society shall have three classes of members:

(a) FELLOWS. Any person approved by a majority of the Directors of the Society may become a Fellow of the Society upon the payment of the dues for one year. The amount of the annual dues of Fellows of the Society shall be one dollar per year. The Board of Directors, however, may at its discretion, by a majority vote of its duly elected members, change the amount of dues payable by Fellows of the Society. Only Fellows of the Society shall be entitled to vote at the meetings of the Society.

(b) MEMBERS. All persons or institutions subscribing to the magazine sponsored by the Society and Published by History Publishers Foundation shall become members of this Society, but shall not be entitled to vote at any of the Society's meetings. All such persons and institutions upon the acceptance of their subscription to the said magazine and upon the payment of the subscription price thereof shall become members of the Society for the duration of such subscription.

(c) FOUNDER MEMBERS. The Board of Directors may also at its discretion, by a majority vote of its duly elected members, create FOUNDER MEMBERS, or other classes of members, without voting privileges, and fix the amount of their dues or exempt them from the payment of dues.

☐ I am in favor of above amendments to the Constitution, and so please record my vote.

☐ I am not in favor of above amendments to the Constitution, and so please record my vote.

Signed

_____

Fellow of the Society of American Historian, Inc.

19-2-19

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS

NEW YORK

August 4, 1943

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We ask all Fellows to read with care the minutes of the important meeting of the Society held in New York on May 20th.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present that the war has given a stimulus to interest in history which furnishes an unprecedented opportunity for the Society and the monthly magazine HORIZONS, which it will sponsor. It was unanimously agreed that the magazine will find in the history of this war, fought as it is on all fronts under a veil of partial secrecy, one of its many rich fields for literary use. The Council has been encouraged by numerous impartial observers to believe that if the magazine is established promptly on the conclusion of the war in Europe, and is energetically edited, it will meet with certain success.

As one forward step the meeting decided in favor of substantially increasing the number of Fellows. A committee of three, Allan Nevins, Carl Van Doren, and Henry S. Canby, was appointed by President Freeman to draw up a list of additional Fellows who, on approval by President Freeman and the Council, will be invited to join the Society. A list of present Fellows accompanies this letter. Members are asked to send proposals for additional names to Mr. Nevins.

19-2-18

As a second step, it was determined to ask each Fellow to assist the Society by a cash contribution. The purpose is twofold. (1) The Society, which already has the promise of considerable gifts from outside sources, cannot make a general campaign for funds until the Fellows prove themselves in earnest by personal contributions. (2) It is important to employ at once an able, energetic executive to carry on the routine work of the Society, help canvass for funds, and work with the Publishing Trustees on the problems of the magazine.

We therefore request every Fellow, without delay, to send a check according to his means to the treasurer, Dr. Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University. A careful accounting of all funds will be made at regular intervals. We ask for generous support. The Society intends to sponsor a magazine which will furnish a forum and a market to all active historical writers in this country. It proposes to see that soundly and interestingly written history is made a more important force in this nation of 133,000,000 people. It intends to make an addition of great and permanent importance to the cultural resources of the republic. We ask each of you to join us in laying your shoulders to the wheel.

For the Society

Douglas Freeman

Douglas Freeman
President

Carl Becker, Vice President.

John A. Krout, Secretary.

Julian P. Boyd, Treasurer.

Conyers Read, Henry Pringle, W.L.Langer, Marquis James, Allan Nevins, and Carl Van Doren, Councillors.

Henry Pringle, Allan Nevins, Lester Douglas, Fred E. Dayton and John T. Winterich, Publishing Trustees.

[ENC]

Society of American Historians • *New York*

* *

MEETING of the Society of American Historians, Inc.,
at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, Thursday, May 20, 1943

* *

PRESIDENT DOUGLAS FREEMAN called the meeting to order at 5:20 p.m. Among those present were John A. Krout, secretary; Julian P. Boyd, treasurer; Henry Pringle, Marquis James, Carl Van Doren, and Allan Nevins, Councillors; Burton J. Hendrick, Blair Niles, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Carl Bridenbaugh, Edward Larocque Tinker, Dumas Malone, James A. Barnes, Harry Carman, Charles W. Cole, Edward Mead Earle, Lester Douglas, Fred E. Dayton, Howard K. Beale, Leo Gershoy, Oscar J. Falnes, Henry Steele Commager, John T. Winterich, and Ross Hoffman. Letters and telegrams of regret were received from Dixon Ryan Fox, Major Frank Monaghan, Robert G. Albion, Gilbert Chinard, Mrs. Dora Neill Raymond, Theodore C. Blegen, and others.

President Freeman spoke briefly about the purposes of the meeting. After the minutes of the last previous meeting, November 22, 1941, had been read by Charles W. Cole, Mr. Freeman called on Allan Nevins for a statement. Mr. Nevins described the rising interest in history generated by the war, the certainty that it will continue after the conflict, and the many recent expressions of interest in the Society's main purpose, sponsoring the publication of a sound popular monthly magazine devoted to history. Several important national organizations as well as numerous individuals, he said, had recently shown their sympathy with this object. The Publishing Trustees, he announced, had met during the winter in Washington, and had advanced the following suggestions:

19-7-20

1 - That the Society, which now numbers about 250 Fellows, should be enlarged to include about 500 Fellows, all qualified as writers and students of history.

2 - That each of the original Fellows should be asked to make a present contribution to the preliminary work of establishing the magazine.

3 - That special donors (some of whom have already indicated their intention of making substantial gifts) should then be approached for larger contributions to the magazine project.

4 - That a tentative date of January 1, 1945, be set for beginning publication of the magazine, on the assumption that the war in Europe will then have ended.

A general discussion of these proposals ensued, and numerous Fellows expressed their approval.

Mr. Pringle thought that the proposal or enlarging the membership was wise, and that the Society should announce a definite date for the first issue of the magazine. In this Mr. Marquis James, Mr. Dumas Malone, and others agreed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Carl Van Doren, it was voted that the President be empowered to appoint a committee to receive and approve suggestions for additional Fellows of the Society, and that a list of present Fellows be circulated. It was agreed on motion of Mr. Van Doren, seconded by Burton J. Hendrick, that the committee on membership be empowered to approve the admission of Fellows who are not professional writers but are interested in the writing of history.

On motion of Mr. Edward L. Tinker, seconded by Ross Hoffman, it was voted that the committee on membership should also consider the possibility of inviting distinguished writers of Latin America and Canada to become Fellows in the Society.

Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer described the experience of the committee which has been active in founding the new magazine Transatlantic. Mr. John T. Winterich spoke briefly on the financial problems involved. Mr. Henry Steele Commager emphasized the fact that newly elected Fellows of the Society should not be asked to make a present contribution, and by formal vote it was agreed that they should not be subject to any request for one year.

Mr. Van Doren and Mr. Edward Mead Earle emphasized the need of funds to build a continuing organization, and it was agreed that President Freeman and the Council, on the basis of money immediately subscribed, should undertake to find a well qualified person to serve the Society in an executive and secretarial capacity.

After considerable further discussion, the following resolutions were proposed and accepted:

1 - That the publication date for the first issue of the magazine be scheduled for January 1, 1945, if paper stock is available and government regulations at that time permit.

2 - That the amendment proposed and approved by attending Fellows at the last meeting, and appended on a separate sheet, be submitted by mail to all the Fellows for their approval.

3 - That the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the existing officers of the Society for an additional term of one year.

At the suggestion of Mr. James A. Barnes, historian for the Quartermasters' Corps of the Army, it was voted that the Councillors prepare a memorandum to be presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, calling his attention to the desirability of encouraging and assisting the groups now at work on the history of the present war.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. Krout

John A. Krout, Secretary

[Society of Friends - NY]

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP

122 WAVERLY PLACE NEW YORK, N. Y. ORCHARD 4-3193

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CARL VOSS
L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD

RACHEL DAVIS-DUBOIS
Consultant in
Intercultural Education

Feb 1 -

19-13-3

Dear W E B D. -

a frantic call comes just now from the desk at the Friends Headquarters - Carl Voss, the head of the committee, is ill with flu - lies out in Jersey somewhere and can't be reached - so she turns to me. It seems that he hasn't made it clear, to you that all to all your expenses will be paid there can be no fee - and that all the other speakers have come for only expenses. The fact that all the others live close by makes it possible to use what little money the committee has to bring you up from Atlanta.

I told her that I was sure that if you knew that all the others came for 10 years that you too would contribute your time and energy to the good of the cause. Of course much publicity has gone out - etc etc - one being that I'm to introduce you. In these International institutes in the summer periods do pay fees but these affairs arranged by yearly meeting committees they do not become they only get a paltry sum to spend all during the year. Will you wire collect here so I can keep the committee people from apoplexy before Friday.

Needless to say I'm looking forward to your visit - we are to have dinner with 2 or 3 of the committee heads. as well you come here - 204 E 18" corner of Ird ave & 18" st - on or before 6? I leave tickets for theatre Sat. night.

My best as always

A.

101-6-61

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[Society of Friends, NY]

DR W E DUBOIS=

Lecture 1943

:DEPT OF SOCIOLOGY ATLANTA UNIV=

WE ARE DEFINITELY COUNTING ON YOU FOR NEWYORK LECTURE FRIDAY NIGHT FEB 5 WILL TAKE CARE OF EXPENSES AND FEES NOT EXCEEDING 100.00 PLEASE CONFIRM BY RETURN WIRE=

:CARL H VOSS CHAIRMAN

HOME ADDRESS 480 TWIN OAK ROAD UNION NJ.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Society of Friends, N.Y.

2 February 1943

10-13-14

My dear Rachel:

I am arriving in New York, Friday afternoon and shall be at the Theresa. Tell Mr. Voss or the others in charge of the lecture. I will see you of course Friday night and we will go to the theatre Saturday.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East 18th Street
New York City

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[Society of Friends, NY]

801-6-61

Fast message collect

2 February 1943

Mr. Carl H. Voss
480 Twin Oak Road
Union, New Jersey

AM EXPECTING FEE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND EXPENSES OF EIGHTY DOLLARS stop TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DOLLARS.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Society of Friends, N.Y.]

19-9-110

2 February 1943

My dear Mr. Voss:

I have wired you today saying: AM EXPECTING FEE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND EXPENSES OF EIGHTY DOLLARS stop TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DOLLARS.

The whole conduct of negotiations about this lecture has been confusing. I told you last summer what my expenses would be and that I expected a fee in addition. I received no answer. I wrote you again about a month ago when I heard that my appearance had been advertised and you confirm the engagement but again said nothing about fee nor expenses. I wrote you yesterday saying definitely that I expect a fee of one hundred dollars and expenses of eighty. I received your telegram this morning saying that you "would take care of expenses and fees not exceeding one hundred dollars." I do not know whether you mean that you are expecting to pay my expenses of eighty dollars and give me twenty as a fee, in which case I shall certainly not appear; or whether you are consenting to my terms. In order not to disappoint you, I shall be at the Hotel Theresa, Friday afternoon, February fifth, and shall expect to hear from you there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl H. Voss
480 Twin Oak Road
Union, New Jersey

19-9-109

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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DR W E B DUBOIS=

:DEPT SOCIALITY ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

[Society of Friends, NY]
Lectures
1943

:CANNOT MEET YOUR TERMS PLEASE CANCEL FRIDAYS NEWYORK ENGAGEMENT=

:CARL H VOSS CHAIRMAN.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Society of Friends, NY]

3 February 1943

19-13-15

My dear Rachel:

Of course I am terribly upset about the meeting Friday. In July, Mr. Voss asked me to come and promised me all expenses plus a reasonable sum as a fee. Immediately replied that I would be glad to come. I heard nothing from him from July until November. Then some persons who had been in New York said that I was beingadvertised as a speaker in the series. I, therefore, wrote him and he apologized for not writing me earlier; said that everything had been arranged and I was expected. I assumed, of course, that he would mention the fee pretty soon. However, late in January I began to realize that I really had no definite arrangements and I, therefore, wrote him setting my fee at one hundred dollars plus expenses. He then wrote back offering me $81 to pay my expenses and a fee of $19 making one hundred. I had not included in my expenses even my hotel bill or food in New York.

If Mr. Voss had said to me in the beginning that there were to be no fees and that they would pay expenses I then would have tried to see what supporting engagements I could get and made my acceptance contingent upon such engagements. As it is I have promised to speak at Abyssinia's anniversary on the seventh and shall, therefore, come to New York Friday afternoon and will of course get in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Rachel Davis-Du Bois
204 East Eighteenth Street
New York City

Lectures Society of Friends, NYJ

19-9-111

3 February 1943

My dear Sir:

This morning I received a letter from Rachel Davis Du Bois and because of my regard for her I have wired her that I will speak Friday night. This is of course provided you have not made other arrangements.

Mrs. Du Bois tell me that no fees are being paid any of the speakers in this course and that this custom is usual. In that case you misled me in your first letter. You promised not only to meet my expenses but to pay "a reasonable fee". Without giving me any notice that the series was going forward as planned you publicly advertised my participation and it was not until November, and in answer to a letter of mine, that you gave me the information; still saying nothing about compensation.

I had a right to assume that in a lecture series of the size and importance of this that you were paying a fee and expenses. Under the circumstances there is nothing for me to do but to back down and not disappoint the public. At the same time I think there is either gross negligence on your part or deliberate deception.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Carl H. Voss
408 Twin Oaks Road
Union, New Jersey

[South Shore Baptist Church]

633 East Bowen Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
January 7, 1943

19-2-16

Dr. E. W. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.
Dear Sir:

Our Men's Club of the South Shore Baptist Church would like to have you speak for the "Negro History Week Program" at Chicago, on the evening of February 8, 1943. Will you inform me if it will be possible for you to speak on this date. Please state the price and other terms which we are to meet.

Respectfully Yours
Rev. Theodore J. Ford
633 East Bowen Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

[Chicago - South Shore Baptist Church]

15 January 1943

19-3-12

My dear Sir:

I shall not be in Chicago until the last week in February. I can arrange at that time to speak at your Men's Club. Enclosed is a circular of my lectures. I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Theodore P. Ford
633 East Bowen Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

THE SOUTHERN COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
BOX 568
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

19-1-11

December 15, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBoise:

I have just been informed by the chief of the Speakers Bureau of the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs that Mr. Jose Garcia Inerarity, at present Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Propaganda of Cuba, is on a lecture tour of the leading Negro institutions in this country. His lectures are illustrated by films furnished by the Cuban Agricultural Department.

Mr. Garcia is described as a man of most pleasing personality who speaks English fluently.

I understand that Mr. Garcia is to visit in Atlanta and I should think that Atlanta University might be interested in securing him for a series of lectures.

I enclose herewith a form containing data about Mr. Garcia. If you at Atlanta University are interested, I suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Garcia immediately.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Fletcher M. Green

Fletcher M. Green,
Director.

FMG:er
encl.

[Enclosure]

Jose Garcia Inerarity
1336 Girard Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone: COlumbia-3557

Position: Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Propaganda at Santa Clara, Cuba

19-1-12

QUALIFICATIONS: A Cuban, Senor Garcia received a certificate in Agriculture, Rutgers University, 1913; Hampton Institute, for three years. Engineer of Public Work Department, then Chief Inspector of Plant Diseases at Santa Clara, Cuba. Assistant to Agricultural Experiment Station of the Department of Horticulture, in Santiago. 1942, received gold medal diploma from City of Santa Clara for work in developing the production of tomatoes. 1943, received gold metal for arranging for the scholarship for teachers of Agriculture in the United States. Has lectured in this country to Hampton Institute, Rutgers University and various civic organizations. Speaks English fluently.

TOPICS: What is Cuba? The Agriculture of Cuba, and its Contribution to the War Effort; How Cuban Children Work in 4 H Clubs. Illustrated by movies produced by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Government of Cuba. Films show production of sugar, tobacco, bananas, and peanuts, and the principal cities of Cuba.

AVAILABLE: By arrangement with the group, until February 22, 1944. He is waiting for a stock, similar to hemp, to be tried out in Honeybrook, Pennsylvania. This stock is important in the production of rope for the war effort. Will be lecturing in Atlanta, Georgia on January 6 and at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama on January 7.

HONORARIUM: By arrangement with the group; usually receives $50 to $75; would be willing, in some cases, to speak for expenses only.

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS
525 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Memorandum (Information): To Members of Advisory Board & National Council
In re: AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A FREE WORLD
From: Louis E. Burnham, Organizational Secretary
Dated: January 15, 1943

During recent months there has been organized a new center of cooperation for youth and youth serving organizations in the United States. This agency has come into being in response to the need for greater unity among youth of all races, creeds and colors in working to achieve victory and a democratic world order after the war. It is named AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A FREE WORLD, and has its headquarters at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Among the organizations which have officially endorsed AYFW and selected representatives to serve on its National Council are: Catholic Youth Organization, African Students' Association, American Free World Association, Armenian Youth of America, National Union of Czechoslovak Students, American Unitarian Youth, Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol, Volunteer Land Corps, United Office & Professional Workers of America, National Business and Professional Council, YWCA, National Maritime Union.

The following organizations have been represented in AYFW by observers: National Intercollegiate Christian Council, Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America, Jewish Welfare Board, Aleph Zadik, National Federation of Settlements, Junior Hadassah, The National Federation of Temple Youth, National Council YMCA, Young Israel.

The executive committee of the Southern Negro Youth Congress has selected Miss Esther V. Cooper as its delegate to the Council of AYFW and Miss Cooper has been represented in meetings of the Council through the proxy of Miss Ruth Jett of New York City.

Officers of AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A FREE WORLD are: Chairman, Harriet Ida Pickens, National Business and Professional Council YWCA; Co-Vice-Chairmen: Rev. James V. Shannon, Catholic Youth Organization, Chicago, and John Hawes, National Maritime Union, CIO; Secretary, Rev. Curtis W. V. Junker, United Movement of Chruches' Youth (Episcopal); Treasurer, Joseph Engel, Young People's League, United Synagogue of America; Executive Secretary, Miss Frances M. Damon.

AYFW is calling a National Conference in New York City on February 19th, 20th, & 21st, 1943. "It will be an educational, work conference enabling American youth to share their experiences and discuss their views on the vital problems of the war and the peace to follow." The Southern Negro Youth Congress is permitted to have ten delegates at this Conference and notices are being sent to our local Councils and some individual members urging their attendance as representatives of this organization. Also one of the members of the staff is to be selected as an official delegate representing the S.N.Y.C. and as leader of our delegation.

5-11-61

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

17

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19-10-1

February 2, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In order to assist us in observing the sixth anniversary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, which falls on February 14th, a committee of young women has come together in Birmingham to prepare a banquet which is to be held on the evening of Saturday, February 20th.

The committee plans to serve approximately two hundred people in the auditorium of the Smithfield Court Housing Project. It intends to use the occasion to reaffirm our purposes to our friends and to acquaint them with our current program and plans for the future. I have been asked to convey this information to you and request your participation in the banquet as guest of honor and principal speaker. We should like you to discuss the opportunities and responsibilities of our youth at this moment of world crisis. It is our hope that other members of the Advisory Board in the vicinity will also be present and have a few words to say. Among these are: Mr. W. A. Bell, Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Mr. William H. Dinkins, Reverend D. V. Jemison, Mr. James E. Kelley, and Bishop B. G. Shaw.

The scope and nature of the event will depend in some measure on your response, and I look forward to a reply at your earliest convenience.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Louis E. Burnham
Louis E. Burnham

[Southern Negro Youth Congress]

4 February 1943

My dear Mr. Burnham:

Answering your letter of February 2, I beg to say that Dr. Du Bois is absent from the University on a lecture tour and will not return to his desk until about March first.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

19-10-2

Mr. Louis E. Burnham
526 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham, Alabama

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

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CHARLES F. ANDERSON, TREASURER

04-6-61

February 4, 1943

Request for financial assistance

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This year we are making every effort to raise our budget for 1943 by April 15th. We have made some good beginnings. One foundation has awarded us a grant of $2,500.00 and we have already received a check for $1,250.00 fron another fund. We have received several small contributions from individuals. One of the new members who joined the S.N.Y.C. this year paid $100 for an honorary membership card. Approximately 30% of the 1943 budget of $18,350.00 has been raised.

We still must raise approximately $12,000.00 to reach our goal. And this brings us to the point of this letter.

At the December meeting of the Advisory Board in Atlanta, the board members pledged to raise a sum of $1, 500.00 toward meeting the 1943 budget of the S.N.Y.C. It was voted that each member would raise or contribute a sum of not less than $50.00 each.

Won't you please help us to complete our obligations on schedule by sending in your quota of $50.00 before the 15th of April?

Sincerely yours,

Esther V. Cooper

Esther V. Cooper
Executive Secretary

EVC/amm

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

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CHARLES F. ANDERSON, TREASURER

September 3,'43

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-11-2

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You have from time to time been receiving literature from the office of the Southern Negro Youth Congress on our program and activities since the last meeting of the Advisory Board and National Council last December. As you have seen from this material, we have been carrying out, to the best of our ability, the program adopted at this meeting.

It has been difficult, however, to plan and continue these activities because the income for the year as outlined in our budget has not been reached. As you may recall, the members of the Advisory Board pledged at that December meeting to contribute $50.00 each toward meeting the budget of the Southern Negro Youth Congress for the year. To date, only Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University has lived up to that pledge.

The financial situation of our organization has reached such a state that we call upon you as one who has consistently supported us over a period of years to send in your pledge, whether personal or contributed to by other friends before the end of the month.

We look forward to hearing from you at an early date.

Very sincerely yours,

Esther V. Cooper

Esther V. Cooper
Executive Secretary

EVC/j

September 25, 1943

Miss Esther V. Cooper, Executive Secretary
Southern Negro Youth Congress
526-28 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham, Alabama

19-11-3

My dear Miss Cooper:

I realize your difficulty in carrying on an organization without certain support.

My promise last December was to try to raise Fifty-dollars(50.00) for the Southern Negro Youth Congress. I am afraid I shall not be able to accomplish this. The financial situation with increased prices and the witholding tax has weighed on me pretty heavily. However, I will do what I can.

I think your work under the circumstances has been very successful.

Very truly yours,

25 January 1943

My dear Sir:

Will you reserve a seat in coach number one of the Streamline to Washington leaving Atlanta at eight-thirty p. m., Wednesday, February third? When may I buy the ticket? My telephone number is - Walnut 7956.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-7

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
57 Luckie
Atlanta

5 March 1943

Sir:

Will you please reserve me a lower berth from Washington to Atlanta on Number 37 leaving Washington at 6:25 p. m., Monday, March fifteenth? I will take up the ticket and reservation when I come through Washington Saturday, March thirteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-7

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
Washington, D. C.

5 March 1943

Sir:

Will you kindly reserve a seat in coach number one of the Streamliner leaving Atlanta for Washington, March twelfth at eight fifteen p. m. EWT? Please notify me by telephone - Walnut 7956 - and I will pick up the ticket.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
57 Luckie Street
Atlanta

Southern Railway System

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ATLANTA, GA. March 9, 1943. Vb
IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE NO. 17993.

19-2-25

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of March 4th. We understand that the Atlanta Baggage and Cab Company have made several attempts to deliver your baggage but there was no one on hand that would receive it. Our handling further develops that it was delivered to you at the station today, all of which we trust is satisfactory.

Yours truly,

H. T. Henderson

General Baggage Agent.

[SOUTHERN R.R.]

Southern Railway

11 March 1943

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly reserve me a lower berth from New York to Atlanta on the train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 2:05 p. m. Tuesday, March sixteenth, arriving in Atlanta at 9:05, Wednesday over the Southern?

I will take up this reservation when I reach the city, Saturday, March thirteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Pullman Company
Pennsylvania Station
New York City
New York

17 March 1943

Sir:

Will you kindly make the following reservations for me: Friday, March twenty-six, a seat to Washington in coach Number One on the Streamliner leaving at 8:15 p. m.; on Sunday, March, twenty-eight, a lower berth from Baltimore to Atlanta on the Crescent Limited.

I shall be glad to take these up and pay for them as soon as notified. You will remember that I am a colored teacher in Atlanta University. My telephone is - Walnut 7956.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
57 Luckie
Atlanta

6 April 1943

Dear Sir:

I have to attend a meeting in New York at noon April twenty-third. I want to leave Atlanta at two o'clock Thursday, April twenty-second and return on the train leaving New York at 2:05 p. m. April twenty-sixth. Can you secure pullman accomodations both ways for me and a round-trip ticket. You will remember that I am a colored professor in Atlanta University. My telephone number is - Walnut 7956.

19-7

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
57 Luckie
Atlanta

16 April 1943

Sir:

Can you reserve a lower berth and pullman passage from Atlanta to Washington, D. C. on the train leaving Atlanta at one-thirty a. m., Wednesday morning, April 21. The passenger is a colored professor of Howard University who has been a guest of Atlanta University. Our telephone number is Walnut 7956.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-7

City Ticket Agent
Southern Railway
57 Luckie
Atlanta, Georgia

[Spelman College]

4 January 1943

Memo to Miss Read:

Miss Shirley Graham, formerly of the Yale Dramatic School and the USO, is passing through Atlanta on a writing assignment from the Julian Messners. I should like to have her stop over one or two days as my guest. Have you a room that you could assign her and could she board at Spelman? I shall be glad to meet any expense.

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta

[Spelman College]

2 February 1943

19-7-41

Memo to President Read:

I am leaving town Wednesday afternoon and shall be absent lecturing in the North most of February. I am speaking in New York, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Omaha and other places.

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta

[SPELMAN]

5 March 1943

Memorandum to Miss Read:

I am getting a book-case for my living room so that I will not need the desk and case which you so kindly loaned me.

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-7

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta

[SPELMAN]

8 March 1943

Memo to Miss Read:

Miss Arduser has chosen the kind of drapes I should have at my windows and I think has let you know. Would it be possible for me to have them soon?

19-7

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-13-48

March 8, 1943

Lectures

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are looking forward to the morning when you will speak at the Spelman chapel service. May I ask you to select some morning in March or April, after this week, when it will be convenient for you to speak? If you will give me a choice of 2 or 3 dates, it might be helpful, although almost any morning is clear except March 17, March 29, and April 9.

Sincerely yours,

Florence M. Read

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

FMR:rej

Tu Th Tu
March 23, 25 30

10 March 1943

19-13-49

Dear Miss Read:

I can speak at Spelman chapel on any of the following dates: Tuesday, March twenty-third; Thursday, March twenty-fifth; Tuesday, March thirtieth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Lectures

19-13-50

March 12, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thank you for the note. We'll take, if you please, the first date you mention - Tuesday, March twenty-third.

Sincerely yours,

Florence M. Read

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

FMR:kkk

[Spelman College]

10 June 1943

13-2-410

Memo to President Read:

Dr. Edwin W. Smith, an Englishman who has been prominent in the Royal African Society and is an authority on Africa, is going to spend a day or so at Atlanta University. The General Education Board has made a grant so that he will conduct an institute on Africa at Fisk University next year. He will arrive probably early next week. I wonder if he could occupy the guest room above me? I should be glad to pay the expense of his room and board. I think it would be a good thing to impress the affiliated institutions upon his attention. May I hear from you at your convenience?

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

[Spelman-College]

14-7-41

Memorandum to President Reed:

1. I am planning to leave Atlanta for the summer, Tuesday, July 13; Can I be accommodated until then?

2. Will it be possible for me to occupy the suite at Upton for the year 1943-44? I have no idea what is going to be done with the with the A.U.Dormitories; in any case I would not like to leave without knowing where I am going to live next year.

3. Have I been billed for garage rent this year? Can I leave my car in the garage for the summer, as I cannot probably get gas to drive home.

June 30, 1943

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 3, 1943

19-7-43

Memorandum to Dr. DuBois:

Answering your memorandum of June 30, received the next morning:

1. I am glad to say that you may stay in your present quarters and get your meals at Spelman through Tuesday, July 13.

2. I have reviewed our housing situation thoroughly since your memorandum came, and I do not see how we can make your suite in Upton available to you next year. I regret very much to have to make this answer. We have been glad to accommodate you this semester, and the members of faculty and staff who live on campus have enjoyed your being in the dining-hall.

3. Through an oversight, you have not been billed for garage rent. That will be taken care of right away. Thank you for calling our attention to it. Also, you may continue to rent the garage you are now using through the summer if you wish. The rental for garages is $3 per month.

Florence M. Read

Amy Spingarn 8/8/43

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am collecting material for a possible life of Joel — Have you any letters of his that you could let me have? — I would return them after they had been copied.

As one of his treasured friends, would you care to jot down some of your reminiscences? It would be invaluable.

I have one son in Africa another in India — & the joy of two tiny grandsons at trouthbeck — I hope all goes well with you and yours

Very Sincerely

A. Spingarn

9-11-19

8/23/43 Tuskegee

AS

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you so much for your letter — I shall look forward with particularly keen interest to your "notes" on the J.S. letters.

With the gas shortage such as it is there is but much hope of my getting to Pawling — but if I am ever able to I shall certainly look up your daughter — I visited the school many years ago and was at the time very well impressed by it.

With Kind Regards

Yours Sincerely

Amy Spingarn

Amy Spingarn

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

December 7, 1943

DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-11-17

The Comandante Fernando Romero of the Peruvian Embassy who, I believe, has visited Atlanta University, submitted to me recently the manuscript of a poem on Abraham Lincoln, written by the Peruvian poet, Enrique López Albújar, who has heralded with a certain amount of pride his Negro racial heritage. I have made an English translation of the poem and am wondering if you would like to consider it for publication in Phylon. The Comandante Romero thinks that the American public should know something about the poet and is very anxious to have the translation published. I should be grateful for any consideration that you might give this matter.

Sincerely yours,

V. B. Spratlin

V. B. Spratlin, Chairman
Division of Foreign Languages.

LBS.

December 27, 1943

Mr. V. B. Spratlin
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

19-11-18

Dear Mr. Spratlin:

I shall be glad to publish Albujar's peom on Lincoln. Thank you very much for letting me have it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

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(Sept. 27, 1943)
10/25/43.

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Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

19-7-29

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19-2-46

November 3, 1943

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Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check for $1.75 in return for the book sent Miss Diggs. I would like to secure at least two copies of St. Augustine's "City of God" and Comte's "Positive Philosophy".

If I can get these at reasonable cost, I may want three or four copies. Will you kindly send me quotations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old
Encl:

November 12, 1943

A-7-47

G. E. Stechert and Company
31 East 10th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me with the usual discount, Renan's, "The Life of Jesus". The edition published in Every Man's Library will do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

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31 EAST TENTH STREET
NEW YORK (3)November 30, 1943

Miss Irene Diggs,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

19-7-31

Dear Madam:

We wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your remittance of $1.75 in payment of our invoice of September 27, which we have receipted and return for your files.

We can secure and supply copies of St. Augustine's "City of God" for $2.55 each.

Comte's Positive Philosophy, is out of print, and we are unable to quote a price at this time.

Yours very truly,

G.E.Stechert & Co.

MOB:VC
encl.

December 4, 1943

G. E. Stechert and Company
31 East 10th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check of $6.09 in payment of the accompanying bill.

Will you please order for me with the usual discount the following books?. Please send them by insured parcel post to,

DuBois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

and mark "From W. E. B. DuBois, To be opened Christmas."

19-4-30

[George Streator]

1-24-43

Dr W E B DuBois
A. U.
Atlanta, Georgia

Air Mail

George Streator

Dear Friend:

My housing was troublesome, and I did not get a chance to remedy same. Besides, young Negroes in Atlanta kept my time employed Trying to Teach them a bit of self-reliance. By the way, I might be wrong, but I believe the young white men you asked me about is a fake. And plenty of reasons for same.

I did all I could to put fight into my charges. I regret that A.U. professors can succeed so admirably in being absentee critics: I have in mind men mean-age 40.

Perhaps I'll see you in February. Give me your schedule and send same to New York.

Sincerely,
Streator

19-8-22

Best to Dr

17 March 1943

Special Memo

My dear Mrs. Stubbs:

May I thank you very much for your hospitality while in Wilmington and your kind words in introducing me. I enjoyed the stop very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-172

Mrs. Blanche W. Stubbs
827 Tatnall Street
Wilmington, Delaware

[The Temple]

15 January 1943

Gentlemen:

Dr. Du Bois will be lecturing in Cleveland and vicinity during the last week in February. I should be glad to correspond with you concerning engagements.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

19-9

The Temple
Ansel Road and East 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

FORM 068-2394

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Automobile

2 February 1943

My dear Mr. Thomas:

I am going out of town for the month of February to lecture. Will you get my license plates? Enclosed is my check for $4.50. I shall be much oblig d.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-10

Mr. W. D. Thomas
822 Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia

also 1942 registration record

Request for information

16 April 1943

My dear Mr. Thomas:

We are having a conference here next Monday and Tuesday, April nineteenth and twentieth, and I need to have an automobile and driver at my disposal for transferring guests from twelve to two and five to seven each of these days. Could you furnish such a car and driver? Let me know by telephone - Walnut 7956 - at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. D. Thomas
822 Hunter
Atlanta

19-6-30

19-38-40

DOROTHY THOMPSON
237 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
17

November 23, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing in behalf of my husband, Maxim Kopf, the painter.

To be brief and to the point--he greatly wishes to paint your portrait, as one of a selected number of eminent colored Americans, whose faces, as he has seen them in life or in photographs, awaken in him great interest for their beauty of spirit and talent. This idea has obsessed him since he first came to America.

He has spent much time among colored peoples in Africa and in the South Seas, and perhaps this is one reason he sees in the faces of representative colored Americans something unique and remarkable, which he thinks the American white world passes by as too familiar.

May I say (what he would not say, being the most modest of men) that he is a very fine painter, widely recognized in Europe, from which he is a voluntary refugee and already beginning to be highly esteemed here. His first exhibition has resulted in purchases for several museums of art. In soliciting sitters for this venture he has consulted Mr. Walter White, who has been most interested and cooperative. Insofar as possible he would like to make these portraits here in his studio but where that is not possible he will come to his sitter.

May I learn from you whether you are willing to sit for him?

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Thompson

19-38-41

November 26, 1943

Miss Dorothy Thompson

237 East Forty-Eight Street

New York 17, New York

My dear Miss Thompson:

I shall be glad to sit for a portrait by your husband, Maxim Kopf. As I have no present plans of being in New York before next fall, I am afraid the work will have to be done here.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

Du Bois - Dorothy Thompson, 1943

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

Du Bois - Maxim Kopf, 1943

347 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

A PRAYER FOR 1943

JEHOVAH OF HOSTS IS WITH US;

THE GOD OF JACOB IS OUR HIGH TOWER.

HE MAKETH WARS TO CEASE UNTO THE END OF THE EARTH;

HE BREAKETH THE BOW, AND CUTTETH THE SPEAR IN SUNDER.

-- From Psalm 46

* * *

May God speed the fulfillment of this assurance!

Channing H. Tobias

19-12-9

[Ridgley Torrence] December 15, 1943

FIFTY-NINE MORTON STREET

N.A.A.C.P.

19-38-45

Dear Dr Du Bois

Thank you for your explanation of my failure to see you during your recent visit. I can see that it was impossible for you to meet me at that time but I need very much to consult you as soon as may be. Sometime after the first of February I expect to go again to Atlanta. Will you kindly let me know your own schedule, as to whether you will be there during that month or here in New York again before then?

And now by occasion, let me be the first to congratulate you on your election to the American Institute of Arts and Letters. It is an election absurdly belated, by several decades but at least it has now occurred.

I don't know whether you approve of such academic bodies and I doubt whether this kind of recognition means much to you personally but — well, there it is to refuse or accept and I hope you'll do the latter.

Sincerely Yours
R. Gale Woodruff

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University

December 29, 1943

N. A. A. C. P.

19-38-46

Mr. Ridgley Torrence
49 Morton Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Torrence:

Thank you for your congratulations. If I were an individual I might with much joy, join Upton Sinclair and others and tell the Institute that since we have lived more than seventy years without them, we would tread on the rest of the way alone, but I am not an individual, I am a group; and the group must say yes very humbly.

I may be in New York in February, but I'm not sure. If I am I will let you know. Meantime if you are coming this way in January, that would be a safer time.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Town Hall, Inc.]

The TOWN HALL, Inc.

An Educational Institution Founded in 1894
as The League for Political Education

123 WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: WIsconsin 7-5800

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19-9-15

December 11, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We would be very happy if you can find it possible to speak for us on our morning lecture program in Town Hall on the subject "Democracy and the Darker Races." Tuesday morning, February 15th, is a free date on our schedule, if this day would be convenient for you.

Our lectures last for one hour - from eleven to twelve o'clock, and are usually followed by a short question period in which the audience participates. Our audience is composed of several hundred people, mostly women, who have leisure time to attend lectures at eleven o'clock. We could extend to you our regular honorarium of $125.00 for this lecture.

If February 15th is not possible for you, perhaps we can find another morning which will be mutually convenient.

The members of our Board and my associates here at Town Hall join me in the earnest hope that you can be with us and speak before our members during this season.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Geo. V. Denny, Jr.

President

[Town Hall, Inc.]

19-9-14

December 13, 1943

Mr. George V. Denny Jr.
c/o The Town Hall, Inc.
123 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Denny:

I can speak for you Tuesday February 15, the subject to be "Democracy and the Darker Races", and the fee to be $125.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Tulane University]

The Howard-Tilton Memorial Library

The Tulane University of Louisiana

New Orleans

ROBERT J. USHER,
LIBRARIAN

RALPH W. McCOMB,
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

19-3-15

January 14, 1943

AIR MAIL

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am sorry for the delay in sending you the caricature and article on Victor Sejour which Mr. Tinker told you about. We hope to get the microfilm made and sent to you in a few days. The young man who makes the microfilms comes in only on Mondays or Tuesdays but we are trying to get him to come today.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Usher

Librarian

RJU:EB

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
February 25, 1943

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-12-61

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In recognition of the one-half century of constructive and significant service rendered by the late Doctor Robert R. Moton, the Trustees of Tuskegee Institute have officially designated our new Army Primary Flying Field as "Moton Field". It is our desire to appropriately dedicate this field at the time of the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 3, 1943.

A feature of this dedication will be the unveiling of the Moton Memorial Gates, at the entrance to the field, given in his honor and memory by his many friends over the nation. We feel that you as one of Doctor Moton's friends and associates in the cause of human betterment would like to have a share in this tribute. You are one of a thousand friends being asked to contribute five dollars.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson

F. D. Patterson
President

/c

$5

5 March 1943

19-12-62

My dear Mr. Patterson:

Enclosed is my check for five dollars for the Moton Field.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

ORIGINAL

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

19-12-13

18351

Date 3/10/ 1943

Received Of Dr. W. E. B. Dy Bois

Address Atlanta, Ga.

Amount $ 5.00

Five + no Dollars

Purpose Moton Memorial

Account B-L

L. H. Foster, Jr., Treasurer

By W H M.

6-9902-85

T 93097 Printed by The Standard Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

March 11, 1943

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

19-12-63

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I deeply appreciate your response to our appeal for a contribution to the Moton Memorial Gates.

Our Treasurer's receipt is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson
President

/c

enclo.

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT

L. H. FOSTER, JR., TREASURER

Tuskegee Institute

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, 1881

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

May 21, 1943

19-8-05

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

My sincerest thanks for your forceful, and, naturally to me, entirely sound statement on the attitude of Tuskegee Institute toward the grant of $100,000 from the State of Alabama with a minority of Trustee appointees.

As I have stated elsewhere this, I hope, is only a partial payment on an annual grant of at least a quarter of a million dollars necessary to round out an adequate program of graduate and professional education in the fields of our traditional emphasis.

This word from you is the kind of backing which will develop respect for the effort and I am grateful.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson

President

h

Request for information

OLIVER W. TYLER, JR. - 510 IRVING STREET N. W. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

3/5/43

641-6-61

My dear Mr. Du Bois -

I am a student who matriculated in the Howard University Graduate School at the beginning of this school year. At present I am in the process of preparing my thesis.

There are certain materials which are necessary for the development of my subject, "Documents Relating To The Plan of Assistance of Liberia By The League of Nations." I have learned from a very authoritative source, namely, Mr. Rayford W. Logan, that you in 1932 or 1933 made a statement before the Under-secretary of State, protesting against an American Political Adviser to Liberia.

OLIVER W. TYLER, JR. - 510 IRVING STREET N. W. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

10-9-150

I would like very much for you to send me a copy of the statement and any other material relating to the subject at your earliest convenience.

If you feel that this material is of such value that you cannot entrust it to me, Dr. Logan has given his consent to receive the material, accept all responsibility, and put it at my disposal.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Oliver W. Tyler Jr.

3 June 1943

19-9-15

My dear Sir:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter of March 5. You will find a documented article on the League of Nations and Liberia in FOREIGN AFFAIRS about 193? or 34.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Oliver W. Tyler, Jr.
510 Irving Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

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DOUGLASS USO CLUB
Larrance and Arlington
Lawton, Oklahoma
Dec. 21, 1943

82-4-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Peoples' Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are on the eve of celebrating our second Anniversary in the operation of the Douglass U.S.O. Club, erected and dedicated to the services of approximately six thousand Negro troops stationed at Fort Sill. It has been a tremendous job and a fascinating and satisfying accomplishment.

As you no doubt know or have learned, our Anniversary guest of last year was Sgt. Joe Louis Barrow. In order to follow a precedent, we would like to have you with us as our honored guest and key speaker for our second Anniversary which is set for January 15 and 16, 1944.

We are in a position to, if necessary, offer reimbursement for the expenses incurred in traveling and will provide for your living accommodations while here.

We are asking several other persons of national repute but you were selected as the first choice of our Operating Committee and the soldiers of Fort Sill. They want to see and hear you. We believe that it would undoubtedly be one of the most important of our total morale sustaining programs.

We are holding up all other correspondence until we hear something definite from you.

Respectfully yours,

W. R. Patterson, Chairman

C. E. Singer,
Director

CES:g

[United States-Department of Commerce]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

REGIONAL OFFICE
601 ATLANTIC LIFE BUILDING
530 EAST MAIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

March 9, 1943.

Request for information

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
2303 Montebelle Terrace,
Baltimore, Maryland.

19-6-12

Dear Dr. Burghardt:

The Board of Economic Warfare is seeking information on the food resources of Dakar and we understand you are in a position to be of assistance in this connection.

The Board has prepared a list of the commodities on which they need information. Will you please complete the enclosed form and return it to us at your earliest convenience in the attached self-addressed envelope?

Your compliance with this request will be greatly appreciated by us.

Very truly yours,

C. Roy Mundee,
Regional Manager.

Enclosures 2.

[U.S. Dept of Commerce]

24 March 1943

19-1-M

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of March 9, I beg to say that my knowledge of Dakar is not sufficient to give you information concerning food resources. I was in Dakar for a week or ten days in 1928 and have not been there since.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. C. Roy Mundee
Atlantic Life Building
Richmond, Virginia

[U.S., LIBRARY ''.]

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Title: Phylon

Vol. 4, No. 3, Third Quarter, 1943

Atlanta

Date of publication July 7, 1943

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[SEAL]

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Register of Copyrights.

19-3-29

0?0 L.C.2-2

[United States Maritime Commission]

John Hope

December 13, 1943

Commissioner John Carmody
Ship Naming Committee
United States Maritime Commission
Commerce Building
Washington, D. C.

19-1-2

Sir:

I want to endorse most emphatically the naming of a Liberty Ship after the late John Hope, President of the Atlanta University.

Mr. Hope was an unusual character, and did a splendid job of executive work with Moorehouse College of which he was president for many years. But his greatest accomplishment was to be the first president of the affiliated institution Atlanta University, Moorehouse and Spelman Colleges which came in 1929, and is one of the formost centers of University Education for Negroes in the United States. I think he deserves the honor of a Liberty Ship.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[U.S. - Maritime Commission]

John + 18 Jr

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

C O P Y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 23, 1943

Mr. George E. Cohron
Social Security Board
Nauss Building
209 West 125th Street
New York City

10-1-3

My dear Mr. Cohron:

I am sure you will be glad to know that our Committee has decided to assign the name of John Hope to a Liberty ship. I think I ought to tell you now so that there will be no misunderstanding that we do not assign titles, merely names, whether they be generals, judges, doctors or what-not.

Because names are now being assigned several weeks in advance so that there would be no delay either in keel laying nor in the shipyard records, it is unlikely that the JOHN HOPE will be launched before sometime in March. However, as soon as we can get more definite information, we will announce the shipyard and the approximate launching date.

Because of their expressed interest, I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to Mr. John W. Davis, Mr. W. E. DuBois, and to Mr. Will Alexander. It may well be that you will be in a position to notify some of the other sponsors who have been in correspondence with you.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) John M. Carmody

John M. Carmody
Commissioner, and
Chairman, Ship Naming Committee

PART B

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10-10-8

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	NUMBER	COUNTY	STATE

DATE:

INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE:

KEEP THIS INSPECTION RECORD WITH VEHICLE

☆ GPO

[U.S. — WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION]

18-46-107

4 January 1943

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of December 31, I beg to say that historically the strategies and techniques employed by the Negro minority groups in the United States have been as follows:

1. revolt
2. running away to the free North and Canada
3. colonization in Africa
4. education for self support
5. emancipation
6. enfranchisement
7. protective laws
8. legal defense
9. agitation
10. pressure group techniques
11. defensive and offensive segregation
12. international Negro organization
13. international cooperation with other colored races
14. cooperation with the white labor movement.

Of the historical sequence of these techniques the best single account would perhaps be chapter ten in my BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW published by Henry Holt and Company in 1939. With this might be read chapter seven and eight in my DUSK OF DAWN, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1940. Chronologically the development in which you would be interested would be those strategies employed during and since the Reconstruction period. For this you might consult my BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1935; also THESE UNITED STATES edited by Ernest Grueing published by Boni Liveright, chapter twenty-two.

Since the outbreak of the current war the inner thought and striving of the Negro could be followed by reading SURVEY GRAPHIC for November, 1942 "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy". Leading up to that you might read THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION by Charles S. Johnson, Henry Holt and Company, 1930 and AMERICAN MINORITY PEOPLES by Donald Young, Haper, 1932.

* added Black workers and the new unions

With regard to the cooperation of the Southern Negro with federal authority and Negro groups in the North you could get a good deal of information by talking with W. H. Bell, head of the Urban League in Atlanta and by consulting the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION published at Howard University.

The above references are all very general and I could give you more specific references and acts if you will later indicate more precisely what you want. I shall be glad to consult with you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Cy W. Record
Loew's Grand Theatre Building
Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia

19-11-30

My dear Mrs. Valien:

My secretary, Miss Diggs, is taking a year's leave to study in the University of Havana. I wonder if during her absence you would like to come and work for me? There is, of course, a good deal to do but it is by no means as difficult and taxing as the work you have been doing. Miss Diggs has been occupying two jobs: she has been my secretary for which she has received $1,350 and she has been in charge of the business department of PHYLON for which she has received $450, that is, $1,800 in all. I have been thinking of dividing the two jobs and hiring a secretary at $112.50 a month for twelve months with one month's vacation and then having some part time person come in to whom I would pay $50 a month for nine months to attend to the business of PHYLON.

I should be glad to offer you the job as secretary or if you think you could carry them, both jobs. Of course, I do not know whether you intend to work next year or whether you would like to be in Atlanta but I am sending this as a venture.

I trust you have recovered your health. My best regards to both of you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Bonita Valien
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

1919 Third Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
August 13, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-11-29

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you so very much for your letter of some few weeks ago which was forwarded to me here from Fisk University. I had already left Fisk to join my husband here who had received rather sudden word that he was to report for induction into the armed forces. This was quite a shock to both of us, as we had planned such a different year. As you probably know, he was employed as an Associate Examiner in the Civil Service Department here and was enjoying his work very much. I had agreed to give up my work at Fisk and do research and be a "wife" for a change. His sudden induction destroyed all these plans, although I still am planning to carry on some research in which I have a personal interest and am also planning to complete a paper for him which he had almost ready for publication.

Believe me when I say that I was thoroughly flattered by your offer; I don't know of anything I should have liked more. Since I have been away from any family ties for such a long time I have decided to stay in this section near my family -- I have sisters and brothers living in both New York and Washington. While I am not as yet certain whether the work upon which I am currently engaged here in Washington will be as challenging as working with you (my guess is that it certainly will not be), I have decided to remain here primarily for the reasons cited above.

I do so much hope that someday I will have the opportunity to work with you. Again, thank you so very much for the offer.

Respectfully yours,

Bonita H. Valien

Bonita H. Valien

[December 29, 1943 - Hendrik Willem van Loon]

Nieuw Veere
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Tel. Old Greenwich 7-1888

29 12 43

19-11-10

My dear Du Bois —

I am delighted to welcome you as a fellow member of our Institute.

You will find us — I think fairly agreeable and sometimes even reasonable company and what a joy (this may sound a great deal more pretentious than I really am) for once to be elected to an organization where all of its members (and friends there both) are then dead and present a title

My sincere to you

Hendrik Willem van Loon

To W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
of the National Institute
of Arts and Letters.

[WASHINGTON]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 HENRY STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

April 15, 1943

19-9-61 861

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I told Mr. Reid that I was willing to write an article for Phylon on "Unmet Needs in Social Planning for Negroes," not "Social Planning for Southern Counties" as you stated in your memorandum to me. I am willing to cut down the former subject to some such title as "Social Planning for Negroes in Southern Communities," but I am not interested in preparing an article on Southern Counties. If either of the titles that I have suggested meets with your approval, I shall be glad to send the material to you by May fifteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

Forrester B. Washington

Forrester B. Washington
Director

k

[WASHINGTON]

3 June 1943

My dear Mr. Washington:

PHYLON would be glad to have an article on UNMET NEEDS IN SOCIAL PLANNING FOR NEGROES.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-199

Mr. Forrester B. Washington
Atlanta University School of Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

19-1-10

29 March 1943

Memo to Dr. Weiss:

The Department of Sociology wants to make a study of books on sociology now in the University library checking the shelve lists of books now in the library and making an evaluation of these books in terms of a standard list of such books as we should have. Could you undertake to do this say during the month of April? I should be glad to pay you a modest sum for the service. Please come and talk to me about it.

Dr. Hilda Weiss
Spelman College
Atlanta

[Hilda Weiss]

CLARK UNIVERSITY
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY
S. J. BRANDENBURG
J. A. MAXWELL
A. F. LUCAS
~~F. A. MELDER~~ H. Weiss

October 9,1943

Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

19-9-177

I should like to apologize for not having said good-bye to you when I left Atlanta. But, as a matter of fact, at that time I had no idea where I was going to teach this year. I left all my things at Rockefeller Hall, because this time I was a pessimist thinking I would certainly be back at Spelman in the fall. As you know I was looking for another position for quite a while, not because I did not like to teach in the Atlanta University System, but because I felt not fairly treated at Spelman College. So, without knowing it, we celebrated my leaving at the same time as Flechtheim's when we had that delicious dinner in your "home".

As you may have heard from Ira Read I am teaching German conversation and German culture to army men and one course in "Principles of Sociology" to civilian students at Clark University. Since I have the most advanced group among the soldiers I am able to discuss many cultural and social problems concerning Germany with them, everything in German. I have almost no preparation for the army courses, but I have a rather hard job in sociology since I have freshmen, sophomores, juniors, seniors and a graduate student in that class. That shows how little interest there has been in sociology at Clark. I do hope I can increase it to some extent. My salary is more than the double of Miss Read's and she wanted me to stay only one more year anyway. Here I got the encouraging prospect in my first interview with President Atwood that after the war there would be a chance for me to become the head of the sociology department of the woman's college. I am very sorry indeed

to miss our nice conversations at the dinner table at Spelman, one of the very few highlights on the campus, I dare say. I do miss all the pleasant contacts I had at Atlanta University, the few seminars of yours I attended, the many lectures.

I hope you found some "Ersatz" for Irene Diggs - that may be all you are able to find. Would you be kind enough to give my address to your new secretary, that I shall receive "Phylon" in the future as regularly as in the past? If I have to pay again she should write me about it.

I wish you good health - maybe you don't need that wish at all, at least as far as I remmmber you did not - and a pleasant academic year. I would like to know how many graduate studemts there are this year in sociology, but you don't need to write me; Ira will write me about that some time, I guess. I hope you have good news from Irene Diggs; I shall write her soon too.

Very sincerely yours,

Hilda Weiss

[Hilda Weiss]

October 14, 1943

Dr. Hilda ~~Wiess~~ Weiss
Clark University
Worcester, Massachusetts

Clark University

Dear Dr. Wiess:

I am very glad indeed to get your letter of October 9. I am very much pleased to think of you at Clark University. This is in my native state and about 100 miles from my birthplace. I know Worcester pretty well and was acquainted with G. Stanley Hall, the founder of Clark.

It was too bad to lose you from this institution; we sorely needed you and if I had had time to build up the kind of collaboration which I wanted, we really could have had been the center of congenial scientific work.

But colleges are curious places and the petty difficulties that intrude make progress sometime very difficult. I know that your character and accomplishments will be better appreciated where you are.

"Ersatz" for Miss Diggs has not yet been found and I am afraid you would not recognize my office. Miss Diggs writes that she is making slow but steady progress. I know she is.

You probably know the campus news better than I: Chivers, Gloster and Cook are off for the year; the latter with his wife in Haiti on Government work in English. I have to my surprise, two very good classes: Ten persons in African Culture and three in Social theory; all of them seem to have brains.

Let me hear from you once in a while

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-178

[I. J. K. Wells]

State of West Virginia

Department of Education

Charleston

I. J. K. WELLS
SUPERVISOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

W. W. TRENT
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

September 2, 1943

19-9-13

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just read your article "A Social Program for Black and White Americans" published in The Quarterly Journal of The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Your analysis of the problem facing our country is penetrating; your square facing of the facts and conditions, purely scientific; your program for solution, constructive.

I like to see a crusader, a philosopher, and a sociologist put his foot on the ground. This you do. This thing we Negroes do of not facing facts and conditions as they are, this thing of being one-sided, of not shouldering our responsibilities but flying like idealists to the topmost level of the Statue of Liberty rather than taking one step or a few steps at a time, can but lead to disaster.

In a similar way , I have advocated the same thing you have presented but not with the same profundity. You tell us the face truth whether that be inferiority or superiority, and frankly, there are both in the Negro race, not necessarily per se but these facts seem to exist.

The first chance I get, I am going to try to break your article down into practical situations so that we American Negroes and probably whites as well, may see a few concrete things in the abstract which you have already presented.

I believe your article ought to be lifted out of the hidden corners of The Quarterly to be blazed away in the big presses of the country, white and black.

Please accept my simple commendations. Best wishes that you drive courageously, fearlessly, yet soberly, judiciously ahead as a real scientist, philosopher and servant.

Sincerely yours,

I J K Wells

September 25, 1943

19-9-200

Mr. I.J.K. Wells
Supervisor Negro Schools
Department of Education
Charleston, West Virginia

My dear Mr. Wells:

I appreciate your kind letter of September 2. I elaborated the same idea in the longer article which I am trying to get published in a National Magazine.

Very truly yours,

[Wellston, Du Bois School]

St. Louis, Mo.

Feb. 23, 1943

Prof. Du Bois

I am writing to you in behalf of the P. T. A. of Du Bois school in Wellston.

We are going to have our banquet in the school this year in March and would like for you to send greetings. This is an annual affair each year since we have a new school.

10-9-170

I wrote you last year but you were away so I thought I would write a little early this year.

The Banquet will be on a Friday night March 26, 1943

Thanking you in advance.

Very sincerely yours.

Lucille Morris. Sec.

6211 Wells Ave.

St. Louis Mo.

[Welfare, Du Bois School]

5 March 1943

Social Items

My dear Madam:

May I express to the Parent Teachers Association of Du Bois School my heartiest congratulations on their work for the year and my hope that the school may prosper during the coming year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-9-171

Mrs. Lucillo Morris
6211 Wells Avenue
Saint Louis, Missouri

(WEST AFRICAN STUDENT UNION)

Wasu House

1, South Villas,
Camden Square,
London, N. W. 1

27th. May 1943

19-31-3

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia,U.S.A.

Our Dear Dr. Du Bois,

In reply to your letter of the 29th. of March last, I am directed by W.A.S.U. to present you, as a gift from us, the accompanying parcel containing:- (1) an original group picture of WASU with Major C.R.Attlee M.P.(the present Deputy Prime Minister);(2) an original group picture of WASU with the late Lord Lloyd(the Secretary of State for the Colonies); (3) a copy of our "Wasu" of May 1940 and(4) that of May 1943. We hope you will find these literatures of our Union to be interesting and useful.

We also hope you will be so good as to make our WASU organisation widely known among both our Afro-American cousins and the white friends of our race in America.

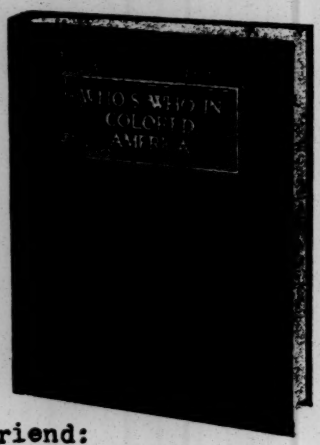
We are grateful to the office and Management of the "Crisis" for the complimentary copy of every issue of the "Crisis" regularly sent to WASU. We hope they will soon find it possible to devote a small space in its valuable columns to making our WASU organisation widely known overthere. With our united best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Secretary-General & Warden,WASU.

[1943]

DO NOT DELAY. RETURN AT ONCE



WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA

THOMAS YENSER, PUBLISHER

2317 NEWKIRK AVENUE BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This NATIONAL RACE RECORD contains 528 pages of Life Stories, and 344 Photos of Educators, Presidents and Deans of Colleges, Bank Presidents, Financiers, Insurance Company Officials, Bishops, Clergymen, Physicians, Dentists, Attorneys, Diplomats, Editors, Publishers, Politicians, Lecturers, Artists, Successful Merchants, and such men and women whose records deserve a place in WHO'S WHO. Binding—Green levant-grained Athol leather. Actual size—11 in. long, 8½ in. wide, 2 in. thick.

DO NOT DELAY RETURN AT ONCE

Dear Friend:

Herewith the Life Story we had of you in our Third Edition. Please correct, add to it the data of the past two years, and Return at Once. If you do not Return it at Once we will assume that you do not wish further inclusions and your Sketch will be Omitted Hereafter.

We want this information for use in our Fourth Edition which is now in the making. My Son and I drove our car over 30,000 miles in the past year calling on the notables. Many are of the "BELIEVE IT OR NOT" Class. We received a lot of fine new material for that Edition.

The Publisher has been doing this work for ten years. He has traveled extensively and knows many of you personally. Shake. Three Editions were published. Each a financial loss. He does not begrudge the money lost. He feels he Financed a Great Service to Humanity. Let us be fair with each other. Do you think these National Race Records are helpful to the Race? Do you want us to continue them? Will you give us your support and co-operation? Will those in Class 2 take and pay for the Book they Contracted for? This cash would help us to continue.

There are three Classes among those included in these Editions. You are in CLASS No.

Class 1--Are those who gave to this work their whole hearted co-operation and support. Who have paid what they owed unhesitatingly. We thank them sincerely and do hope we may continue your friendship and support. We will be glad to get your renewal. Credit Good.

Class 2--Are to blame if we discontinue. Who are in the Volume, Contracted for a Book, and did not take or pay for it. More than $8,000 worth were returned. Were these orders given to pay for a Book, or to gain inclusion? To be in future Editions this must be paid. Anyone who evades an obligation is not a WHO'S WHO, and does not belong in a Volume of Achievement. Only a Cheat will resort to such bad tactics. Your Credit Rating is Bad.

Class 3--Are those who think they are doing us a favor by giving their data. They have been in every Edition, but so far have not bought a Book. They must know that to set the type and print their Sketches costs as much as we get for a Book. If they do not take it we are out the costs and get no return for the money spent. They may be omitted hereafter.

19-12-11a

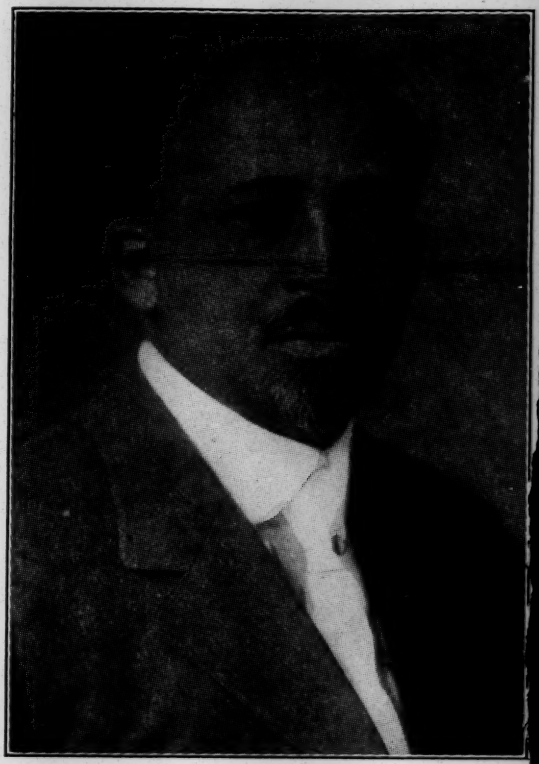
Our Regular Terms for all Editions follow: Price of Book $7.50. Renewal Photo Engravings are $5. New Photo Engravings are $10. A substantial Deposit must accompany all orders.

Please send Money Order or Check for amount due us? You know what you owe, and what you paid.

What suggestions can you make that will be helpful? Do you think Colored Folks should publish them? Any worthy OFFER will receive due consideration. Respectfully WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AM.

Thos Yenser Publisher

=PROOF=

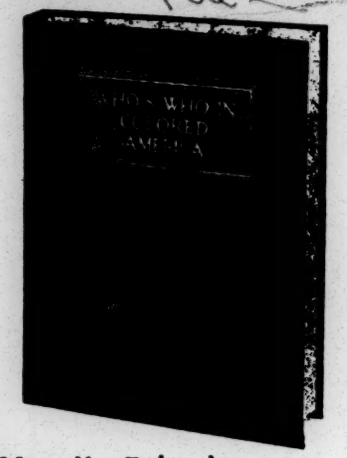


W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph.D.

DuBOIS, W. E. BURGHARDT—Author-Editor. b. Feb. 23, 1868, Great Barrington, Mass. s. Alfred and Mary (Burghardt) DuBois; m. Nina Comer, May 12, 1896; two children, Burghardt Comer (deceased); Nina Yolanda; educ. A.B., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., 1888; A.B., Harvard Univ., 1890; A.M., 1891; Ph.D., 1895; studied at the Univ. of Berlin; Professor of Economics and History, Atlanta Univ., 1896-1910; Director of Publicity, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Editor-in-Chief, The Crisis, since July, 1910; Founder, Pan-African Congress; Fellow, American Assn. for the Advancement of Science; auth. "Suppression of Slave Trade," 1896; "The Philadelphia Negro," 1899; "The Souls of Black Folk," 1903; "John Brown," 1909; "Quest of the Silver Fleece," 1911; "The Negro," 1915; "Darkwater," 1920; "The Gift of Black Folk," 1924; "Dark Princess," 1927; Spingarn Medalist, 1920; Editor, Atlanta University Studies of the Negro Problem, 1897-1911; Address, 69 Fifth Ave.; Residence, Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apts., 7th Ave. and 150th St., New York, N. Y.

File

[1943]



WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA

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Hello, My Friends:

I want to thank my many friends for the Courtesies extended to my Son and myself when we were in your City. We drove our car over 30,000 miles on that tour, taking nine months, interviewing many men and women in many Cities and States, and we did get a lot of new data for our proposed Fourth Edition. Some of this data is really sensational and belongs to the "BELIEVE IT OR NOT" Class. This was my fourth such tour. Perhaps, I now know personally more of the noted men and women of the Race than any other living person. Do you wish to be included in the Fourth Edition? Ask for a Questionaire to be sent to you.

Many of you have met and know that the Publisher and Editor is a white man. He lost thousands of dollars, gave much of his time, travel expenses and hard work, to compile these National Race Records. As every Edition was a financial loss he gained nothing though them. He feels, however, that he has FINANCED A GREAT SERVICE TO HUMANITY. He does not begrudge his time, money, or hard work, and would hate to see them discontinued. Having lost his money he is forced to stop unless he can get your and the Race's support and co-operation.

The Fourth Edition, if we will be able to Publish same, will be of the same high grade as the Third Edition, and we can proudly BOAST that the Third Edition of WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA is the finest and best thing that has ever been done to show the Progress the Race is making. It was highly praised by the white and Colored Press all over the United States. When we went to Press the entire Third Edition was fully subscribed for. Libraries, Colleges, Schools, etc., paid for their Books. Many of those who are included in the Volume, and ordered a copy to be sent to them, did not take, or pay, for the Book when sent. Over $8,000 worth of Books were returned to us. That was a HARD SLAM. Enough to hurt any one.

Those Books are still on hand. We can dispose of them and get enough cash to continue if all who are included, without order, and those who owe us money will meet their obligations. Are you one of those who did order, and did not take, or pay, for the Book when we sent it? Will you do so NOW? If you paid anything on account, you know the amount due, as you have been billed. If your Life Story was included in the Volume, without order, and you did not buy a copy, will you do so NOW? It costs as much to set the type and print the average Sketch as we will get if you do buy a copy. If not we are out the costs. Only those who pay their debts will be in future Editions. ANY ONE THAT DOES NOT IS NOT A WHO'S WHO.

Has your School a copy? Orders from Colored Schools would help. Some States have authorized the Volume for School Libraries, and will pay half the cost. It was our good fortune to call on many Public Schools during Colored History Week. We found that the Volume was particularly useful to the students for it's Historical value. Also so that they could study the lives of the noted men and women of the Race. IT WAS INSPIRATIONAL.

WE ARE NOT ASKING FOR CHARITY? OUR PLAN IS NO HARDSHIP NOR FOR SELFISH PURPOSES. THESE EDITIONS CAN BE CONTINUED if those who owe us money will pay the small amount due, and which we will use for future editions. If you cannot pay the full amount send a substantial cash payment and the balance monthly. Price of Book $7.50.

WILL YOU HELP AND DO YOU BIT? REMEMBER IT IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ENTIRE RACE. WHAT SUGGESTIONS CAN YOU MAKE THAT WILL BE HELPFUL? Thank you. Very truly yours,

Thos. Yenser

[Who's Who]

[1943]

LARKIN, ROOSEVELT & LARKIN
Chicago—6 Illinois

The address below is correct currently for delivery of the copy of WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH & SOUTHWEST, the augmented WHO'S WHO IN GEORGIA. I have previously subscribed for WHO'S WHO IN GEORGIA. Despite the wartime cost increases, the price ($10) stipulated in my subscription is to apply unchanged and the charges for delivery are not to exceed thirty cents. If I have checked below to have my name stamped on the front cover for fifty cents, you are to absorb delivery charges, making the volume $10.50 delivered, or if I send my check for $10.30 you are to pay for the stamping. I have checked the following squares to indicate my instructions.

☐ I enclose $10.30, and you are to deliver WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH & SOUTHWEST, the augmented WHO'S WHO IN GEORGIA to me on publication, all delivery charges prepaid, with my name stamped in gold on the front cover. ☐ Add 50 cents for gold stamping to my subscription, and bill me $10.50 on publication. ☐ Please send interim galley proof (at no expense to me).

41-2-14

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[Who's Who in the Western Hemisphere]

Who's Who
in the
Western Hemisphere
QUIEN es QUIEN
en el Hemisfero del Occidente

315 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

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August 26, 1943

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

19-12-60

Dear Doctor DuBois:

We are now ready to go to press. In order to insure accuracy and comprehensiveness, we are returning to you a final proof of the sketch which has been prepared for inclusion in the forthcoming edition of WHO'S WHO in the WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Kindly go over this carefully, making all final corrections and additions, and then return it to me at your earliest opportunity.

Should you desire a copy of this volume at the PRE-PUBLICATION PRICE, please fill out and return the attached reservation blank.

Sincerely yours,

R. Rocker
Associate Editor

RR:LL
encl.

[Wilberforce University]

THE NEGRO COLLEGE QUARTERLY
WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

EDITOR: V. V. OAK

19-4-241

October 30, 1943

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am very much interested in your paper or address read & delivered at the recent Conference of the Land-Grant College Presidents with a view to see if we could use it in our Quarterly. I do not know the subject of your paper, but I have a feeling that you had something of great importance to tell them — Gods knows they need to be told. Please let me hear from you immediately so that I could have a chance to look at this material before we go to press on November 10. Thank you. With best wishes, Sincerely yours,

V. V. Oak

[Answered]

19-4-25

November 3, 1943

Mr. V. V. Oak
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

Dear Mr. Oak:

My address in Chicago had to do with the further carrying out of my work as Co-ordinator of the social study program of the Negro Land Grant Colleges. It consisted chiefly of quotations from letters of leading socialogists.

Later I may have something on the general subject which I can send you. I trust you are well

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Ethel Ray Nesbitt

2 February 1943

19-4-3

My dear Marielle:

I really know nobody on the Pacific Coast well enough to give you any advice that would help. On the whole I think you would be taking a good many chances to go as far away as that in these uncertain times although of course a good secretary is always in demand everywhere if you can find the right employer. I am a little sorry to see you leave Hampton. Are you quite sure that Hampton will go backward? Isn't there a chance?

There is another thing which I should urge on you at once if it were not for one circumstance and that is the education of your boys. I do not remember how far they are in school but imagaine they are not entering college and must go somewhere they will have good secondary training. What I have in mind is this: I think it possible that Miss Diggs will go to the University of Havana to get a Ph. D. in anthropology. It is not settled yet but she wants to do it and I think for her future life this would be the best thing for her to do. Therefore, with great regret I am assisting and she is hoping to get a Rosenwald fellowship. This means that next year with a big program I shall have no secretary. That program is not only my general correspondence and my writing but also the cooperative social studies under the Land Grant colleges and the editorship and business management of PHYLON.

I should like to have you come and take this job but - The salary is eighteen hundred dollars a year and there are no good facilities in Atlanta for secondary education. For college education Morehouse is a good place and the lodging and board and general comfort would be satisfactory. There you are. I am pretty sure that the opening will not suit your circumstances. Meantime I will try to think of any connections on the West Coast but you see it has been ten or fifteen years since I was there and at present I can think of no one to whom I might refer you.

I am leaving tomorrow for the North to be gone a month. Next week I shall be at the Hotel Theresa. You might drop me a note there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

[Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams]

1019 Washington St.
Apt. A
Seattle, 4, Wash.
Dec. 20, 1943

Andre:

Today the Phylon notice reached me p- forwarded. I had written you before, explaining my accepting a position here, but not hearing, believed you were showing impatience after your endeavors in my behalf, and construed your silence as scolding -- not at my final decision but at my apparent unstability and tumbling-weed make-up. It hurt --- 9 months of silence.

02-4-61

You were frank about schools in Atlanta - I appreciated that. Against that was weighed my sincere desire to work with you - it would have been an intensive 12 months for me. Could I afford to make a move for a year just because I wanted to so much, or had I better try a field that would promise more permanence? It wasn't an easy decision to make. Seeing as how, the desire lasted over many a year since a previous offer and an unability to accept.....the job here at the port of Embarkation paid the same as Hampton - without the headache.....and with the escape following my divorce (did I tell you I had one?) and the many mutual acquaintances who pitied, etc. It was starting over again. Sure, a tough start, pioneering always is -- it takes a lot of money to make any change, and this was far from a tiny one. But it is easy to lose oneself in a place like this and I have "dug in", haven't met a half dozen people outside of work since last April. In September I had the opportunity to get placed with the Clerk's office of the U.S. District Court, and took it - as Deputy Clerk. This has all the appearance of permanence after the war, only 15 minutes car ride from home, congenial working companions, etc. The work with the Army Transport Service was interesting but after 6 months it was routine with continual changes and transfers, a cold building to work in - 45minutes ride both ways on crowded buses, late arrival home in the evening, the continuous wearing of your badge with your picture plastered over it --and talk about association, boy, there were few you'd care to sip a cup of coffee with. I was lucky to get out - you know, war-work -- but I made the Major in charge see the necessity of my branching out when there was a chance because of my dependents, etc. Who knows, the influence and inspiration here may make me decide to eventually run for Judge, or something (smile).

We are living in a government project which means electricity, an electric stove, heat, water, are all taken care of in the rent. We have been getting along with a

minimum of furniture, lookihg forward to getting ours which is stored in Baltimore. Talk about a quiet life, you'd hardly believe it possible (smile)

Unfortunately in a set-up like this, one has plenty of time and I could do research, etc. scribbling toward a point, but what about? I would hardly know where to start contacting. That would be about perfect if I could do something like that in my evening hours. As it is, I manage to keep from chafing at the bit by doing a little amateur carpentering, making rag rugs, etc. What the world will have inflicted on it after I emerge once more!!!!!

19-4-21

My leaving Hampton was timely and there are no regrets - altho it was in the world (when you looked at a map~~000~~- it certainly wasn't, was it when you tried to get out or in?) it was difficult to make a clean break without putting miles in between. The ex-husband lives in Washington D.C. and travels to Florida and back. It was a fine feeling to be goihg across the globe when he came to mind. The kids never mention him -- he hasn't written them. I have much difficulty getting the Juv. Ct. to see that he pays his regular allotment....guess it'll take additional attorney's fees from this city to accomplish it.

Hampton - the factors at work in the South can complacently, hot-tie, horse-whip, dog-shackle your mind gradually while they drawl the smiling platitudes of brotherhood of man -- in Europe... It's unfortunate Hampton has had to undergo so many upheavals...they have a good plant, a plan on paper that could evolve a Shangri-la in race relations. But lip-service and the views of "the people in town" lead the righteous astray and they concede to the underground that only wishes to tear down progress so the decay can remain --fear of their own security if progress enters the grounds. MacLean cut much red tape, unearthed many skeletons and exposed them as dry bones, threw the pretenders in the creek, unveiled the hypocrites, ousted many incompetents, and did we enjoy emptying the vault of guest lists and messages of condolence over the ages , so old the paper crumbled when you touched them -- it was fund stirring in the ashes to try to find a spark of life. It may have a chance after the war. So many new people have come and gone and something of the outside world should have crept in to stay -- unless they let religion prevail as in the old days -- outward religion - God, how they resented change.

I wouldn't have taken a lot for the chance to work with MacLean - he was all for progress and free thought. and secure enough to say "why not" and defy the weaklings to reply. And when he finally tired of all the pettiness, lamentations were thunderous because he didn't stay to be crucified. "Mamma, he won't let me stick pins in him any

longer and hit him over the head with my bat --boo hoo!"

And they fear inwardly they may have caused him to be kicked upstairs. He needed a scrapper for a running mate - just <u>one</u>! But we are so wary and fearful. It's missing so much to never gamble all on a hunch or a dream or a vision. I've had some rich "lives" gambling with my poor little one. The spirit is still there however and I shall emerge again --- just sort of gathering my forces for the front line attack later. Where I'll be I don't know --if I believed in the democracy of the Allies my sphere might be one of the islands or countries we will "rehabilitate" - that should be the center of things, the heart-beat of civiliation...but I must believe what I go into - and I'm not convinced....

Think about me, Andre..and hold a spot for me to work with you....one of these days I shall find a way to secure the boys for a time so I can accomplish that ambition of mine. Perhaps if I work with you a while I can carry on with some definite piece of labor should I have to return to them.

Sure, it's been a tough year - this last one --for me - changing coasts, etc.. but the lovely thing about the struggle was there were no on-lookers, not even my immediate family --I guess that's what you call the pattern you once were a part of. I owe you much for my first escape. if I had ever gotten shunted into one of those backwoods schools I would probably have died trying to do the impossible. I dislike defeat so much and my restless energy still believes perserverance will accomplish some good. Possibly some in passing will decide: "She who fights and runs away" - but when Marielle does the running there's no ammunition left nor any lines of communication with any supply division.

Hope for me that 1944 brings me an opportunity to use the rest of me in worthwhile effort --what could I do in research at this distance that might be worth something?

Shall you ever come West again? That would be worth waiting for....

Sincerely,

Marielle

If I can place the boys in camp next summer I may come to Atlanta - or Baltimore - where do you expect to be?

Did Miss Diggs have a successful year in Panama, or was it South America? Has she returned?

19-4-22

25 June 1943

My dear Mabelle:

Mrs. Du Bois and Du Bois are coming to New York, June thirtieth or July first. Mrs. Du Bois has got to do some shopping and then Du Bois will go off to summer school at the Manumit School, Pawling, New York. How long they will be there I do not know; probably a week and Mrs. Du Bois a little longer. Will you kindly provide such accomodations as you can for them and write directly to Mrs. Du Bois at

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland?

I shall be deeply obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-12

Mrs. Mabelle White Williams
YWCA
179 West 137th Street
New York City

[Cpl. Robert L. Williams]

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Lectures

Co. C. 4th Bn. 1st Regt.
Fort McClellan, Ala
Feb. 21, 1942

Prof. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University - Atlanta, Ga.

19-38-5

Dear Sir:

Every man has his ideal. Therefore, I trust that you will not critize me severely. It has been rumored that one of our greatest generals has a picture of a German General that he treasures, to the extent that even tho' they face each on the African battle front, he admires this Picture.

In recent years, I have grown to admire you and your work. Not especially because I have read all of your books, nor because I have had one class under you, but moreover because I admire your militant spirit and progressive ideals.

I trust that you will not consider

"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies ....." and "To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy....." The Charter of The American National Red Cross. By Act of Congress January 5, 1905.

FORM 539 A

AMERICAN RED CROSS

me to forward in asking for a picture of
you. I feel that it will mean much to me
and my life while in the army. I can assure
you that no matter where I go, even if my
destiny is trampling through the hot sands of
Africa, or fighting my way through the Pacific
Islands, I shall treasure it until the end.

19-38-6

Wishing you the best of health, and
hoping to receive a line from you when
you have the time.

Respectfully Yours
Cpl. Robert L. Williams
Co. C. 4th Bn. 1st. Regt.
Fort McClellan, Ala.

"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies ....." and "To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy ....." The Charter of The American National Red Cross. By Act of Congress January 5, 1905.

FORM 539 A

26 March 1943

19-38-7

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind letter of February 21 and all your good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Cpl. Robert L. Williams
Co. C, 4th Bn. 1st Regt.
Fort McClellan, Alabama

15 January 1943

19-9-215

My dear Yolande:

I have your letter and I am very glad indeed to know what you have done in the matter of insurance. I wish you would inquire and see if your Mother and I could take out a similar policy. I should be glad to pay the second installment of $12 when it becomes due.

As I wrote you before I hope you will get careful legal advice in making out your income tax.

I have asked Bloomingdale of New York to send a grate for burning coal in the fireplace to your Mother. I hope you will use it. You have a fixation about dirt which is almost pathological and which you ought to guard against. Cleanliness and spotlessness is a fine thing but you make so many of your friends and relatives unhappy by carrying it to an extreme. That kind of reaction is the thing that very often unhinges the whole mental and emotional attitude of a person and gets them in a serious condition which is not exactly illness but is nervous disease. By using kindling and soft coal you can have a very pleasant living room during the winter and make your Mother comfortable. You must remember that you spend your day with at least a fair amount of heat while she must be often rather cold in the home. Do think this over.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore

30 March 1943

Dear Yolande:

Here is your Red Cross uniform. Tell Mother and Du Bois that I reached home safely.

Yours with love,

19-9-216

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore

3 June 1943

19-9-217

Dear Yolande:

I am waiting with some anxiety to hear from you and your Mother about Du Bois this summer. I really think it is a great opportunity and a chance for you and your Mother to get some real rest and for Du Bois to get some fine education. Do let me hear from you as soon as possible.

I am enclosing one of the best articles on over-weight that I have read. Read and think of it. You ought to think out for yourself some way this summer of getting some real rest and a proper diet to get down on weight.

I hope Du Bois got the prayer book on time.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

17 June 1943

19-9-218

Dear Yolande:

This will reach you just at the close of school and I know you are glad and very tired. I hope, however, you will immediately come to decision concerning Du Bois and the Manumit School. It is the sort of opportunity which she needs. One the other hand to have her go means that you will have to bestir yourself immediately. You cannot leave it for your Mother to decide because after all you are the only one that can get about.

The school is costly but I calculate that expense now on Du Bois may pay many fold in the future. It is now that she needs especial care, guidance and protection.

Let me know immediately what you plan to do; what the cost of the operation and other things is going to be. I shall be waiting to hear from you.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Y. Du Bois Williams
Baltimore

P. S. Of course don't let me rush you into this against your own best judgment and that of your Mother and the physician. If all of you decide that it is too much to attempt and it will in any way jeopardize Du Bois' health, we will let it go.

December 21, 1943

19-9-210

Mrs Yolande DuBois Williams
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Yolande:

I have been meaning for a long time to send you the Paul Robeson Othello program. Here it is.

I hope you will all have a Merry Christmas, I shall miss you. I hope you will not invite Arnett to the house if he is in town during the holidays. I am sure for many considerations this would be unwise.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Sunday

19-31-66

Dearest Popsa.

Thanks so much for the perfume. I'd is so very "swank" I'll only use a half a drop once in while. One does'd get Peter's perfume often.

Everyone seems well. Du Bois is enthusiastic about her scout activities.

Dr. Diggins is still treating my infected ankle. It's been about 6 or 7 weeks now but it is healing now the doctor says if I had let it go a little longer I would have lost my leg.

The city is supposed to give us $.89 ¢ raise next month. This raises my salary but also raises my income tax fra-

$31. a month & $39. a month — just can't get anywhere! My budget is where it is supposed to be to date.

We saw the picture — the "Aida" about Verdi becoming a member of the literary society and we were very proud. Dorothy says the picture in the "Courier" was better.

Lots of love.

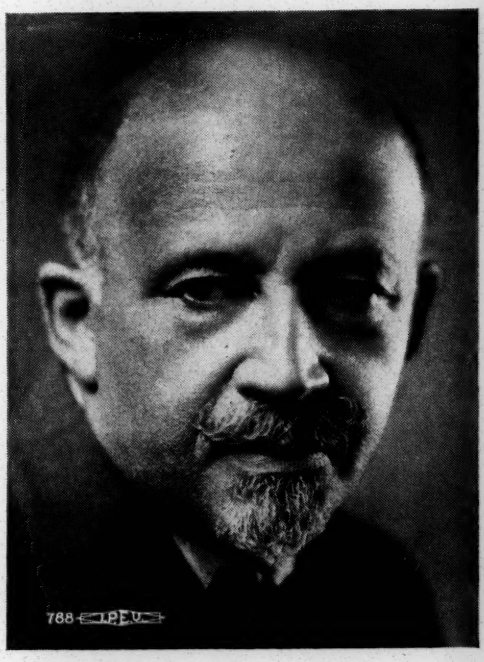
Yolande.

[February 28, 1943]
[Women's Defense Club]

PROGRAM

LECTURE BY DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

"The Negro Race in Two World Wars, Its Outlook and Program for the Future"



"Blessed Are They Who Have the Strength to Serve and the Patience to Suffer and Still Go On."

The Lecture Is Under Auspices Women's Defense Club Which Was Organized To Encourage Purchase of War Bonds and Stamps

Net Proceeds of Lecture Will Be Invested In War Bonds and Stamps

PROGRAM

1. THE NATIONAL ANTHEM—Led by Mrs. Lucy Mae Britt.
2. INVOCATION—Rev. Mr. Robert S. Miller, Minister of First Unitarian Church.
3. Introduction of Governor Griswold and Mayor Butler.
4. Vocal Solo—Mr. H. L. Preston.
5. Presentation of Celebrities.
6. Violin Solo—Miss Evelyn Battles.
7. Introduction of Speaker by Dr. W. H. Thompson.
8. Benediction—Rev. F. S. Goodlett, Pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church.

Short Reception for Dr. Du Bois.

Mr. Wanasebe Fletcher, Presiding

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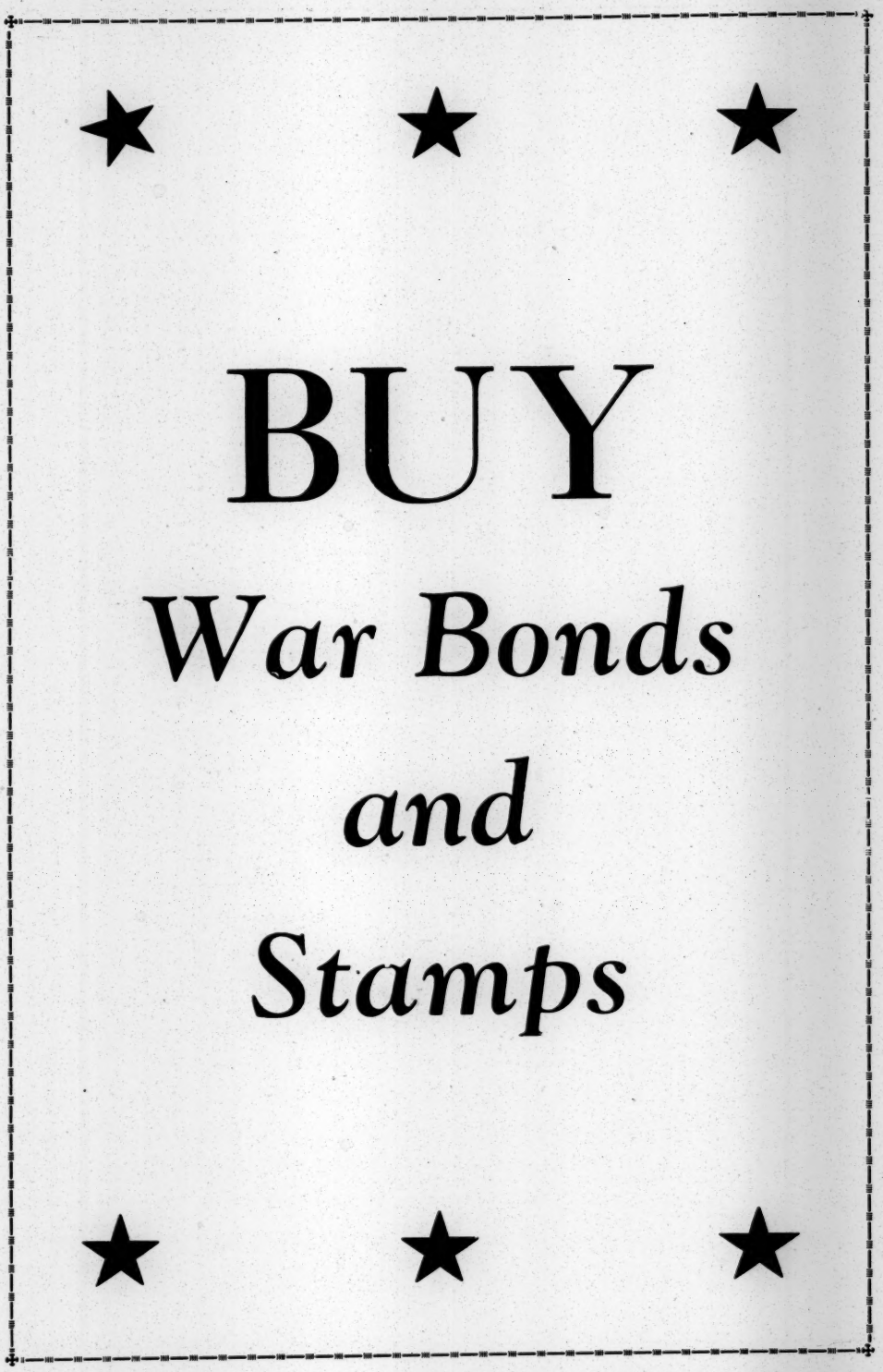
Mr. Charles Young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Woodlawn Monthly Forum

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NELMA WARREN

19-3-12

February 1, 1943

Lectures

C. NOVELLA TROTTER
CHMN. PROGRAM COMMITTEE
PHONE VICTORY 0161

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University - Box 356
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

This letter comes as invitation to speak on our Forum program on Sunday evening, March 21, 1943 at 8:00 o'clock. You will perhaps remember receiving a letter from us asking you to honor our Forum by speaking for us during the 1942-42 season. This letter was answered by your secretary, Miss Irene Diggs, who informed us that you were not planning to lecture that year.

These Forums are presented on each third Sunday evening beginning in October and ending in June and we attempt to bring to our audiences the best that America has to offer, hence this letter to you.

However, I must add that we are not as yet in position to pay you your well deserved fee but we will take care of your transportation expense from Atlanta to Chicago and return if you will be kind enough to grace our platform.

I am enclosing a program of a previous meeting in order that you may choose another of the open dates if you find that you will not be able to come to us in March.

Trusting that I shall hear from you at your very earliest moment and I hope favorably.

Very truly yours,
C. Novella Trotter
(Miss) C. Novella Trotter
Chairman, Forum Program.

CNT
Enclosure (1)

[Woodlawn Monthly Forum]

3 February 1943

My dear Madam:

I regret to say that my lecture tour is confined to February and I would not be able to come to Chicago in March. I shall be in Chicago probably from February fifteenth to twentieth and could speak for you at that time but that will include no Sunday.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss C. Novella Trotter
Woodlawn A. M. E. Church
65th Street at Evans Avenue
Chicago

November 11, 1943

Dr. T. Wright
218 W. 139th Street
New York, N. Y

Dear Dr. Wright:

I am going to be in New York next week and I am coming around to see you. I wish you would make an appointment for me with some specialist who can give me advice concerning Brain Fag and general let down due to age.

I hope this will find you still recovering your health and strength.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

November 11, 1943

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 W 139th Street
New York, N. Y.

19-11-27

Dear Dr. Wright:

I am going to be in New York next week and I am coming around to see you. I wish you would make an appointment for me with some specialist who can give me advice concerning Brain Fag and general let down due to age.

I hope this will find you still recovering your health and strength.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

November 30, 1943

Dr. Louis T. Wright
218 W. 139th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Wright:

Enclosed is the report of the Life Extension Examiners. I am feeling much better since my trip to New York and the dizziness and numbness have about disappeared. What do you think of the investigation of the genito-urinal tract to trace definitely the source of the white blood cells?.

Write me at your leisure. I was glad to find you looking so well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

11-11-61

DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Dec. 31, 1943

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I spoke to Dr. Laskey an excellent urologist about your case, and he stated that he could do the work within three days - Unfortunately I mislaid your letter and could not tell him the days. If you will be kind enough to let me have them again, I will let you know

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

19-11-25

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

March 10,1943

Dr. William E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia.

Book

Dear Dr. Dubois:

19-9-192

If I am annoying you unduly in my efforts to get an autographed copy of one of your books in exchange for THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES IN NEW JERSEY,please blame it on my very strong desire to have such a book. When I wrote you last, I asked if you would send me a copy of THE NEGRO-THEN AND NOW. I know only too well of the many demands upon your time but can I prevail upon you to send this along and get me off your list?

Please accept my congratulations upon the successful completion of seventy-five years of valuable service to American civilization.

Sincerely yours,
Marion T. Wright
Marion T.Wright

29 March 1943

My dear Miss Wright:

I am sending you herewith a copy of my book DUSK OF DAWN which I trust you will receive in good time. Thank you for your congratulations.

I hope to review your book in PHYLON sometime soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Marion T. Wright
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

April 5,1943

Dr. William E.B.Du Bois,Professor
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia.

Books

Dear Dr. DuBois:

10-6-181

Thank you so very much for DUSK OF DAWN which I have received and shall look forward to reading with eager anticipation. You simply could not have sent me a book that I would have treasured more. For some reason,I was not aware of this book or it would have been a first choice in the beginning. My reason for asking for SOULS OF BLACK FOLK was the feeling that it revealed so much of you.

I shall look forward with interest to your reaction to THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES IN NEW JERSEY. The April issue of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY is carrying an article by me on "New Jersey Laws and the Negro." I shall send a reprint of it when it comes off the press.

With many,many thanks,I am,

Sincerely yours,
Marion T. Wright
Marion T.Wright

THE
YALE
REVIEW
A National Quarterly

EDITORS
HELEN MCAFEE, *Managing Editor*
WILLIAM CLYDE DEVANE
EDGAR S. FURNISS
ARNOLD WOLFERS

P.O. BOX 1729
NEW HAVEN
CONNECTICUT

October 8, 1943.

80-6-61

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As it happens, we had already under consideration when your manuscript reached us another article on racial relations in this country, and that manuscript has now been slated for our next issue. In the circumstances, we feel unable to accept your good study, and we appreciate your letting us see it.

Yesterday we received a book by Edwin R. Embree brought out by Viking Press entitled "Brown Americans." We have not yet had a chance to examine it carefully, but on the basis of Mr. Embree's previous thoughtful work, we are inclined to think we should like to have a short criticism of it in The Yale Review. Would you be willing to write one for us--let us say, five hundred to six hundred words--that is, if you find when you examine the book that it has ideas worth discussing? The manuscript of the criticism need not come to us until about November 10th, but we should be glad to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen McAfee

article in Negro Digest, Oct 1943

[Young]

6 March 1943

Ltr

19-9-75

My dear Pauline:

I have a chance to speak somewhere between New York and Washington Sunday afternoon or evening, March fourteenth. I have sent a letter like the enclosed to Bordentown and Philadelphia. I thought I would send one to Wilmington. Will you please look it over and address the envelope to anyone you think best: the head of the YMCA or some other organization which might want to promote a lecture?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Pauline Young
901 French Street
Wilmington, Delaware

[Pauline Young, March 10, 1943]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

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DR W E B DEBOUIS=

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Lectures 1943

10-9-91 4-9-74

WANT YOU FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON MARCH 14TH AT FIRST AND CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CAUCASIAN WIRE CONFIRMATION=

:PAULINE.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

10 March 1943

Dear Pauline:

I shall be very glad indeed to speak in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon, March fourteenth. The only difficulty is that I am broadcasting in New York from 11:30 to 12:00. I can catch a train at 12:30 which arrives in Wilmington at 2:38. If the lecture is scheduled at three or three-thirty, it will be all right. Write me at Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, and let me know if this is satisfactory. Thank you very much for your good effort.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Pauline Young
901 Frency Street
Wilmington, Delaware

P. S. If this hour is too late wire me here as I may have other offers.

11 March 1943

Lectures

My dear Pauline:

On re-reading your telegram I note that you say at the "First and Central Presbyterian Church." I don't know whether you mean two speeches or one. I presum one. My charge of course, as you understood, was fifty dollars but if you have two speeches scheduled, I could make the two short ones at the price of one.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Pauline Young
901 French Street
Wilmington, Delaware

[Pauline Young]

901 Orange St.
Wil., Del.
3-17-43

Pauline Young

19-11-28

My dear Dr Du Bois

— The echoes of your brief Wilmington visit both slow and surge to my great satisfaction. The plump Rev. Purdy used most of his Sunday evening broadcast lauding you as the possessor of the "most cultured mind" he had met. Then he struck out on the Negro's plight and the hypocrisy of democracy (U.S.A) — there. So — a lot of good crackers learned something anyway.

Here's the letter.

Good luck!

Sincerely
Pauline

17 March 1943

My dear Pauline:

I got to the meeting in Washington all right and then went to New York and had that tooth pulled. I arrived hom in good shape. I want to thank you so much for your hospitality. Greet Grace and Blanche.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-11-26

Miss Pauline Young
901 French Street
Wilmington, Delaware

[YMCA - Buffalo]

8 January 1943

My dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in New York state in February. He would to be glad to come to Buffalo if it could be arrange. I am enclosing a circular and would be glad to correspond with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

19-13

The secretary
YMCA
Buffalo, New York

19-3-34

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

YMCA of Buffalo

January 20, 1943

Lectures

Miss Lorene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Miss Diggs:

I have your letter regarding a lecture in February. I am very sorry that I will not be able to make such an arrangement because my lecture courses have all been arranged for the year.

For January we had the Lincoln University Glee Club and very soon I am to have Mr. Pickens and with these I do not see that it is going to be possible to have him come although I would very much like to do so.

It may be that early next year I may be able to make the arrangements.

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Jackson
Executive Secretary

WHJ:BMJ

[YMCA - Detroit]

ST. ANTOINE "Y" SUNDAY FORUM

FIRST HALF 1943 — SERIES

INFORMATION, INSPIRATION AND DISCUSSION ON TOPICS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

★ **Jan. 3** **Hon. A. Phillip Randolph, New York**
Subject: "The Path the Negro Must Follow"

★ **Jan. 10** **Professor E. B. Kalibala, Native African, Professor of Sociology, Lincoln A.B.—New York City College; M.A.—1934, Columbia University**
Subject: "Africa Today, Our Second Front"

★ **Jan. 17** **Dr. Herbert Hudnut, Minister, Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church**
Subject: "Building a Better Community"

★ **Jan. 24** **Dr. Rayford Logan, Department of History, Howard University**
Subject: "The Negro and the Post-War Society"

★ **Jan. 31** **Program sponsored by Wolverine Bar Association**

★ **Feb. 7** **Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia**
Subject: "The Four Fears of American Minorities"

19-13-10

★ **Feb. 14** **Mrs. Mamie E. Davis, New York, Assistant National Field Director, USO**
Program sponsored by the Ellittorian Business Women's Club

★ **Feb. 21** **Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Ph.D., Harvard University, Author, Lecturer, Head of Sociology Department, Atlanta University**

★ **Feb. 28** **George S. Schuyler, New York**
Subject: "What's to be Done with the Negro?"

★ **Mar. 7** **Edgar A. Guest, Detroit's Beloved Poet**

"Y" Forum promptly 4:00 P. M. every Sunday afternoon—concluding Easter, April 25th. It is directed by the Forum Committee, a sub-committee of the Religious Emphasis Department, and supported by public offering taken each Sunday together with contributions of "Y" members and friends.

E. B. SWINTT, Chairman
W. C. WOODSON, Secretary

207

[YMCA - Detroit]

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WILBUR C. WOODSON,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 12, 1943

19-9-69

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please write me at your earliest convenience confirming the date of February 21 for your lecture on the 1943 St. Antoine Branch "Y" Forum Series. I will also have to know the amount of your honorarium and the topic you will discuss.

You will find enclosed the first half of our schedule, and your name is included. We are quite proud of the excellent cooperation we are getting from distinguished leaders throughout the country.

Sincerely yours

W. C. Woodson

W. C. Woodson
Executive Secretary

WCW:EAF
Enc.

[Detroit YMCA]

15 January 1943

07-9-91

My dear Mr. Woodson:

This is to confirm my engagement to speak for you February 21. My subject is given in the enclosed folder. I am afraid that I shall have to ask for a honorarium of one hundred dollars. I do not want to bankrupt you but the expense of travel has greatly increased and because of the difficulty of travel I cannot get in as many lectures a week which makes many unpaid spaces between. I hope you can afford this increase.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. C. Woodson
YMCA
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit

[YMCA-Detroit]

19-9-71

HOWARD A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT FRED P. TODD, TREASURER A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CHARACTER BUILDERS

ST. ANTOINE BRANCH
635 EAST ELIZABETH STREET

PERCIVAL R. PIPER, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

WILBUR C. WOODSON,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 22, 1943

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I don't see how we can meet an honorarium of $100.00, and I am in a dilemma because we have publicized your coming on Sunday, February 21. The meeting must be held, and I trust that you can consider coming for $85.00.

You know that we have never cribbled over these matters, and I dislike to convey the idea that we are bargaining for your service. We have met your honorariums for $75.00 throughout the years with the exception of the year you returned from your around-the-world trip, and you made Detroit your second lecture and we paid you $100.00.

The facts that are giving us concern today are: gas rationing, and the war industry program that necessitates many men working on Sundays. Our experience to date is that our audiences are down 20 per cent, and the public collection is the source of our income for the Forum. Please wire collect or write at your earliest convenience.

Yours very sincerely

Woodson

W. C. Woodson
Executive Secretary

WCW:EAF

[YMCA-Detroit]

19-9-72

25 January 1943

My dear Mr. Woodson:

Make it eighty-five dollars. I am sorry to increase it at all but railway fare out of the South has almost doubled.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. C. Woodson
YMCA
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan

[YMCA - Detroit]

ST. ANTOINE Y.M.C.A. 19TH ANNUAL SUNDAY FORUM

Sunday, February 21, 1943

Presents

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Head of Dept. of Sociology - Atlanta University

Dr. J. L. Henderson - Presiding

Congregational Singing	W. Harvey Hill, Pianist
Devotional Reading	
"Ave Maria" - Schubert (No applause, please)	Oscar E. Fite, Tenor
Membership Presentation	Claude H. Cooper, Membership Secretary
"Star Spangled Banner"	Audience Standing
"Going Home" - Dvorak	Oscar E. Fite, Tenor
Introduction of Speaker	Dr. J. L. Henderson
Address - "The Negro Race in Two World Wars and its Outlook and Program for the Future"	Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Offertory and Announcements	
Discussion Period (fifteen minutes)	

M I Z P A H

NEXT SUNDAY Feb. 28, 1943	Hear George S. Schuyler Subject - "What's To Be Done With the Negro" Carl Turner, Bass Soloist

"Y" SUNDAY FORUM
CONGREGATIONAL SINGING

FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

Faith of our fathers! Living still
In spite of dungeon, fire and sword.
O how our hearts beat high with joy,
When e'er we hear that glorious word
Faith of our fathers! holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death.

Faith of our fathers, we will love,
Both friend and foe in all our strife,
And preach thee too, as love knows how,
By kindly words and virtuous life.
Faith of our fathers, holy faith,
We will be true to thee till death.

MY JESUS I LOVE THEE

My Jesus, I love
I know Thou art mine,
For Thee all the follies of sin
I resign,
My gracious Redeemer, my Saviour
art thou,
If ever I loved Thee
My Jesus, 'tis now.

I love Thee because Thou has
First loved me,
And purchased my pardon on Calvary's
tree
I love Thee for wearing
The thorns on Thy brow,
If ever I love Thee, my Jesus, 'tis now.

ARE YE ABLE?

Are ye able, said the Master,
To be crucified with me?
Yea, the sturdy dreamers answered
To the death we follow Thee.

Chorus

Lord, we are able, Our spirits
Are Thine,
Remold them, make us, like Thee divine,
Thy guiding radiance above us shall be
A beacon to God, to love and loyalty.

Are ye able, still the Master
Whispers down eternity,
And heroic spirits answer
Now as then in Galilee.

Chorus

Lord, we are able, Our spirits
Are Thine,
Remold them, make us, like Thee divine,
Thy guiding radiance above us shall be
A beacon to God, to love and loyalty.

O BEAUTIFUL FOR SPACIOUS SKIES

O beautiful for spacious skies
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America, America
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America, America,
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

STAND UP, STAND UP FOR JESUS

Stand up, stand up for Jesus,
Ye soldiers of the cross,
Lift high His royal banner,
It must not suffer loss.
From victory unto victory,
His army shall He lead,
Till every foe is vanquished
And Christ is Lord indeed.

Stand up, stand up for Jesus
The strife will not be long,
This day the noise of battle,
The next, the victor's song;
To him that overcometh,
A crown of life shall be;
He with the King of Glory
Shall reign eternally.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER

O, say can you see, by the dawn's
early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the
Twilights last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
Thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so
gallantly streaming?
And the rockets red glare, the bombs
Bursting in air
Gave proof thru the night that our flag
Was still there;
O say, does that Star-spangled Banner
Yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the
Home of the Brave?

1-6-9

19-9-73

5 March 1943

Lecture

My dear Mr. Woodson:

As usual you gave me a very fine audience in Detroit and the weather was a great improvement. I thank you very much for the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Wilbur C. Woodson
YMCA
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

Lectures 43

19-3-38

October 30, 1943

Mr. W. C. Woodson
c/o Y. M. C. A.
St. Antoine Branch
635 E. Elizabeth St.
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Woodson:

I can speak at the Y. M. C. A. next year, Sunday, Feburary 13. My charge will be $100.

Let me hear from you at your convience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

Lectures 1944

HOWARD A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT
FRED P. TODD, TREASURER
A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

CHARACTER BUILDERS

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635 EAST ELIZABETH STREET

PERCIVAL R. PIPER, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

WILBUR C. WOODSON,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 12, 1943

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Due to the death of Mr. Woodson, your correspondence has been referred to me.

The Forum Committee of the St. Antoine Branch Y.M.C.A. will be very happy to have you as our speaker next year, Sunday, February 13, 1944.

Very sincerely yours,

C H Cooper

Claudé H. Cooper
Membership Secretary

CHC/cd

Decline 1944

December 11, 1943

19-9-67

Mr. Claude H. Cooper
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Mr. Cooper:

I am very sorry indeed to hear of the death of Mr. Woodson. This confirms my appoint to speak to your audience February 13, 1944.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

HOWARD A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT
FRED P. TODD, TREASURER
A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY

Lecture

DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

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COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

WILBUR C. WOODSON,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 31, 1943

19-9-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

The Forum Committee joins me in congratulating you on being appointed by the National Institute of Arts and Letters as one of the Nation's leading Scholars.

We are very happy to receive your letter confirming Sunday February 13, 1944 as the date on which you will appear as guest speaker on the "Y" Forum. As our Committee is going forward we would appreciate having the subject of your address and a biographical sketch.

Wishing you a very happy and prosperous New Year,

Yours very sincerely,

C H Cooper

Claude H. Cooper
Membership Secretary

CHC/mej

[YMCA - Indianapolis]

F. E. DeFrantz, Secretary
Hobson Zeigler, Physical Director
R. K. Smith, Boys' Secretary
Sanford Ramsey, Membership Sec'y.
Robert Starms, Education Sec'y.
Bertram Gardner (On Leave)
Arnold Banister
J. J. Hawkins
Ralph Temple

Office Phone, Lincoln 6661

SENATE AVENUE AT
MICHIGAN STREET

10-3-32

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
SENATE AVE. BRANCH
Indianapolis

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James Wadsworth

Dr. H. L. Hummons, Chrm. Emeritus

February 1, 1943

Lectures

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

We received a communication regarding your lecture series and we are offering you the date of Sunday, March 21st.

We hope that you will be able to honor us with your presence and if so, please state your terms and subject if one is at hand.

Let us hear from you at your very earliest moment?

Sincerely,

F. E. DeFrantz

F. E. DeFrantz

fed/cmb

[YMCA-Indianapolis]

3 February 1943

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I thank you for your letter of February first, but regret to say that I shall only be lecturing in February and that all my Sundays in February are taken. I would be unable to get away in March. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
YM CA
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street
Indianapolis

[YMCA - Kansas City]

20 January 1943

Gentlemen:

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in the Middlewest in February. He would be glad to come to Kansas City if it could be arranged. I am enclosing a circular and would be glad to correspond with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

19-10

The Secretary
Colored YMCA
Kansas City, Missouri

8 January 1943

My dear Mr. Craft:

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in New York in the Forum Series of the Society of Friends in February. He would be glad to take one or two other engagements. The terms are fifty dollars per lecture. I am enclosing a circular and would be glad to correspond with you.

Very sincerely yours,

19-13

Mr. Henry K. Craft
YMCA
180 West 135th Street
New York City

[YMCA - Philadelphia]

4 March 1943

My dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois has just returned from a six thousand mile lecture trip covering fifteen different cities. He must, however, return to New York in mid March for a coast-to-coast broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. On this supplementary trip he will have opportunity for one lecture on Sunday afternoon or evening, March fourteenth. He could speak in Philadelphia. The charge would be fifty dollars. I would be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

19-3

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Secretary
Colored YMCA
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

8 January 1943

My dear Mrs. Saunders:

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing in New York in the Forum Series of the Society of Friends in February. He would be glad to take one or two other engagements. The terms are fifty dollars per lecture. I am enclosing a circular and would be glad to correspond with you.

1913

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Cecilia C. Saunders
YWCA
179 West 137th Street
New York City

[YWCA - NEW YORK]

Harlem Branch Y. W. C. A.

MRS. ROBERT R. PENN
Branch Chairman

179 West 137th Street
New York City

Audubon 3-1000

CECELIA CABANISS SAUNDERS
Executive Secretary

January 21, 1943

19-13-67

Miss Irene Diggs
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Diggs:

I am sorry to be so late in replying to your letter of January 8th. We would be very much interested in presenting Dr. Du Bois in a lecture program to our clientele as we have done on previous occasions but our program for the year is hardly in a fluid enough state to admit of our doing this, especially in the short time available for promotion. We shall be glad to have any publicity which you may have with reference to any lectures Dr. Du Bois is giving in New York so that we can have this for our bulletin board.

Very sincerely yours,

Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders
Executive Secretary

CCS fw

P.S. Miss Mary S. McDowell from the Religious Society of Friends has since sent us some material advertising this lecture.

CCS

SOUTH TODAY

(formerly
The North Georgia Review)

Buying a New World with Old Confederate Bills

Winter 1942-43

50c a copy $1.00 a year

They Say . . .

LOUIS ADAMIC, author *My America, Two-Way Passage*: "I have just finished reading the spring issue of SOUTH TODAY. I think it's great."

BELLE BOONE BEARD, Sociologist, Sweet Briar College: "Your *Portrait of the Deep South Speaking to Negroes on Morale* is a masterpiece. . . . It should be required reading for every college student in the South. . . . You and Miss Snelling are certainly to be congratulated on your courage and perseverance as well as your rare literary genius."

ALBERT GUÉRARD, author *The France of Tomorrow*: "I found enclosed in Mr. Louis Adamic's circular a reprint of your *Winning the World with Democracy*. I have rarely seen as direct and cogent a statement of 'aims and strategies, ends and means'. I am heartily with you."

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, author, sociologist: "The last issue of SOUTH TODAY is in my judgment one of the most brilliant, incisive and forthright publications that has come out of the South. There is beauty and grace in those powerful social documents, and this is rare anywhere. Your poem has already drawn a well deserved promptness of recognition, and your editorial makes clear and unanswerable the moral as well as social and political issue that has been troubling the 'liberals' even more than the traditionalis of the Old South. There will be much irrational dissent, I am sure, among your compatriots, but there will also be praise and gratitude, both silent and articulate, among those who place humanity above politics."

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Chairman TVA: "The new title of your great little magazine is just right."

PAUL M. SEARS, corporal, Savannah Air Base: "PM is dead right. Your *Portrait* is a true picture. How you do it I don't know, but keep it up. Certainly you can produce a genuine statement in direct language, and there are obviously a multitude of statements to be made still. . . . I like to see people do a good job of saying things that need to be said."

MORRIS MILGRAM, National Secretary Workers Defense League: "I want especially to congratulate you on the editorial *Are We Not All Confused?* and the *Portrait of the Deep South Speaking to Negroes on Morale.* You are doing a brave and vital task. . . . It is so easy to fight for democracy thousands of miles away. It is so hard to insist upon it at home, as you are doing."

ALFRED A. KNOPF, publisher: "I think you deserve great credit for what you are doing and find your magazine stimulating even when I may not agree with it."

J. C. PRITCHARD, Heflin, Ala.: "The Spring issue of SOUTH TODAY comes as a breath of fresh air."

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary, The Catholic Committee of the South: "Please allow me to congratulate you on your very excellent and courageous publication."

JOHN G. CLARK, minister, Acworth, Georgia: "Congratulations to you on the effort to get us to see the implications of ideals we talk about so idly in times like these."

SADIE G. STAVE, New York City: "I read your masterly satire reprinted in PM. I want to congratulate you on this magnificent poem."

FRANK W. CLELLAND, Registrar, Gammon Theological Seminary:

(Continued on Back Cover)

This Business of Taking It . . . an editorial

As more and more white people make attempts to break down undemocratic and inhumane distinctions between the races; as more and more work for the removal of legal and Constitutional barriers to equality of citizenship, and to weaken the customs of Jim Crow segregations, a situation arises from these efforts which is serving to increase rather than lessen the tension between the groups.

Many whites, entirely without race prejudice and with little class snobbery find their efforts not only misunderstood by some members of their own race (as one might expect) but badly misunderstood by some members of the Negro group itself. There are, unfortunately, a few Negro individuals, unstable in personality, or insensitive to nuances of social distinctions, or unaware of the bases upon which close friendships are made, or driven by an insatiable hunger 'to be accepted', who push themselves rather insistently into those areas which each human being, by inalienable right, defines as his private life over which no one but himself has control; and who, in hypersensitive confusion demand as their 'right' what is, and has been, since men were men, a gift which one human being bestows upon another. With the result that sometimes the members of the white race who are most sympathetic to the aspirations of the Negro group find themselves suffering a revulsion of feeling—not against the Negro race but against those individuals in it who attempt to invade this area of their personal relations without invitation.

A friendship, a close personal relationship, is a privilege—one returned in kind, it is true, but a *gift.* Never has it been anyone's right regardless of color, class, family, position or economic power, to demand it of another; although one finds the tendency to demand it among those with undue power, among the *nouveau riche* also, among those we label 'social climbers', among all groups who have gained power quickly or who have suffered humiliation and discrimination for a long time.

Many who feel thus repelled cherish their association with certain Negro individuals who meet their personal requirements for friendship, at the same time that they find themselves resenting the attempted invasion by others of their personal lives.

Sometimes the situation becomes so difficult; sometimes the demands upon one's sense of sportsmanship, upon one's feeling of *noblesse oblige* (or whatever one wants to call the desire to 'take it' as long as possible, knowing one is a member of a race which has 'given it' for 300 years) conflicts so strongly with one's personal integrity, values, tastes, that a place is reached when the solution seems to be to retire from the field of conflict into the old sheltered, segregated life.

A poor solution, it is true. Then what should one do?

The white man or woman should try to understand that it was our race which blanketed all colored people, regardless of personal differences as "Negroes". It was our race which made skin-color basic to all groupings and most discriminations,—with the result that some members of the Negro race have unconsciously, or through ignorance of the thousand distinctions that whites (and all groups, including the Negro group) make among themselves, now accept this *blanket pattern* whenever they think of white people. If one Negro is accepted by a certain white man as his friend, then all should be accepted,—is the way such a color-conditioned mind looks at the problem. There have been and are such minds among the white race also, we must remember.

The white man must also remember that many men in his group have not hesitated to invade the privacy of Negro homes and Negro relationships to force their attentions upon the women of the Negro group. Some Negro men, perhaps unconsciously, want to 'repay it in kind' by forcing their attention to a lesser degree but nevertheless with insistence, upon the white women whose men have done them (in the past, especially) so much injury. Such feelings of hate and revenge are often unconscious in the hearts of many good and highly respectable colored men, but are betrayed now and then by their socially aggressive words and acts.

The leaders of the Negro group should discuss this frankly among themselves and with their people. While the whole Negro race cannot be held accountable for the blunders and aggressions of a few of their group, yet it is the whole group's responsibility to condemn such aggressions for the perfectly selfish reason that this behavior of a few individuals among them is injuring the democratic cause of the entire group.

Hate and frustration often cause a human being to alienate his best friends. Hypersensitiveness wears out the most sympathetic associate. A demanding, importunate friendship does not last long.

These are personality problems found among all groups on the face of the earth, and in most families, South and North. But they are problems which the Negro group until recent years have been more than ordinarily free from. The Negro's sane balance, sense of humor, tact, sensitive, perceptive mind, social awareness, have been qualities of great charm and assets often envied by the more austere and unimaginative white group.

Now suddenly, nerves are giving way, frustrations are mounting to the crash-point, and may have the tragic suicidal consequences just at the dawn of a better day of turning back the clock to the black-darkness of midnight violence and hatred and despair.

It is an urgent thing for the emotionally mature, the sympathetic, well-balanced, good-humored and intelligent of both groups to face this problem together in candor in order to avoid the bitter consequences which anyone can see rising up on the horizon. The more fortunate and more powerful white group must meet this challenge not by succumbing to the weak—if human—desire to criticize and to pile on more restrictions, but by easing the frustrations, removing the basic discriminations that have caused the tension. They must do something *now*—and thus make it possible for the leaders of the Negro race to give their people the hope and the faith which breed sanity and self-control and poise.

This business of 'taking it' isn't easy for human beings. No. But there was never in all our history a time when the white race needed so badly to take a lot of little things and to give the Negro race hope that it will not much longer have to take the big things in order to gain for both those more rich and bountiful fruits of human brotherhood and democracy. It will be a great pity if the leaders of the two races lose their heads and let their feelings go on a stampede at this time.—L.E.S.

Notice To All: This editorial is copyrighted and cannot be printed in part or in whole by anyone, under any circumstances, without special permission from the editors. Other parts of the magazine may be quoted freely in reviews.

Addressed to Intelligent White Southerners

"There Are Things To Do"

There are things to do now in the South, things that we all can do to bring ease to the tension felt throughout our region.

Somehow we must believe this. Believing it, we shall break the spell we have put upon ourselves. We know that a man can paralyze his own body. Torn by his hates and his loves, his conscience and his desires, his fears, his guilt, a man can lock himself in a grip like death and become a thing like the dead.

There are forces in the South today that are free of this paralysis:—powerful forces of industry and finance and agriculture, economic exploiting forces which have no doubts, no inner conflicts. They know what they want. Childlike, savagelike, ruthlessly, they go after it; without scruples to hamper them, without conscience cluttered with guilt and goodwill to sap their energies, with no long-range wisdom to trip them up with its questions. . . .

But the rest of us? The rest of us who do not directly profit by race tension, who do not directly profit by economic exploitation or are not wholly weakened by it, are for the most part, paralyzed;—not daring to face and acknowledge our unconscious desires, our indirect gains from these more ruthless activities of the 'powers', and our identification with white supremacy; nor daring to turn the other way and face the necessities of survival itself and the implications of that good-will which we now use to shield us from the future and its new patterns.

How curiously right we are as we rationalize our inactivity! We intuitively hit upon the core of the matter when we say, as so many of us southerners of good-will now say: "We dare not do this good thing for fear of doing some harmful thing also." With these words we, unknowingly, turn a light on the depths of our souls, exposing our basic ambivalence of feelings. With these words, we remain loyal to the strict, steellike code to which we, since birth, have been trained to bend.

If some malevolent creature, some powerful and cruel and calculating and highly intelligent force had deliberately sought—in order to freeze all 'good' southerners into inaction—the exact propaganda, the one argument that we would find irresistible, he could not have chosen more shrewdly, more cleverly, than we have chosen for ourselves, or our families have chosen for us. "If I do this decent thing" we say, ". . . this democratic act . . . if I speak out now as a humane, civilized being, I shall undo the good that has been done, I shall set back progress . . . I shall turn the forces of violence against the Negro himself . . . I shall do harm . . ." a never-ending southern wail, like the cry of a lost child.

From childhood to old age, the sensitive white southerner whips himself with this cutting fear of doing harm until humane impulses worn out, decency exhausted, courage bruised and flabby, he learns to move through his southern way of life like some half-dead thing, doing as little harm (and

gentle personal relationships, its beauty and its barren hard waste. We feel the terrible power of those who determine how much bread our people shall eat this year and where they shall live, and what they shall say. This is our South and these are our people. It is not strange, is it, that the book has not been promoted in the South's bookstores, or placed on display in its libraries or reviewed by its newspapers, although it is one of the four or five best books to come out of our region. In its personal honesty, its biting accounts of southern reporters and newspapers it reminds you of Lincoln Steffens; in its social awareness and sympathy and integrity it can with fairness be compared to Gorki's *Bystander* though it lacks—as do most American books—the Russian understanding of the profound depths of human nature, the passion and violence and tenderness and hunger always there warring among themselves. It is the lack of this deeper insight that one misses in the book. (One demands much of it because it gives so much). But despite this, despite too, the fact that the author decides that the violent way of war is his way and the only way of solving the world's human problems, it is a book to be read. Intensely interesting (the kind of thing that you keep on reading when you have work to do)—warm, honest, courageous.

Just recently John Day published Gandhi's letters, speeches and writings of the past year in a little book titled *My Appeal to the British,*—Nehru having had the foresight to send them to John Day just before he and Gandhi were imprisoned. (As have been 40,000 other Indians who cherish freedom). It is concerned wholly with the problem of British imperialism in India in a world at war for democracy. Such a civilized book it is as it calmly discusses the most hideous and vexing questions, stressing the need for non-violent resistance as the only means to be used when one works for good ends.

THEY SAY . . . .

(Continued from Back Cover)

allowed as how the writer was a damned intelligent woman. And except for organization, I was pleased with *Portrait of the Deep South Speaking to Negroes on Morale.* On the other hand, when you try hardest, your stuff is pretty bad. I thought *Man Born of Woman* was sound and fury, poorly thought out, written in a jargon comparable to that of educators and sociologists, who are waging war with the language. Confusion that poses as depth of thought makes me sick.

Furthermore, I occasionally question your editorial judgment—not simply because you have turned down some of my stuff, mind you. For instance, if *Sleep* is poetry, the poets I have admired — Chaucer, Milton, Shakespeare, Keats, Coleridge, Arnold, and the rest—wrote cooking recipes. Your reviews, it seems to me, have a tendency to fall into a pattern, a pattern partially illustrated by Michaux's review of *The Great Big Doorstep.* The formula seems to be this: praise what is praiseworthy, and then club hell out of the author for not having had the social purpose, the tenderness, the sympathy, or something that you would have had had you written the novel. For another thing, there are occasional suggestions that there are all sorts of cloudy and mysterious mumbo jumbo going on under the surface of life that only you and Freud and a couple of Tar Heel sociologists are wise to."

THEY SAY . . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

"You have done a magnificent job here in the face of one of the nastiest political campaigns it has ever been my privilege as an American citizen to endure. I want to thank you for the candid and fearless presentation of the facts in so many areas affecting the people I have the honor and privilege of working with in this 'white man's democracy'. More power and wisdom and grace to you. . . ."

VIRGINIA DURR, Executive Vice Chairman, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax: "I think the last issue of your magazine is so good, and so brave. To think of it coming out of Georgia at the same time Gene Talmadge is carrying on in such a disgraceful manner."

CLARK FOREMAN, President Southern Conference for Human Welfare: "The current number of SOUTH TODAY is a very remarkable issue even for your high standards. . . . I thought your handling of the Southern Conference excellent, but most of all I was touched by your *Portrait of the Deep South Speaking to Negroes on Morale.*"

ROSCOE DUNGEE, editorial, Oklahoma City *Black Dispatch*: ". . . when a southern-born white woman feels the urge to tear the veil from hypocrisy and speak plainly to the inhabitants of Dixie, the *Black Dispatch* nominates such a courageous woman for the Hall of Fame."

EXCERPT from Workers Defense League press release: "We reprint below a portion of an excellent editorial from the spring issue of SOUTH TODAY, one of the most forward-looking of contemporary southern publications. . . . It is recommended to our readers that they obtain a copy and read the entire editorial, as well as a splendid poem, *Portrait of the Deep South Speaking to Negroes on Morale,* and other timely articles."

BOOK REVIEWS, Michigan Chronicle: "SOUTH TODAY is by far the most encouraging publication we have seen coming out of the South. . . . In forthrightness of approach it far outstrips many so-called liberal periodicals published in the North. The editorial *Are We Not All Confused* is proof of Miss Smith's clear thinking as well as of her ability to write. The editors are deserving of the support of all who want to see democracy work. No matter how far we may be removed physically from the South its influence reaches out into all aspects of our life. SOUTH TODAY gives insight into what is going on in that region, but it is not a regional publication in the narrow sense of the word."

FRED SHAW, English Department, New Mexico State College: "I have become Southwestern drumbeater for SOUTH TODAY after reading your last two issues. I have determined, in fact, to give you some intelligent readers in this section, if I have to give subscriptions to all my friends. . . . SOUTH TODAY is the only magazine that I'm reading from cover to cover. That doesn't mean that I like everything in it. It doesn't even mean that I can always go along with you even in intention. In fact, I consider the things Mary Beard and Wendell Brooks Phillips said in the spring *They Say* very fine criticism of your magazine—the best I've seen.

Specifically, it seems to me that when you are most concrete, perhaps even most casual, you are doing your best writing. I always like *Dope with Lime.* I enjoyed your answers to the questions about the South. When I read *Are We Not All Confused?* I

(Continued on Inside Cover)

Notes on "the Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa 1939-1943 and Statement on future policy." (Cmd. 6554)

THE PRODUCERS' POINT OF VIEW.

The Proposals on future policy contained in "the Report on Cocoa Control in West Africa" (Cmd. 6554) are timed to start from the season 1945-46, which, according to general opinion, is likely to coincide with the end of the war in Europe. In consequence, the war emergency has not been invoked in the Proposals.

This being so, it is obvious that the Colonial Office were evidently feeling rather embarrassed to suggest establishment of "trusteeship" after having widely advertised "partnership" with the Colonial peoples. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Proposals are being concentrated exclusively on the so-called Co-operative Societies which are established in accordance with the Co-operative Ordinances. Such Co-operative Societies on the Coast are, indeed, under Government trusteeship, i.e., under strict Government supervision without any right of direct relations with the outside without Government permission. At the same time, such a move has some extra advantages, because Co-operation is rather popular nowadays; and because the real character of West African official Co-operation is generally unknown, it could be easily confounded with the free and spontaneous Co-operative movement as it is known elsewhere and thus command a large measure of popular approval and support.

Unfortunately, the Co-operative Ordinances are disliked by the native population, with the result that the so-called Co-operative Societies on the Coast, after about 15 years' existence, are of no importance whatever, the Co-operative Cocoa output in the Gold Coast (including Ashanti), to-day amounting to only about 3 per cent. of the total Cocoa production in the Gold Coast, and somewhat more in Nigeria. The native producers could certainly avail themselves of the promise made in section 36 of the Proposals and become overnight Co-operative Societies within the meaning of the Co-operative Ordinances, and thus claim the majority; but the Gold Coast Cocoa producers are evidently shy for reasons of their own to fall in with all such inducements. As a matter of fact, there has already been an attempt at making the Co-operative Ordinances more attractive by offering some time ago under the Buying Agreement of 1937* as well as under war Emergency Regulations a higher price for Co-operative Cocoa, which naturally is no better than any non-Co-operative Cocoa of similar grade. However, this did not help and Co-operative production has not increased to any appreciable extent.

Regarding Nigeria, where the Co-operative Societies are more numerous than in the Gold Coast, the Proposals (section 37) are significantly vague and give *no* promise of any majority at all.

As matters are in reality, the bulk of Gold Coast Cocoa—up to 97 per cent.—is produced by farmers who are also collectively organized, but in accordance with the grouping suggestions of the Nowell Commission's Report, with an admixture of special native characteristics which make such organization more understandable and acceptable even to the most illiterate farmer in the distant Bush, without impairing its genuine Co-operative spirit.

These farmers who, after all, are the majority of the population of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, and certainly the bulk of Cocoa growers of Nigeria, are not mentioned at all in sections 36 and 37 of the Report, except that they would be obliged to submit themselves to the proposed Government Selling Organizations. Such discrimination in favour of Co-operative Societies which are of no economic importance for the Gold Coast and Nigeria Cocoa Industry is entirely incomprehensible. Seeing that the non-Co-operative Cocoa producers were almost wholly responsible for the West African Cocoa delivered so far at self-sacrificing prices to, and thus for the Cocoa sales effected by, the Cocoa Control, and that furthermore they are the majority of the population of West Africa and as such have been helping the Empire's war effort in every way possible such as man-power, money contributions, augmented produce deliveries, etc., the discrimination in favour of the Co-operative Societies against the non-Co-operative producers is utterly unjustifiable. Especially, since the finance underlying the proposed scheme was accumulated by the Cocoa Control almost exclusively out of sales of non-Co-operative Cocoa and therefore really belongs to the non-Co-operators and could not be in any way administered by the Co-operative Societies.

However, matters have since become more questionable; Professor Richardson, in his official and explanatory broadcast ("West Africa," 2nd December, 1944, p. 1177) has found it necessary to admit that he is not quite hopeful in regard to a rapid progress of

* Probably just to please the authorities (please compare section 15 of the Buying Agreement and section 6 of the Confidential letter of Instructions in the Nowell Commission's Report).

Co-operation and that furthermore the so-called African representation would consist of representatives of the Chiefs of the Gold Coast and Ashanti only and, as the Chiefs, in accordance with the recent legislative innovations, could not possibly to-day be considered as representatives of the producers, the Cocoa producers (farmers) are thus not represented at all, not to say anything about the promised " majority."

With respect to the participation of certain " other interests " mentioned in sections 36 and 37 of the Proposals, the question arises who are really these " other interests " should the Proposals come into existence on the suggested lines ? The position of the International Cocoa Market in the future seems to show a tendency towards concentration of the buying interests so that the circle of potential Cocoa buyers would be probably narrowed to a very small number, say, four big manufacturers in U.S.A., two existing groups and perhaps one extra in this country, one huge buyer on the Continent of Europe—the Federated Soviet Buying Commission which would probably cover the requirements of most European countries (as predicted long ago by Field-Marshal Smuts), etc., etc. Such huge and important buyers could be easily dealt with by the Farmers Committee of British West Africa Limited, eventually under Government supervision, without the so-called " other interests " mentioned in the Report, viz., traders, shippers, etc., for the simple reason that in the light of the coming economic and political relations the necessity of continuation of their services, at least in the Cocoa trade, is evidently disappearing as can be seen even from the main foundations of the Proposals, which, on the other hand, foresee the necessity of giving " the majority " to the producers.

The Gold Coast Branch of the Farmers Committee of British West Africa Limited, for instance, have repeatedly submitted that no intermediaries are necessary for collecting the Cocoa, especially as vast sums of money are distributed amongst the so-called " Collecting " firms on behalf of the producers, sometimes even for Cocoa collected for their own requirements.

The Farmers Committee of British West Africa Limited would be quite fit to manage the whole affair of the proposed Centralized Sales in all its aspects. However, if it is insisted upon, they would be agreeable to accept eventually Government supervision. They have their plans to meet every emergency and in this connection they are of the opinion that first of all a special International Cocoa Council should be formed, which would consist of representatives of Cocoa producers and consumers all over the world. They, furthermore, consider that such Council would greatly simplify the task of Centralized Sales of West African Cocoa and that it would also safeguard West Africa's future in the world Cocoa trade. At the same time, the improved Scientific Research as proposed in the Report, especially if conducted in harmonious collaboration with the Farmers Committee, on the one hand, and the augmented Produce Control on the other hand, would give the fullest satisfaction even to the most exacting consumer of West African Cocoa beans.

To sum up, the Farmers Committee's suggestion is as follows : the Centralized Sales of Cocoa both in the Gold Coast (including Ashanti) and Nigeria, as proposed in the Report should be under the auspices of the Farmers Committee of British West Africa Limited, eventually under Government supervision. The Farmers Committee would work in conjunction with a specially formed International Cocoa Council and is to be locally assisted by the improved Scientific Research and augmented Produce Control. The Farmers Committee are sure that, contrary to the arrangements outlined by Professor Richardson in his recent broadcast, only such a scheme would be in the interests of everybody really concerned in the matter, viz., in the interests of the Cocoa producers—West African farmers—and also West Africa's future, as well as in the interests of the Empire and last, but not the least, in the interests of the foreign and home consumers of West African cocoa beans.

Should, however, the Proposals as they stand with the inherent contradictions and misunderstandings be proceeded with, it would mean that no Council as aforesaid would be possible, that unrest and apathy would ominously spread amongst the Cocoa producers in West Africa, whilst the participation of the so-called " other interests " would be interpreted as a " discriminative challenge," which is likely to be parried by an encouragement of other provenances, especially those of Central and South America, to the great detriment of the West African Cocoa Industry.

In conclusion, the comparison of the Proposals now published with the Nowell Commission's recommendations (as has been done in some quarters) is not quite correct. The Nowell Commission's recommendations were good and novel for the year 1938, but unfortunately they were delayed and lost their novelty as since 1938 West African farmers, especially Gold Coast farmers, have been trying to find their own salvation in the light of the most painful experiences and they believe that they have succeeded.

FARMERS COMMITTEE OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LIMITED,
Effingham House, Arundel Street,
LONDON, W.C.2.
Telephone : Temple Bar 0231.

London, 1944/1945.

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Public Service after the Presidency

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES AND EDUCATION

TEACH THE FREEMAN: The Correspondence of Rutherford B. Hayes and the Slater Fund for Negro Education, edited by Louis B. Rubin, Jr., *Louisiana State University Press,* 1959. Introduction, Notes and Index. Vol. I, 1881-1887, Pp. LV+236; Vol. II, 1888-1893, Pp. 302. $10.00.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, native Ohioan, nineteenth President of the United States, was a moving spirit in the education of Negro-Americans in the period following his presidency, the post-Reconstruction era. He had long manifested an interest in assistance to education in the South. After his administration had ended "The John F. Slater Fund For The Education Of Freemen" was organized.

This fund had its beginning in the action of John F. Slater, a merchant of Norwich, Connecticut, who set aside, under the direction of a Board of Trustees, the sum of one million dollars, the income of which was to be used to promote the education of Negroes in the Southern states. His general object was "The uplift of the lately emancipated population of the Southern states, and their posterity, by conferring on them the blessings of Christian education." This cause was regarded by him as a Christian duty and a patriotic service.

The majority of the letters in these volumes tell the story of the organization of The Slater Fund, the approach of Leonard W. Bacon, a Congregational Minister, to Hayes suggesting his participation, and other matters in correspondence between Atticus G. Haygood, J. L. M. Curry, agents for the Fund and President Daniel Coit Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, a member of the Slater Fund Board, with Mr. Hayes who became the Fund's first president.

Helped the Leaders

The author gives appreciation for the results of the work of the Slater Fund which helped Tuskegee to function long enough for Negroes to take over the leadership of the Negro people. He states that it helped to make possible the accession to leadership of Booker T. Washington, and that Robert R. Moten, James Weldon Johnson, Benjamin Brawley, Channing Tobias, Kelly Miller and other 20th Century leaders secured their education in part at schools which The

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Reviewed by DR. CHARLES HARRIS WESLEY, *President of Central State College at Wilberforce since 1942, who holds a B. A. from Fisk, an M. A. from Yale and a Ph. D. from Harvard, as well as a number of honorary degrees. He is the author of several books in the field of history.*

Fall, 1957

Slater Fund helped to keep alive between the 1880s and 1890s. This may be regarded as an exaggerated claim and yet there is a part truth in this statement.

Dr. Slater shows that just as Booker T. Washington had his opportunity through Tuskegee Institute, which was assisted by The Slater Fund, so W. E. B. DuBois who attended Fisk University in the 80s also had an opportunity through The Slater Fund, which was assisting his institution, to study abroad between 1892 and 1894.

The final letter in Volume II is from Dr. DuBois in Berlin, Germany, expressing his gratitude for a scholarship and for the memory of their late President Hayes through whose initiative his case was brought before them, and "whose tireless energy and singleheartedness for the interest of my race, God has at last crowned." Then in noteworthy words he closed the letter with this: "I shall, believe me, ever strive that these efforts shall not be wholly without results." This sentence was so significant in Dr. Rubin's opinion—and it is—that he used it as the caption for Section XIII in Volume II as follows: *Shall not be wholly without results.*

Need for Evaluation

The work of The Slater Fund and of similar foundations interested in the education of Negro-Americans has yet to be evaluated and described objectively. The work of these Slater pioneers who are described, and who describe themselves, in these letters was a precursor of the work of later years. This foundation began with the betterment of the mass of the Negro people in view and the hope through industrial training of lifting them as a group. At the same time it helped unwittingly, on the one hand, to assist the man whose leadership led to the development of emphasis upon industrial training and work, and on the other, to assist the man who motivated the change in Negro life from second class citizenship toward first class citizenship and from a restricted educational objective to the educational objectives of American life.

With a stretch of the imagination the inference is made by the author, in quoting the biographer of Hayes, that The Slater Fund through its aid to Dr. DuBois assisted in the organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the attainment of the goal of no discrimination in public education, as decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1954. It is also of interest to observe that a letter states that John F. Slater made personal donations to Berea College which was in his day the only college south of the Ohio River admitting white and negro students to its classes on equal bases. Mr. Slater also expressed regret that the Fund had not included this college in its first distribution of funds, although it provided industrial training. This could raise the question concerning the Fund's attitude on the education of both ethnic groups in the same institution.

There is careful scholarship in the editing of the letters and an introduction of value. Footnotes appear here and there which are helpful and unobtrusive. Students of the work of Hayes in his years following his presidency will find these letters of considerable value. Interested and thoughtful readers of Education and Race will find how these factors were related in this period, and also by implication why and how they should not be related in our day.

Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, Vol. 38, No. 2, April, 1943.

40/9/104

JEWS IN A GENTILE WORLD. Edited by Isacque Graeber and Steuart H. Britt. New York: Macmillan, 1942. Pp. x+436. $4.00.

Of this book, which can boast two editors and sixteen collaborators, nine of whom are non-Jewish, it may truly be said *Tot homines, tot gustes.* Here sociologists, anthropologists, economists, psychologists, an historian, a philosopher, and a political scientist have foregathered to draw in the open those problems which center around the Jew-Gentile relations, particularly in America. A chapter on the legal aspect of the situation has been omitted, allegedly for technical reasons.

The volume begins with an introduction by Carl J. Friedrich, who argues for a better understanding between Jew and Gentile and rightly sees in anti-Semitism a menace to Western civilization.

On the racial entity of the Jews, the Jewish anthropologist, Melville Jacobs, takes a negative position, while the non-Jew, C. S. Coon, gives evidence of a positive stand.

It would take altogether too much space to present the gist of the sixteen chapters. Suffice it to say that the airing of views gives the reader much to think about, but we are as far from a solution as ever.

The authors range themselves in three categories: (*a*) the advocates of assimilation, (*b*) the *laissez-faire* spokesmen, of whom there are but very few, and (*c*) the compromise group, who remind us of the domestic arrangement by which the husband was to have his way in the large issues and the wife in the small ones—and there were never any large issues. In general, the writers favor complete assimilation; and even most of the Jewish contributors to the volume tend to look forward to such an outcome with relief.

There is much repetition, as would be natural, in the various essays, and certain themes recur again and again. There is the harping on ethnocentricism and Judeocentricism; and at least in the chapters by Hertzler and a scholar who hides behind anonymity, a descanting on the well-known libels against the Jews, furbished up and couched in academic phraseology. Hertzler, *e.g.,* saddles the Jews with the "Chosen-people" attitude, as if this were peculiar to the Jews. He comes out squarely and emphatically for assimilation:

> First of all the Jew will most likely have to do most of the changing. . . . Second, to cease to be a cultural irritant the Jew must be completely assimilated. . . . Third, he will have to be completely absorbed ethnically. That means he will have to marry with non-Jews, generation after generation, until he has no grandparents who were considered as Jews. . . . Fourth, he will have to give up all pride in his group and his people's history. . . . Fifth, he will have to thrust himself into the background in his economic activities and never allow himself to be numerous or conspicuously successful. . . . Finally, he will have to be absolutely sure . . . while he is gradually disappearing as a Jew, that he does nothing or allows no chance thing to happen that might arouse any of the age-old latent anti-Semitic prejudices or attitudes of non-Jews. . . .

Quite a big order—and what then? Would Dr. Hertzler countenance a mass movement on the part of the Jews to intermarry? Would there not be such an

outcry that, perhaps under a conservative administration, legal clamps would be resorted to? In a sense Hertzler is presenting here an American version of the Nazi Judeology. He might just as well have concluded with the decree "Eventually, he must cease to breathe"—for that is what it amounts to. As I have said elsewhere, Jews owe as much to their ancestors who for the sake of a principle—freedom of worship—allowed themselves to be burnt at the stake, as to their descendants who may or may not be worthy of the comforts thrust upon them, thanks to the sacrifices of the present generation.

In connection with intermarriage, the results obtained in a recent poll taken of a cross-section of 10,000,000 high-school students should once and for all halt the pointing of the taunting finger against the Jew; for it has been revealed by *Fortune* that while 51.6 per cent of the Protestant students would not marry Jews and 58.8 per cent of the Catholic youth would not marry Jews, only about 28 per cent of the Jewish students would not marry either Protestants or Catholics. The enlightenment on the part of the assimilationists, it would seem, should, like charity, begin at home. . . .

The anonymous article, "An analysis of Jewish culture," goes even farther than Hertzler, not so much in the ". . . or else" conclusion, as in the stereotyped charges which it piles up against the Jews. Indeed, this tissue of half-truths and false generalizations could well be used as samples of fallacious reasoning in a course in logic. Virtually every thesis of the writer will not bear examination. He doubtless is a highly trained man, but prejudice has gotten into his system to the extent that all his views on the subject will be colored by his wishes. Is it true, *e.g.,* that cultures, unless politically supported, are mutually antagonistic and must conflict? Or that Jewish culture must inevitably so influence American culture as to constitute a menace to it? Quite the opposite seems to be the case. American culture is a blend composed of the various foreign strains and strands. If I should read three Yiddish journals along with the dozen or more in English, am I doing violence to American culture? Moreover, let us ponder the exploits of those Moishes and Yankels in USSR, who speak Yiddish not in Biro-Bidjan, but in Moscow or Stalingrad, and who, when the Nazi tanks roll on to seeming triumph, fill their pockets with grenades, and hurl themselves in front of the Juggernaut, achieving the satisfaction of the blind Samson over the Philistines. In USSR a score of individual cultures are allowed, nay, are encouraged, to develop alongside the Russian, into which they flow, like tributaries.

His dichotomies are most questionable, *e.g.,* "American culture is civil; Jewish culture tribal," and his understanding of Jewish lore is deplorably inadequate. This, it must be said, holds true of most of the writers, who may be experts in their field, but are guilty of curious lapses when they endeavor to apply their results.

Our anonymous sociologist for the most part invokes an old logical trick of comparing some of one group with some of another group. Thus, he states that among Jews you will not find the ascetic ideals and mode of living you "associate with Protestant Christianity." He is probably contrasting here the Hollywood cinema magnates with the Calvinists in Geneva. He tells us that, in Jewish religion, mystical experiences are totally absent. Evidently he has never heard of the Cabbalists and the Khassidim. "The religion of Jew," he asseverates, "has been tempered to human nature, made easy. It demands very little—no searching of the heart, no moral conflict, no sacrifice. . . ." Only the merest smattering of Jewish religion with its 613 precepts, only one of which is not an imposition, would convince the author of the preposterousness of his statement. When he further tells us that "Jewish culture, on the other hand, is sensuous, good food,

fine clothing, a fine home," he apparently would have us believe that British peers, the French nobility, or even the pillars of American culture, Longfellow, Emerson, William James, and dozens of others in that category spurned all worldly pleasures. And this we are to accept as science! Or take his contrast between "Christian altruism" and Jewish egoism, based on a casual Talmudic opinion. We might well expect him to point out how Christians are different from Jews by referring to the injunction in the New Testament to love our enemy, while Shylock demands his pound of flesh!

In regard to the economic canards about the Jews, *e.g.,* that they are not producers, it is evident that although he might have read Miriam Beard's comprehensive article, "Anti-Semitism—product of economic myths," and Lestchinsky's "The position of the Jews in the economic life of America," which presents statistical data to prove that the large army of Jewish workers gives the lie to those who see in the Jews only a people of traders, he has not veered an iota from his anti-Jewish stand. His innuendo against the Jewish producers of moving pictures may seem just to many, but what guarantee have we that non-Jewish producers would consider the moral tone of the pictures rather than the box office? And what has prevented non-Jews from developing this industry instead of concentrating on steel and rail?

Nor are the articles by the Jewish writers free from a peculiar ambivalence, an illustration of which is to be seen in the very title of Jessie Bernard's paper "Biculturality: a study in social schizophrenia." The excerpts from diaries or reports are interesting, but they offer no conclusive evidence. If the purport of the article was to show that all biculturality leads to cultural schizophrenia, we might point out that the experiences cited are not general, but typical of a certain class of Jews who, in a recent sensational article, were designated as "adjusted Jews," and whom I should rather consider "maladjusted Jews," successful though they might be externally. Some of them may be cultured in general, but their acquaintance with Jewish culture is problematic. They may have attended a Hebrew Sunday school and learned the age of Methusaleh or the names of Noah's sons. They may even have listened to a number of sermons on Judaism, perhaps knew something about the characters of Daniel Deronda, David Alroy, or Rebecca *(Ivanhoe),* but this is a far cry from Jewish culture. How, then, can one speak of biculturality here, when the scales are so uneven? From personal observations, I should say that social schizophrenia is rooted in personal schizophrenia. When a Jew bewails his lot for having been born into a persecuted race, he is really lamenting his own inadequacy. Such individuals remind us of the ne'er-do-well who blames his parents, either for a too rigorous upbringing or too great indulgence. When a Jew whines about discrimination in his special field, he usually is calling attention to his own personal frustrations; and, finally, when a Jew turns anti-Semitic, he is actually betraying his hatred for himself.

The *unintentional* moral that *Jews in a gentile world* teaches is twofold: (*a*) Scientists and scholars are not free from prejudice; and the "mine and thine" division holds fast in the academic aulae as it does in the chamber of commerce. (*b*) To discuss the Jews intelligently, one must have first studied them from within. With the exception of one or two of the writers, this requisite is conspicuously absent. In a candid yet temperate chapter, "The position and future of the Jews in America," Raymond Kennedy goes so far as to inform us that the Jews have no language of their own (p. 420). He is either oblivious of the fact that even in the last census nearly two million Jews in the USA *admitted* Yiddish to be their mother-tongue, to say nothing of the millions of Yiddish-speaking

people in Soviet Russia, Poland, South America, and other parts of the globe; or else he thinks that Yiddish is not the language of the Jews, in which case English is not the language of the British. In this "no language of their own," prior to the Nazi war, 1000 books would be printed annually in some three million copies, and 400 newspapers and journals would make their appearance in all the four corners of the globe.

The fact that one is a sociologist or a psychologist, or an anthropologist does not yet entitle him to make emphatic assertions about the Jews, without having made himself familiar with their life and lore. A mere physicist would not undertake to write a disquisition on rubber, and a general biologist is not expected to give us an account of the kangaroo, unless he had made numerous field observations.

The burden of *Jews in a gentile world* is that Jews, in order to advance their status, should assimilate, that the majority have a right to expect conformity, but that is the very crux. (1) How profitable—and for whom—is Jewish assimilation? (2) If desirable, how is this process to be achieved in less than a million years? (3) Can enlightenment, aided by the outlawry of discrimination, as has been achieved in USSR not remedy the situation?

These questions have not been touched by any of the writers. Their panacea savors of the suggestion made that in order to do away with poverty the poor should become prosperous.

Prejudices are natural, although not innate, but it is the infamous propaganda which has been working its mischief here as everywhere else that can be scotched. If the majority must be catered to in respect to culture, does it mean that nothing but English is to be spoken? And why not extend this conformity to religion as well? Why is Jewish culture, whatever there is left of it, any less a private matter, even a matter of conscience, than one's form of worship or creed? Furthermore, why are the millions of Germans in the Middle West (in the last census several millions have stated their mother tongue to be German) carrying on their immigrant culture without the slightest stigma being attached to them, and without incurring any discrimination whatever, although in their case the political string is a serious menace; and indeed Nazi propaganda has been lurking beneath much that paraded as German culture? In the case of the Jews, there can never be any rivalry between Jewish and American culture, Mr. "Anonymous" to the contrary.

In fine, much worth-while material as *Jews in a gentile world* contains, the discerning reader feels very much like Faust when he exclaimed

Da steh' ich, nun, ich armer Tor!
Und bin so klug als wie zuvor.

A. A. ROBACK.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[Oscar W. Adams]

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

June 6, 1944.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I believe I hage in my library all the books you have written that are off the press and find much pleasure in reading them as a fine source of thought and information. I have heard you speak on various occasions, and always to the elevation of your many hearers, but I don't believe I ever heard you to better advantage than on yesterday when you delivered the commencement address at Talladega College. My son, Oscar Junior, was a member of the graduating class, and was greatly moved by your expression and much encouraged with the way you handled the subject of Esau and Jacob. I would like very much to have a copy of that address, and to place it in my library, and am willing to pay the cost of typeing and other costs necessary to give me a copy of it. I have a hundred or more friends, white and black, whom I would like to have your message, and it would be my plan, if you agree to it, to mimeograph the address and send it out to these persons in order that the message might have a larger and more effective publicity.

If you agree, and do not have anyone to type the matter, and will send it to me, I will be glad to type it and will be repponsible for returning the original to you. I do hope that I am not asking too much, and that you will grant my request.

Please let me say again that I was greatly pleased and helped by your address.

Yours very sincerely,

Oscar W. Adams.

A:R

19-22-61

19-25-15

June 7, 1944

Lecture 1944

Lecture 1944

Mr. Oscar W. Adams
Chruch Extension Department
207-09 Pythian Temple
Birmingham, Alabama

My dear Mr. Adams:

I appreciate very much your kind letter of June 6. I have had my speech copied and have sent it to Dean Cater of Talladega. He asked for it and wishes to publish it in the Talladegan. I am sending him a copy of your letter and I am sure he will get in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

FROM
THE PRINTING
Collection
of
ELMER ADLER

19-38-121

FORTY MERCER STREET · PRINCETON · NEW JERSEY

11 April 1944

Dear Mr DuBois

Could you, without too great trouble, refer me to statistic on the Negro in Northern Colleges?

As you know, there has been a sort of underground movement at Princton which breaks out from time to time, and now there is a demand for more information.

So I should like to learn the dates of first admissions, with resulting attendance, and hope you can tell me where these figures may be found.

Iam,

Cordially yours

Elmer Adler

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

19-38-122

May 4, 1944

Mr. Elmer Adler
Forty Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Adler:

I am very much ashamed at not having been able to answer earlier your letter of April 11, but I have just been through the ordeal of being retired, somewhat against my will and that perhaps will explain.

You will get the best and most recent statistics concerning the attendance of Negroes in northern institutions by writing Roy Wilkes, in care of the Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York and Charles H. Thompson, editor of Journal of Education, Howard University, Washington, D.C. They are familiar with recent statistics.

I may say in general that Princeton University is the only northern college that has never admitted Negro students; also though repeatedly approached, it has never had the courage to explain its attitude. John Chavis a North Carolina Negro who became a celebrated teacher of whites received his education at Princeton but probably did not appear in class. This was back in the Eighteenth Century. As a matter of fact, the attitude was based upon the custom before the Civil War of building up Princeton as a Southern Pro-Slavery institution. The present set of figures concerning attendance of Negroes at Northern Institutions have been published in my "College-bred Negro", published by Atlanta University in 1900 and 1910. Later figures were collected and published by Charles Johnson in the "Negro College Graduate" published in 1938 by the University of North Carolina Press. The total number of bachelor degrees granted Negroes in Northern colleges from 1914 to 1936 was 3,504. I hope this information will be of some use.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

FROM
THE PRINTING
Collection
of
ELMER ADLER

Request for Information 1944

19-38-120

FORTY MERCER STREET • PRINCETON • NEW JERSEY

8 May 1944

Dear Mr Dr Bois

Please accept my thanks for your letter of May 4, it gives just the information I hoped to get from you.

Very likely you know there has always been some movement here at Princeton towards the admission of Negroes. Some day its power will be too great to resist.

Cordially yours

Elmer Adler

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

[The African]

EDITOR
A. BALFOUR LINTON

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
GEO. S. SCHUYLER · J. A. ROGERS · DAVID A. TALBOT

THE *African*
JURNAL OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Published by: THE AFRICAN PUBLISHING CORPORATION
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Telephone: MOnument 2-2994

02-22-61

March 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

Dear Sir:

A vacancy was created in the pages of "The African" when Mr. David Talbot left for service in His Majesty's government in Addis Adaba Ethopia.

My associates feel that because of your wide knowledge of happenings and events most likely to affect peoples of African blood throughout the world, that you are most fitted to handle the vacant column --"Things Worth Noting."

We would like to hear from you concerning the matter so we can make the necessary arrangements as early as possible because our deadline is April 10.

Yours for progress,

Tidley A. Lewis

TAL:DVH

T. A. Lewis
Business Manager

[The African]

April 10, 1944

19-29-31

Mr. R. A. Lewis
101 West 125th Street
New York 26, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Lewis:

Answering your letter of March 29, I regret to say that I do not have time at present to take over further literature work. I appreciate your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

COMBINED CIRCULATION OVER 180,000

The Afro-American Newspapers

Baltimore — Washington — Philadelphia — Richmond — Newark

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 628 N. EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

May 16, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find clipping from our current edition. This is the story I was attempting to get you to comment on via telephone Monday evening.

Please let me have your comments via Western Union Collect.

Yours truly,

B.M.Phillips,
Editor, Baltimore Afro-American

BMP:msb

Says Dr. DuBois Would Have Faced Charges

afro - May 16, 1944

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

DETROIT — Had Dr. W. E. B. DuBois not accepted automatic retirement from the faculty of Atlanta University, he would have faced charges from President Rufus E. Clement asking for his dismissal, it was learned this week.

Dr. Clement, here attending sessions of the AME Zion General Conference, told this reporter that relations between him and Dr. DuBois had reached the place where it was a case of him or Dr. DuBois running the university.

DuBois Promises Reply

When reached by telephone in Atlanta, Monday, Dr. DuBois said he did not care to comment by wire, but promised to give a statement in writing.

As head of the department of social sciences, Dr. DuBois was the highest paid faculty member.

President Clement indicated that he would have asked the board of trustees to remove Dr. DuBois because he was "uncooperative, antagonistic and worked against rather than for the university."

Says Dr. DuBois Would

(Continued from Page 1)

He said that DuBois's attitude was manifest in his classes where he reproved students who asked questions. As a result, after electing his classes the first year, students did not repeat.

At present, Dr. Clement indicated, enrollment in classes taught by DuBois is very low.

Students Won't Mourn

When his attention was called to a column by Ralph Matthews in last week's AFRO in which he bemoaned the resignation of DuBois, Dr. Clement said that there would be no feeling on the part of students that a "great inspiration" had left their midst.

President Clement added that he had not spoken out and had hesitated to make a public issue of the resignation, but that Dr. DuBois himself had exposed the matter.

As soon as the board of trustees confirmed the resignation last week, reports were circulated that Dr. DuBois had been retired without notification and without pension.

At that time President Clement stated that in the first year of his retirement Dr. DuBois will get his full salary; forty per cent for the next five years and twenty-five per cent for the remainder of his life.

Dr. DuBois returned to Atlanta ten years ago at the age of sixty-five, which meant that he could not join the college's pension fund system, so a special arrangement was made in his case.

[Afro-American Newspapers]

THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 628 N. EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

May 16, 1944

19-28-2

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find clipping from our current edition. This is the story I was attempting to get you to comment on via telephone Monday evening. Please let me have your comments via Western Union Collect.

Yours truly,

(Signed) B. M. Phillips,

Editor, Baltimore- Afro-American

[Enclosure]

PUBLISHED IN THE AFRO-AMERICAN

May 16, 1944

19-28-15

SAYS DR. DUBOIS WOULD HAVE FACED CHARGES

By Staff Correspondent

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19-28-16

STUDENTS WON'T MOURN

When his attention was called to a column by Ralph Matthews in last week's AFRO in which he bemoaned the resignation of DuBois, Dr. Clement said that there would be no feeling on the part of students that a "great inspiration" had left their midst.

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Dr. DuBois returned to Atlanta ten years ago at the age of sixty-five, which meant that he could not join the college's pension fund system, so a special arrangement was made in his case.

June 1, 1944

S-52-61

Mr. B. M. Phillips
Afro-American Newspapers
628 Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Phillips:

On May 16, 1944 you published in the Afro-American an article from your staff correspondent in Detroit, quoting certain comments by President Clement on me and the situation at Atlanta University. You called me by telephone concerning the matter, but it was impossible for me to understand clear enough to make any intelligible comment.

In the meantime, President Clement had delivered to me May 1, the final letter on my retirement, and on May 19, he brought to this office personally a denial of the truth of your article. On May 25, there was sent to President Clement a letter from nine students of mine, written entirely without my knowledge and on their own initiative, copies of which I understand was forwarded to you. I write to ask:

1. Did you receive a denial of the truth of your article from President Clement?

2. If so, have you published it and may I see a copy?

3. If not, may I have the name and address of your Detroit staff correspondent?

I am enclosing a copy of the President's letters of your publication and of your letter and of the letter from the students. If you wish to see the original copies, I am forwarding them to my daughter in Baltimore, 2302 Montebello Terrace and she will let you see them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WASHINGTON
PHILADELPHIA

AFRO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

NEWARK
RICHMOND

Executive Offices,
Baltimore 1, Md.
628 N. Eutaw St.

BALTIMORE-1
Telephone
MUlberry 6016

Net Paid Circulation Last Week 204,389. ABC.

19-25-10

June 12, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to yours of June 1, I beg leave to state (1) that we did not receive a report of the denial from President Clement, which of course takes care of two also.

Our Detroit correspondent was B. M. Phillips to whom your letter was addressed. Mrs. Phillips's notes indicate that the statement made was given her by President Clement and was printed in the AFRO only in part.

In keeping with its custom in not printing anything about an individual without giving that person a chance to answer in the same story, I had Mrs. Phillips call you on the phone and read Dr. Clement's charges and ask for your comment.

Had you said at that time that there was not a word of truth to it we would have printed your statement

LETTERHEADS ARE PRINTED ON NEWSPRINT TO CONSERVE PAPER DURING THE WAR PERIOD.

19-28-11

side by side of that of Dr. Clement.

I am greatly surprised that he has issued a letter of retraction because we sought no statement from him and the information which he gave Mrs. Phillips was entirely voluntary.

Very truly yours,

Carl Murphy

Carl Murphy,
President.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

cm/w

June 12, 1944

19-22-7

Mr. Carl Murphy
c/o Afro-American Newspaper
2628 Center Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Murphy:

On June 1, I wrote your editor Mr. B. M. Phillips in answer to a letter sent me. In communicating, I asked (1) if he had received from President Clement of Atlanta University a denial of the truth of the allegations published in your issue of May 16. I stated that the original letter was in the hands of my daughter and could be seen; (2) I asked him the name of the Detroit Correspondent who wrote the article. I have received no answer. May I ask your good offices in obtaining an answer to that letter at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

WASHINGTON
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19-28-12

June 21, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is a reply to your letter of June 12. By this time you should have received from me a reply to the letter you sent Mrs. Phillips on June 1.

In addition we are carrying a story in an early edition concerning President Clement's retraction of his statement.

Very truly yours,

Carl Murphy

Carl Murphy,
President.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

cm/j

LETTERHEADS ARE PRINTED ON NEWSPRINT TO CONSERVE PAPER DURING THE WAR PERIOD.

June 23, 1944

Afro-American

10-19-28

Mr. Carl Murphy
Afro-American Newspapers
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Murphy:

I thank you for your letter of June 12. Let me hasten to say that I have every confidence that Mrs. Phillip's story was a true and accurate report of what President Clement said in Detroit. It is just what he has said elsewhere by work of mouth.

I was anxious to know if his denial sent to me in a private letter, was communicated to you, where of course, it should have gone first. I have also your letter of June 21 and thank you for both communications.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Albany State College

ALBANY, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-29-25

April 26, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept this as our invitation to be our commencement speaker on Friday, June 2 at 10 a.m. The college, of course, will take care of all necessary expense involved and in addition will present to you a cash purse of $25.00.

We would be very glad to have your reply by telegram.

Yours very truly,

Aaron Brown

Aaron Brown,
President

AB/rvl

April 29, 1944

1944

Lectures

19-24-24

President Aaron Brown
Albany State College
Albany, Georgia

My dear President Brown:

I appreciate your kind invitation of the 26th, but regret to say that it will be impossible for me to speak at Albany this year. I am to deliver the commencement address at Talladega and that is as much as I can take on. My best regards to you and Mrs. Brown.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

22 May 1944

MRS. E. R. ALEXANDER GREEN PASTURES GREENWOOD LAKE, NEW YORK

Dear Dr Dubois:

I don't know whom I'm maddest "at" – you, Eric or myself! And my grief is unrestrained – I didn't know what those tickets were for!!

Eric telephoned me and I said to him "I suppose he is lecturing"; sorry I can't be there, see that some appreciative friend gets the tickets! And he gave them to Retta Foster.

I wouldn't have missed that occasion for anything. (Exclamation points). Eric didn't realize what the tickets were either – didn't receive a word from you! (4)

Please answer this note

12-10-27

at once; I'm writing to ask you to be your guest for a few days including only 4 when I'd like to have a picnic-reception in your honor.

Let me hear please immediately as a holiday is planned by people way ahead.

With many fond tho belated congratulations,

Sincerely yours

William Alexander.

P.S. And I mean "Miss Nina" of course!!!!!

L & V

June 7, 1944

19-19-26

Mrs Lillian Alexander
Green Pastures
Greenwood Lake, New York

My dear Lillian:

When I put those tickets in an envelope, I had a suspicion that they might not be read, but I was too busy to write anything. It served you right when you missed the exercise.

I am sorry not to be able to come to your 4th of July celebration, I shall not leave here before the 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

June 13, 1944

19-9-25

Mrs. E. R. Alexander
Green Pastures
Greenwood Lake, New York

My dear MRS. ALEXANDER:

Mrs Du Bois is coming to New York so as to put Du Bois in Summer School July 2. She would therefore be in New York on the 4th. If you still have space and would like to have her come up, write her at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland.

I have not mentioned the matter to her, so that if you have made other arrangemens, you need not say anything. With all good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 11, 1944

9-19-41

Dr. Virginia Alexander
1222 Fourth Place North
Birmingham, Alabama

My dear Virginia:

I learned from Mrs. Mays that you had visited Atlanta while I was away. This was the first I had heard of it. You know I have been offering to come to Birmingham at any time that would suit you. At Christmas time you had visitors and could not put me up, and I have had no definite word from you since. As perhaps you know, I have been retired from Atlanta University and I am enclosing a statement concerning it. Let me hear about your health and work.

I was home recently and found the family in very good condition. Du Bois is taller than her mother and is in the upper half of the first grade of Junior High School.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

June 12, 1944

Dr. Virginia Alexander
1113 North 13th Ave.
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Virginia:

I realize how hard you are working and even overworking and do not blame you a bit for not being able to write more often. I have had many trials and been very busy this year myself, but I have attended pretty carefully to my strength. I had my annual check-up by the Live Extension Examiners and Dr. Louis Wright and then I went to a specialist and had my kidney very carefully probed.

I do hope you will take a real rest and I cannot for the life of me see why you should nurse Mrs. Mays. She is a charming woman, but you have no strength to give in this way. I shall leave here somewhere between the 15th and 30th of July, and hope to spend a month in the Maine Woods. My home phone number is Walnut 0728 and my office phone, Walnut 7956.

The family seems to be getting along very well. Du Bois keeps well and Mrs Du Bois seems better than usual. Yolande is not getting any fatter. They write me that the home is very beautiful with flowers this Spring. Let me hear from you when you can.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

July 8, 1944

19-8-42

Dr. Virginia M. Alexander
1708 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Virginia: I am leaving here for good July 19. I shall be in Baltimore until July 28, and then plan to spend a month in the Maine Woods. In all probability, beginning September 1, I will rejoin the executive staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as Director of Special Research, and hope to be able to spend the remainder of my working days at that job. The final confirmation of this appointment is yet to come but there is not much doubt.

Write me, if you can, at Baltimore. Letters will be forwarded if I am not there. I hope that you are able to take some care of your health.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Social Menus

211 West 149th Street,
New York City.
December 7, 1944.

19-32-32

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Next Friday, December 15th, I'll reach my 50th milestone.

If you can spare the time, I'd be happy to have you stop by my house for a few minutes, - any time during the day or evening.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,
Mattie Allison.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.

15 December 1944

I-36-94

My dear Mattie:

I am lecturing tonight at Hampton Institute in Virginia. I am sending this to wish you many happy returns of the day.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Mattie Allison
211 West 149th Street
New York City

Alpha Kappa Mu
Honor Society

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STUDENT, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE,
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

January 5, 1944

19-27-143

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Would you do us the honor of addressing the National meeting of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society on Thursday evening, January 27 at eight o'clock in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library? The Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society is an organization of some twenty-five Negro colleges and it is the effort of these colleges to maintain some sort of undergraduate organization since as yet no Negro college has achieved membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The organization is nearly ten years old and has sought to foster high standards of scholarship among Negro students and to encourage creative endeavor in the colleges.

The theme of the meeting is "The Role of the Scholar in the Post-War World". We are not asking that you speak upon this theme necessarily. It is mentioned here so that you might know the character of the meeting in making a selection of your subject should you be so kind as to honor us upon this occasion.

We have no honorarium to offer to you except the fact that the Executive Council of the Society feels that your presence would be an inspiration to both the students and faculty personnel attending the meeting.

Very truly yours,

I. A. Derbigny.

I. A. Derbigny
NATIONAL PRESIDENT
ALPHA KAPPA MU HONOR SOCIETY

eab

RAYFORD W. LOGAN
GENERAL PRESIDENT
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
426 W. 146TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

19-36-20

ΑΦΑ

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1519 Jackson Street, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.
October 9, 1944

My dear Dr. DU Bois:

I have the great honor and pleasure of inviting you to deliver the Banquet Address at the General Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha at 9:00 P. M., December 31, 1944. I should be glad to have you select your own subject. We usually dress for the banquet. By tradition, we offer no honorarium but we should be glad to defray all your expenses. May I hear from you at your early convenience so that I can get the completed program to the printer? With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan
General President

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

11 October 1944

19-36-21

My dear Mr. Logan:

I should be very glad to deliver the banquet address at the general conference of Alpha Phi Alpha at nine p. m., December thirty-first, 1944. I shall speak on the possible r le of the United States Negro in Haiti.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

February 7, 1944

19-15-39

Dr. Mortimer Graves
American Council of Learned Societies
1219 Sixteenth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Graves:

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs is as you know studying anthropology in the University of Habana and working hard. She will however need additional funds to finish her year. I think she has made application to you and I am writing to ask if you will do everything possible to help her. I think she is an unusually worthy person.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[American Friends Service Committee]

20-4-206

21 October 1944

My dear Sir:

I am writing to you as Director of the Bureau of Special Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I have been recently called to the position in order to make a study of the situation of colored people in the post-war world and especially of those in colonies.

At the recent meeting held in Washington to consider the proposals of the conference at Dumbarton, I took occasion to make the following statement: "As I have gone through the published proposals at Dumbarton Oaks, I am depressed to realize with what consistency the matter of colonies has been passed over. In chapter one, paragraph three, the emphasis is on the fact that this is a union of nations, not of races, groups, or organizations of men, not recognized as nations; in chapter two, paragraph one, peace-loving "States" alone may join the Union; in chapter six, apparently an aggrieved party must be a state in order to complain or appear before the Council; similarly in chapter seven, no colonies as such can appeal for hearing before the International Court of Justice. Elaborate effort is made to protect states from aggression, but I find no provisions in chapter seven even to consider aggression of a nation on its own colonial peoples while apparently international military force can be called in to suppress revolt. Indeed in paragraph seven of that chapter it seems definitely to say that colonial disputes lie entirely beyond the jurisdiction of this proposed government of men. The Economic and Social Council set up in this charter offers some ray of hope: it can recommend and consider complaints and situations; but there is no direct power to investigate conditions. The Council is appointed by eighteen states with no colonial participation indicated. In other words this proposal, as I read it, virtually says to six hundred million human beings, if not to a majority of mankind, that the only way to human equality is the philanthropy of masters who have historic and strong interest in preserving their present power and income."

The statement was not contradicted by the authorities present and I think that in the main the contentions are true. If this is so, it seems to me incumbent upon those persons and organizations who are looking for permanent peace and democracy after this war to take some concerted action.

I am, therefore, writing to ask if your organization has expressed any attitude toward colonies in the post-war world and if you have formulated any plans of action. If so, would you be willing to let me know just what you have done?

I am sending this letter to several organizations like yours and if from the replies there seems anything like a concensus of opinion, I shall write again to see if you are willing to join in measures looking toward action concerning colonial problems.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Quincy Wright
Council on Foreign Relations
45 East 65th
New York

Mr. Robert Norton
Council for Democracy
11 West 42nd

Dr. Emory Ross
Foreign Missions Conference of North America
156 Fifth Avenue

Mr. Blair Bolles
Foreign Policy Association
22 East 38th Street

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett
American Fri nds Service Committee
345 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Mr. A. Randle Elliott
Institute for International Education
2 West 45th

Rev. A. Powell Davies
American Unitarian Association
Unitarian Headquarters
10 Park Avenue
New York City

Dr. William Johnstone
Institute of Pacific Relations
One east 54th

Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger
League of Nations Organization
8 West 40

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Mr. Thomas J. Watson
405 West 117th

Miss Jane Evans
National Peace Conference
8 West 40

Mr. Richard M. Fagley
Church Peace Union
70 Fifth Avenue

Mr. Cesar Searchinger
Union for Democratic Action
9 East 46

Dr. William A. Neilson
Commissinn to Study the Organization of Peace
8 West 40th Street
New York City

Mr. Vernon H. Halloway
Congregational Churches
287 Fourth Avenue
New York City

The American Jewish Committee

386 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
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Cable Address: "Wishcom, New York"

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19-38-181

October 24, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Believing that the sanctity of the individual is a principle basic to future world order and peace, the American Jewish Committee plans to issue a Declaration of Human Rights, two copies of which are enclosed. We feel sure that the sentiments expressed are not only those of the Committee, but those held by thousands of distinguished and thoughtful Americans of all faiths. We, therefore, urge that you join with us in signing this Declaration.

On the eve of Liberation, we feel a particular urgency for all men of peace and good will to emphasize and reaffirm the godly concept of the dignity of the individual man.

We trust that you will join with us in presenting the Declaration of Human Rights to the American public. To this end, will you please sign and return one copy in the enclosed self-addressed envelope; the other copy we believe you will want to keep for your own records.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Proskauer
President

JMP:SS
Enclosures

[enclosure]

Declaration of Human Rights

Submitted by THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 Fourth Avenue, New York City

WITH the inevitable end of Hitler, the struggle begins, not of tank and plane, but of heart and soul and brain to forge a world in which humanity may live in peace.

This new world must be based on the recognition that the individual human being is the cornerstone of our culture and our civilization. All that we cherish must rest on the dignity and inviolability of the person, of his sacred right to live and to develop under God, in whose image he was created.

With this creed as our foundation, we declare:

1. That an International Bill of Human Rights must be promulgated to guarantee for every man, woman and child, of every race and creed and in every country, the fundamental rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. No plea of sovereignty shall ever again be allowed to permit any nation to deprive those within its borders of these fundamental rights on the claim that these are matters of internal concern.

3. Hitlerism has demonstrated that bigotry and persecution by a barbarous nation throws upon the peace-loving nations the burden of relief and redress. Therefore it is a matter of international concern to stamp out infractions of basic human rights.

4. To those who have suffered under the Hitler regime because of race or creed or national origin, there shall be given fair redress.

5. To those who have been driven from the land of their birth there shall be given the opportunity to return, unaffected in their rights by the Nazi despotism.

6. To those who wander the earth unable or unwilling to return to scenes of unforgettable horror shall be given aid and comfort to find new homes and begin new lives in other parts of the world. This must be made possible by international agreement.

Thus, anew, may we justify the ways of God to man. Thus we may take a vital step forward on the long road to which civilization seeks to create a world based upon the common fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man.

I approve the sentiments expressed in the Declaration of Human Rights submitted by the American Jewish Committee, and I am happy to add my name to those who will sign this Declaration.

_____
SIGNATURE

_____
ADDRESS

[American Jewish Committee]

19-33-187

14 November 1944

My dear Sir:

I have received your declaration of human rights and want to say frankly that I am greatly disappointed. You say under paragraph two of your creed: "No plea of sovereignty shall ever again be allowed to permit any nation to deprive those within its borders of these fundamental rights on the claim that these are matters of internal concern." How about depriving people outside the borders of a country of their rights?

Under paragraph five you appeal for sympathy for persons driven from the land of their birth; but how about American Negroes, Africans and Indians who have not been driven from the land of their birth but nevertheless are deprived of their rights. Under paragraph six you want redress for those who wander the earth but how about those who do not wander and are not allowed to travel and nevertheless are deprived of their fundamental human rights.

In other words, this is a very easily understood declaration of Jewish rights but it has apparently no thought of the rights of Negroes, Indians and South Sea Islanders. Why then call it the Declaration of Human Rights?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Joseph M. Proskauer
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York City 16

19-25-29

May 17, 1944

American Library Association
520 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I understand that you are the accrediting agency for library schools. In that case, would you give me the information of the different kinds and grades of schools; and also tell me just how the School of Library Service at Atlanta University is rated.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

The Board of Home Missions
of the Congregational and Christian Churches

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION

FRED L. BROWNLEE
GENERAL SECRETARY
RUTH A. MORTON
DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS
CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR OF RACE RELATIONS

June 22, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On several occasions I have dedicated the annual report of the A. M. A. to persons whom I respect and admire very much. I understand that you are retiring from your professorship at Atlanta University this year. The A. M. A. had much to do in the early days with Atlanta and with Fisk from which you were graduated. You have brought distinction to these universities and to the entire cause to which the A. M. A. has been devoted for almost one hundred years. Much more than that, you have added distinction, intelligence, and dignity to life everywhere, as well as the art of living graciously and wholesomely.

19-27-6

Will you let me dedicate my report this year to you? Will you secure for me at my expense a copy of the fine picture of you which appears in Embree's "13 Against the Odds", and inscribe it with your greetings? Do you still believe the enclosed which I copied from page 100 of your "The Souls of Black Folk", and may I quote it in my report? Thank you for an early reply.

Yours most cordially,

Fred L. Brownlee

Fred L. Brownlee HD

flb hd
enc

Requesting permission to use this passage in report to be dedicated to W. E. B. DuBois in 1944

Sent by Mr. Fred L. Brownlee
Board of Home Missions
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

[Enclosure]

From Souls of Black Folk

19-27-7

"This was the gift of New England to the freed Negro: not alms, but a friend; not cash, but character.... The teachers in these institutions came not to keep the Negroes in their place, but to raise them out of the defilement of the places where slavery had wallowed them. The colleges they founded were social settlements; homes where the best of the sons of the freedmen came in close and sympathetic touch with the best traditions of New England. They lived and ate together, studied and worked, hoped and harkened in the dawning light. In actual formal content their curriculum was doubtless old-fashioned, but in educational power it was supreme, for it was the contact of living souls."

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Amer. Miss. Assoc.]

July 7, 1944

19-22-5

Mr. Fred Brownlee
Board of Home Missions
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

My dear Mr. Brownlee: I have your letter of June 22. I shall be honored to have your report published this year dedicated to me. I shall send you a photograph and will be glad to have you quote the passage from the Souls of Folk.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Picture sent some day

[AMER. MISS. ASSOC.]

The Board of Home Missions
of the Congregational and Christian Churches
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION

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NASHVILLE 8, TENN.

HAROLD M. KINGSLEY, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
DEPARTMENT OF RACE RELATIONS
[redacted]
120 NORTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CAL.

10/2/44.

19-17-26

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 - 5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Lectures 1946

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Are you doing any travelling and lecturing this year? Are you planning to come to the West Coast? We should be very glad to present you in Los Angeles. May I ask you to give me some word on this? As a charter member of the N. A. A. C. P. I am glad you are back with us. Best wishes!

Sincerely,
Harold M. Kingsley.

11 October 1944

R-17-27

My dear Dr. Kingsley:

I am surprised and pleased to learn that you are in Los Angeles. I assume this is a new work and I congratulate you on it.

I shall do some lecturing but I have no immediate plans for going to the west coast. Probably if I could get a sufficient number of engagements, I might consider the matter.

I should be glad to hear from you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Harold M. Kingsley
120 North San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12
California

19-33-34

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION

COMMISSION ON THE FUNCTION OF PHILOSOPHY IN LIBERAL EDUCATION

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Office of the Secretary
327 Hall of Graduate Studies
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

January 26, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge at this late day your letter in response to the inquiry of the Commission with sincere apologies. During the month of December the Commission itself was engaged in its visits and Regional Conferences in the West and South. Upon my return to New Haven I had a few days at Christmas time with my family and my two sons, who are pilots in the Army Air Corps, who were home on leave. Beginning January 1st I was called upon to take part in the preparation of a textbook on Philosophy and Religion which is expected to be used by the Armed Forces Institute, and the work on this text has taken the whole of my time. For these reasons I have had to delay until this moment sending you a word of thanks and appreciation.

Your letter is far from being neglected. Every one that I receive is being studied by the other members of the Commission as well as myself, and when we gather together for several days in a Conference we discuss the contents of these communications which you and other persons have generously sent us.

Once again, let me thank you on behalf of the Commission.

Yours very sincerely,

Charles W. Hendel

Charles W. Hendel
Secretary

FORM 1636
JAN. 1943

AMERICAN RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

August 9, 1944

Dr. W. J. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

Re: ROBINSON, Audrey Clinton

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We are considering the person mentioned above for a position in the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross seeks persons who possess qualities of flexibility, sound judgment, and the ability to maintain harmonious relationships. There must be no question of the applicant's loyalty to the United States.

19-31-15

For your guidance in replying, it is suggested that the following be among the points covered: ability, integrity, loyalty, habits, personableness. What are the applicant's outstanding qualifications? State your relationship to the applicant. If employer, what position did the applicant hold? Was work record satisfactory? Would you re-employ?

We cannot make a final decision until we have heard from all references, and for this reason we should like to have your confidential reply at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

John J. Howell

John J. Howell
Assistant to the Director
Employment

Enc. ARC 845

[Enclosure]

Guide 19

ARC 845
June 1943

GENERAL GUIDE FOR SELECTING HOME SERVICE CORRESPONDENTS

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Women

GENERAL

Candidates for positions must be in good physical health as evidenced by a physical examination by a physician in good standing with the American Medical Association. Reports of all physical examinations will be reviewed for final approval by the medical director of the American Red Cross. They must be citizens of the United States and must be able to furnish a certified copy of a birth certificate or other proof of citizenship. Their records as citizens must be satisfactory to the military authorities as well as to the American Red Cross.

JOB DESCRIPTION

Home Service correspondents, national headquarters, assist area Home Service correspondents and chapters with case problems in certain categories. These include: (1) cases requiring contact with other departments or agencies on a national level, such as Veterans Administration, the War, Navy and State Departments; (2) cases requiring contact with other departments or agencies on an international level such as representatives of other governments in this country, foreign Red Cross societies, and other foreign agencies; (3) cases of servicemen requiring communications with Red Cross representatives outside the continental limits of the United States; (4) other cases of emergency nature requiring expeditious handling. Typical examples of these four groups include referrals from other national and international agencies and from the President, allotment and allowance cases, search for next of kin and casualties, emergency furlough cases, repatriation and evacuation problems, transmittal of money wherever commercial facilities do not exist, and claims for benefits from this or other governments.

Through its Home Service correspondents the national organization acts in an advisory capacity to all Home Service units of the Red Cross throughout the country. The functions include family case work and require a special knowledge of legislation benefiting service and ex-service men and their families. Analytical ability, skill in writing fluently, and an aptitude for learning new routines speedily are great assets. Adaptability and flexibility are important, as are cooperativeness, the stamina to work at times under pressure, and personality qualifications which would enable the person to work successfully as a part of a large group. Loyalty to the United States government is imperative.

QUALIFICATIONS

For junior correspondents:

1. Graduation from an accredited college - majors in sociology or psychology preferred - is required.

19-31-16

For correspondents:

1. Graduation from an accredited college is required.

2. Some graduate social work training - preferably a degree in social work-is also required.

3. Experience in the social welfare field with a recognized private or public agency is essential. Supervisory experience in a social agency is very valuable, but not essential. Excellent professional experience may be substituted for graduate training in social work, although a combination of training and experience is preferred.

AMERICANS UNITED
FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION, INC. 5 WEST 54th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
CIRCLE 6-0974

October 28, 1944

19-20-12

Dr. W. E. DuBois
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your participation in the conference at the State Department regarding the Dumbarton Oaks proposals helped to make a most notable occasion. In behalf of Dr. Hopkins and others of our group, who were glad to be instrumental in bringing about this meeting, please allow me to thank you for your earnest interest. Whatever your views may be about the details of the Proposals, all of us here feel that an extraordinary step was taken when the representatives of nearly one-hundred national organizations faced American delegates and were able to ask questions freely and to express their views.

As you will recall, Under Secretary Stettinius asked Dr. Hopkins to call further meetings at Washington in conjunction with the State Department; and you may therefore expect him to invite you to go to Washington again when circumstances warrant.

The project of holding regional meetings with prominent members of the State Department appearing to give information is being explored. Such regional meetings would carry the facts about Dumbarton closer to the people. With the Department agreeing to supply the official spokesmen, we hope that this plan can be carried through.

Sincerely,

Hugh Moore

Hugh Moore
President

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THE ANNALS

of The American Academy of Political and Social Science

3457 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. (4)

April 1, 1944.

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

19-14-36

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have for review "American Catholic Opinion in the Slavery Controversy" by Madeleine Hooke Rice. Would you like to write a 400 word review on it, to be due by May 1?

Please let us know by the return postal card, which is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Thorsten Sellin.

[The Annals]

April 7, 1944

9-14-37

Mr. Thorsten Sellin
3457 Walnut Street
Phialdelphia 4, Pa.

My dear Mr. Sellin:

I regret to say that I will not have a chance to review the Rice book before June 1, as I have a conference late in April. If that is not too late send it along.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Arnett A.M.E. Church]

The Men's Club

OF ARNETT A. M. E. CHURCH

1444 W. 112th Pl. Phone Bev. 2998

Lecture 1945

An Intelectual, Cultural and Religious Center.

19-17-1

REV. W. N. REID, MINISTER. J T. TOWNSEND, SECRETARY.

WADE SCRUGGS, TREASURER. JAMES A. LUM, PRESIDENT.

Chicago 43, Ill
Aug 29th 1944

Dr W.E.B. DuBois
69 Fifth ave
New york 3, N.y

Dear Dr DuBois:

We are making up our Fall & Winter program, and would like to have you to address our Forum monday Jan 1st 1945.

Please advise if you will be available, and the cost of your services.

Very Truly yours
James T. Townsend

P.S. If unable to appear on above date, let us know if you can appear at a later date.

[Arnett AME Church]

10 October 1944

R-17-2

My dear Sir:

I have been late in answering your letter of September twenty-ninth because I have just arrive in New York and am busy setting-up my new office. I could not speak for your January 1, 1945, but it is possible, if you wish an address in February, I might be able to give it. You might write me later in the season.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James T. Townsend
Arnett A. M. E. Church
1444 West 112th Place
Chicago 43
Illinois

[Arnett AME Church]

27 November 1944

My dear Mr. Townsend:

I could speak for you in Chicago any night between February twelfth and February sixteenth or February nineteenth, twentieth or twenty-first. My charge would be one hundred dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James T. Townsend
Arnett A. M. E. Church
1444 West 112th Place
Chicago 43

Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.
December 11, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

In our course in American Literature we are to give a biographical sketch of some famous Negro writer. I would be ever so appreciative if you kindly give me an autobiographical sketch of your activities from the time of the beginning of your affiliations with the N. A. A. C. P. up until the present time.

I thank you in advance for your very kind consideration of this request and do wish that you will give it your very prompt attention. Again, I say, thank you very much.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Mavie E. Arrington

19-28-42

22 December 1944

19-28-43

My dear Miss Arrington:

Mr. Du Bois asks me to say that no biography is available covering his life since DUSK OF DAWN was published.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs
Assistant to Dr. Du Bois

Miss Mavis E. Arrington
Shaw University
Raleigh, North Carolina

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-33-11

September 25, 1944

My dear Mr. Ashton:

I reached the United States safely and I want to tell you how much I appreciate your kindness and thought while I was in Haiti. It was an astonishingly interesting visit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

Mr. Horace Ashton
United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj

[Associated Negro Press]

February 18, 1944

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"SCOOP JONES"
WAR CORRESPONDENT
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

PHONE OAKLAND 6400

ERNEST E. JOHNSON, CHIEF
WASHINGTON BUREAU
2000 11TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MICHIGAN 6400

19-19-18

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The pamphlet has not yet appeared but when it does, we will be happy to do a mention on it. Then as time goes on you may call other phases of your proposed social study program with the Land Grant Colleges to attention and we will follow through.

We hope you will not at any time feel the slightest hesitancy in sending us any material you care to. These columns are always open to you.

In fact if you are interested in doing a weekly or semi-monthly review--I think the latter might be best, we will be glad to discuss it with you.

Sincerely,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS,

Claude A. Barnett

Claude A. Barnett

ir

[Associated Negro Press]

February 28, 1944

10-19-19

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
3507 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mr. Barnett:

Answering your letter of February 18, may I suggest that I contribute to the Associated Negro Press monthly the review of a book which I have read and which I recommend Negroes to buy and read. The review will occupy a part of the column say from 500 to 1000 words. The expense would include purchase of the book and compensation for me. What do you think of the idea?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Associated Negro Press]

19-19-20

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PATSY GRAVES
WOMENS' FEATURES

WAR CORRESPONDENTS
"SCOOP JONES"
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC
WILL V. NEELY
SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC
GEORGE COLEMAN MOORE
AT LARGE
JAMES A. SANDERS
SOMEWHERE IN ITALY
EVELIO GRILLO
SOMEWHERE IN MIDDLE EAST
ROBERT WASHINGTON
SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA
EVERETT B. MOORE
WITH U.S. FORCES IN IRAN
TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND
HENRI O'BRYANT, JR.
U.S. NAVY

PHONE OAKLAND 6400

ERNEST E. JOHNSON, CHIEF
WASHINGTON BUREAU
2000 11TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MICHIGAN 6400

March 20, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Pardon the delay in replying to your letter of February 28. I have been out of town.

It may have a rather empty sound to say that ANP would be honored to have the privilege of syndicating such a column as you suggest. The word "empty" usually has plenty of meaning when referring to our treasury. But if it is possible to attempt something of the sort we will be glad.

Without regarding it as a commitment I wish you would let us know just what your charge would be for such an effort. I can then tell you whether we can go along. We would like to be able to do it.

Sincerely,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS,

C. A. Barnett.
Claude A. Barnett

ir

[Atlanta Daily World]

April 21, 1944

19-22-124

Mr. Cliff Mackay, Managing Editor
Atlanta Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mackay:

Enclosed is a statement concerning the second Land Grant Colleges Conference, recently held at Atlanta University, and also a map of the territory. I should be glad if you could use this map and if you can I will be willing to pay for the reproduction of it.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Atlanta University]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-30-101

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

January 11, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I regret that absence from the city will make it impossible for me to attend the Phylon Board meeting on January 13.

The University has no objection to your acceptance of invitations to speak in Cleveland, Detroit and New York as indicated in your memorandum of January 10.

Very truly yours,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

[Atlanta University]

Atlanta, Jan 11, 1944

Memorandum to Mr. Banks:

In answer to your letter of January 7, 1944, may i say how I dislike to burden you with complaint. On the other hand, you must realize how difficult it is for one in my position to have no avenue of protest or complaint, when I feel myself unjustly treated. I venture therefore at your request to state plainly my reaction to the action of the Board of Trustees, November 16, 1943. I think that my services to Atlanta University over more than twenty-five years, entitled me to at least consultation and hearing before drastic action ~~action~~ is taken severing my connection with the institution and so interfering with my life work as virtually to end it.

10-38-58

The age limit often laid down in universities has reference to normal conditions when a number of young and gifted scholars are awaiting advancement and their way is clogged byageing and ineffestive men. Today at Atlanta University, In a faculty of ~~six~~ eight, there are only six productive scholars. Three of these are on leave and two are now being retired. In Sociology, there are but two men, myself and Mr. Reid. Mr. Reid, beside teaching and lecturing, is assisting Charles Johnson of Fisk in his race relations work under the American Missionary Society and the Rosenwald Fund; he is assistant director of the newly organized Southern Regional organization; he is Director of the People's College. The President informs me that after my retirement, Mr. Reid will edit Phylon. As Mr. Reid is the only other member of the Department of Sociology beside myself, he will also, presumably become Co-ordinator of the social study program of the Land-Grant colleges. It took the President six years to find a chairman of the department of Education. Even if he appointed a professor of sociology next year to succeed ~~be succeed~~ me, he would be a man with no acquaintanceship with the plans and procedure I have been building for ten years. Would it not have been wisdom as well as courtesy to have brought in a man a year or more ago to work with me?

I am not the one to decide as to whether or not I am still capable of productive work; but certainly noone in this institution today has done or is doing the work that I am. It happens too that against many obstacles, I have just brought into active being a scheme of co-operation in social studies between Atlanta University and twenty Negro Land-Grant Colleges. It is regarded by experts as the most promising movement in Negro education and social study since the Atlanta studies which I carried on thirty-five years ago. It certainly would have been wisdom if not courtesy, at least to have con-

sulted with me and the Presidents of the Negro Land-Grant colleges before taking this drastic step which neither I nor they dreamed of.

If I had been consulted I would have asked the Board to take this action: To retain me at Atlanta University,

A. Without teaching assignment since we have only three graduate students in sociology, and are not likely to have more until the Department is integrated with the School of Social Work.

B. To let me continue to edit Phylon.

C. To let me act as Co-ordinator of the social studies program of the Negro Land-Grant colleges

D. To provide me with a secretary as at present; and to appoint an assistant in sociology as my understudy.

E. To retain this arrangement until June 30, I946, unless I should become incapacitated before that date.

F. To retire me June 30, I946 with a salary sufficient for me to live on.

If the above plan is not followed, not only will Atlanta University cripple this department at a time when competent young scholars are very difficult to obtain, but my own work will be ruined: my library for working consists of 2500 selected volumes; I could not remove it to my home without building a room for it; this war priorities would not permit. I am engaged on two important books; without my library and a secretary they will probably never be finished.

I am especially amazed that the trustees express doubts as to my need of a pension. I worked I3 years for Atlanta University for $I200 a year. The most I could do was to keep out of debt. I worked 23 years in New York at an average salary of $4325 a year. With this I supported my family; sent my daughter through school and college and saved about $I5,000 in Life insurance and real estate. All of this I lost in the collapse of Standard Life, and in the real estate slump in New York in I929. During my ten years back in Atlanta, I have built a home in Baltimore on which I owe $3000. I have myself and wife to support and no insurance. I ought to help my daughter put my grand-daughter through college.

19-38-51

P.S. Although I had and did not think of asking any written guarantees, the Board should know that I left a permanent job to come to Atlanta in 1933, that there was a clear understanding between myself and John Hope that I was coming here with a life tenure as long as I was able to work and a pension on retirement. Under no other circumstances would I have thought of changing work at the age of sixty-five.

19-38-52

[Atlanta University]

Dr. DuBois - I plan to send this to some of the influential trustees and graduates of Atlanta. Check it and let me know your opinion before I mail it - [illegible]

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL & INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
Prairie View, Texas

Office of the Principal

MEMORANDUM - DR W E B DU BOIS -

19-36-122

In passing to you the attached memorandum from Dr Du Bois, which is self-explanatory, permit me to make the following observations -

1. The Negro race in America has produced but one Dr Du Bois in 75 years. It is universally conceded that he ranks as one of the foremost scholars, writers, thinkers and is a courageous champion of human rights.

2. His years of study, travel, contacts and experiences have "mellowed" him for continued signal service at this period of his career. His health is not impaired and his mind is still vigorous and penetrating.

3. Somewhere society, particularly our racial group, should strive to conserve, as far as possible, these potentialities possessed by this distinguished citizen if nothing else but for the sake of inspiration of our young people who cannot successfully press forward without lofty ideals.

4. The dire scarcity of outstanding scholars in our group prompts me to advance the opinion that this matter should be worked out by Atlanta University in a manner that Dr Du Bois's service shall not be denied our people at this crucial time.

5. Hence, under the circumstances, judicious procedure should be followed in terminating his services at the University so that his brilliant career may not be brought to a tragic end.

I am

Yours truly,

W R Banks
Principal

February 1, 1944

WRB:whc

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
January 12, 1944

Memorandum to Mr Banks:

19-36-123

I think that my services to Atlanta University over more than twenty-five years, entitled me to at least consultation and hearing before drastic action is taken severing my connection with the institution and so interfering with my life work as virtually to end it.

The age limit often laid down in universities has reference to normal conditions when a number of young and gifted scholars are awaiting advancement and their way is clogged by ageing and ineffective men. Today at Atlanta University, in a faculty of eight, there are only six productive scholars. Three of these are on leave and two are now being retired. In Sociology, there are but two men, myself and Mr Reid. Mr Reid, beside teaching and lecturing, is assisting Charles Johnson of Fisk in his race relations work under the American Missionary Society and the Rosenwald Fund; he is assistant director of the newly organized Southern Regional organization; he is Director of the People's College. The president informs me that after my retirement Mr Reid will edit Phylon. As Mr Reid is the only other member of the Department of Sociology beside myself, he will also, presumably become co-ordinator of the social study program of the Land-Grant Colleges. Even if he appointed a professor of sociology next year to succeed me, he would be a man with no acquaintanceship with the plans and procedure I have been building for ten years. Would it not have been wisdom as well as courtesy to have brought in a man a year or more ago to work with me?

I am not the one to decide as to whether or not I am still capable of productive work; but certainly none in this institution today has done or is doing the work that I am. It happens too that against many obstacles, I have just brought into active being a scheme of co-operation in social studies between Atlanta University and twenty Negro Land-Grant Colleges. It is regarded by experts as the most promising movement in Negro education and social study since the Atlanta studies which I carried on thirty-five years ago. It certainly would have been wisdom, if not courtesy, at least to have consulted with me and the Presidents of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges before taking this drastic step which neither I, nor they, dreamed of.

If I had been consulted I would have asked the Board to take this action: To retain me at Atlanta University,

A. Without teaching assignment, since we have only three graduate students in sociology, and are not likely to have more until the Department is integrated with the

19-36-124

School of Social Work.

B. To let me continue to edit Phylon.

C. To let me act as Co-ordinator of the social studies program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges.

D. To provide me with a secretary as at present; and to appoint an assistant in sociology as my understudy.

E. To retain this arrangement until June 30, 1946, unless I should become incapacitated before that date.

F. To retire me June 30, 1946 with a salary sufficient to live on.

If the above plan is not followed, not only will Atlanta University cripple this department at a time when competent young scholars are very difficult to obtain, but my own work will be ruined; my library for working consists of 2500 selected volumes; I could not remove it to my home without building a room for it; this war priorities would not permit. I am engaged on two important books; without my library and a secretary, they will probably never be finished.

I am especially amazed that the trustees express doubts as to my need of a pension. I worked 13 years for Atlanta University for $1200 a year. The most I could do was to keep out of debt. I worked 23 years in New York at an average salary of $4325 a year. With this I supported my family; sent my daughter through school and college and saved about $15,000 in Life insurance and real estate. All of this I lost in the collapse of Standard Life, and in the real estate slump in New York in 1929. During my ten years back in Atlanta, I have built a home in Baltimore on which I owe $3000. I have myself and wife to support and no insurance.

Although I had, and did not think of asking, any written guarantees, the Board should know that I left a permanent job to come to Atlanta in 1933; that there was a clear understanding between myself and John Hope that I was coming here with a life tenure as long as I was able to work and a pension on retirement. Under no other circumstances would I have thought of changing work at the age of sixty-five.

/s/ W E B Du Bois

[A.U.]

February 8, 1944

19-27-76

Mr. Ernest R. Trantrell
15 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

I am sending you herewith the first report of the Social Studies Program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges. This is the program which Atlanta University is fostering. I trust you will note what has been done and how this effort ties in with the work of Atlanta University in past years, and the promise which it holds for future development.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

sent to: WEBD:old

Dr. Frank W. Padelford
Robinston, Maine

Mr. Everett Bacon
25 Broad Street
New York, N.Y.

Dr. Louie D. Newton
1085 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Trevor Arnett
Las Olas Inn
Fort Lauderdale, Fla;

Dr. James M. Nabirt
American Baptist Theological Seminary
White's Creek Pike
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. James B. Adams
170 Halsey Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. E. R. Carter
525 Fatnall St. S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Cosmos Club
Washington, D. C.

[Atlanta University]

February 9, 1944

19-22-28

Mr. Dean Sage
49 Wall Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Sage:

I am sending you herewith the first report of the Social Studies Program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges. This is the program which Atlanta University is fostering. I trust you will note what has been done and how this effort ties in with the work of Atlanta University in past years, and the promise which it holds for future development.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Enclosure]

This letter was sent to:

Miss Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. J. B. Watson
2120 Live Oak St.
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Hattie R. Watson
A M & N College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mr. Philip Weltner
3482 Piedmont Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Kendall Weisiger
1758 Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. John Hervey Wheeler
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, N. C.

19-22-61

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 11, 1944

19-35-99

Dear Doctor DuBois:

For several reasons I have delayed giving you a check refunding the $225 you paid to Miss Diggs for work on Phylon, as represented by the receipts dated July 1, 1943, and September 1, 1943, which you attached to your request of December 28, 1943.

You seem not to have understood the position I took on this matter when I refused this payment last June - an action which was supported by the auditor when by mutual agreement you and I submitted the question to him for decision. The auditor agreed with me that no person was to be paid for a period beyond the time that employee gave up a position with the University. Miss Diggs worked a half year on Volume IV of Phylon (January 1 to June 30, 1943) and in my opinion she was to be paid for a half year's work. Since $450 had been set aside for secretarial services for Phylon, Volume IV (January 1 to December 31, 1943), I felt that $225 (which was paid) resolved Phylon's and the University's indebtedness to Miss Diggs.

On December 28, 1943, in spite of the earlier decision, you requested payment of $225 to you as reimbursement for money paid to Miss Diggs for secretarial services. You stated: "During July, she worked at home, preparing the index for volume IV, and mss. for the third and fourth quarter. August was her vacation month with pay."

From your statement it appears that although Miss Diggs had resigned as of June 30, 1943, she continued to work for Phylon during July, and you decided to pay her during a vacation the following month (August, 1943). Beyond August 30 Miss Diggs did not serve Phylon, yet by this request you would pay her out of Phylon funds for services covering all of Volume IV (the total allocation for secretarial services for Volume IV was $450.00). Is it not true that others have worked on the index for Volume IV and have rendered secretarial services for issues Nos. 3 and 4 of Volume IV?

I regret that somehow it continues to occur to me that our decision (the auditor's and mine) with respect to the University's (and Phylon's) obligation to Miss Diggs is simply being circumvented. I further regret that you paid this money out of your own pocket, when you have been asked to let the University pay its employees directly by University check. The University would like to be in a position to come to an agreement with the person who actually did or did not have a claim against it for services rendered.

I further do not understand why you paid Miss Diggs $450.00. (You sub-

19-30-100

mitted to me two receipts from Miss Diggs: one dated July 1, 1943, showing that you paid her $300 on that date, and another showing that you paid her $150 on September 1, 1943.) When you gave Miss Diggs $300 on July 1, 1943, you were already in receipt of my letter of June 29, 1943, in which I said that I could not approve the payment of more than $225 to Miss Diggs. Notwithstanding this decision and the auditor's agreement with it, you proceeded to pay her the sum of $450, - $300 of it during the very time of our discussion of the matter.

Although I thoroughly disapprove of the manner in which you have proceeded, I am sending you a check for $225 as the final payment on your advances to Miss Diggs. Having in mind the whole picture of your relationship to the University, I think this is the best way to settle this matter.

Yours very truly

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

REC.C

[Atlanta University]

A. F. HERNDON
FOUNDER
N. B. HERNDON
PRESIDENT
E. M. MARTIN
SECRETARY
L. H. HAYWOOD
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F. A. TOOMER
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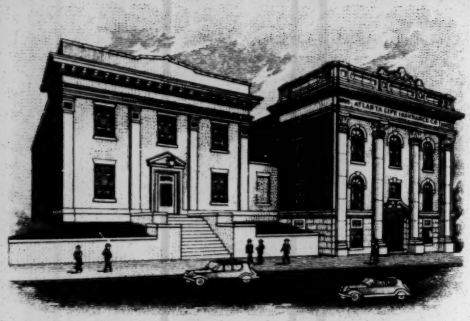

DIRECTORS:
Mrs. A. F. HERNDON
H. W. RUSSELL
A. F. HERNDON, II
W. H. SMITH
GEO. W. LEE

ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

148 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 12, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

1-18-16
19

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing you herewith a copy of a letter that I have just addressed to Mr. W. R. Banks, Principal, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. I think the letter is self explanatory.

I do not believe in secret treaties and secret actions either on the part of nations or on the part of the presidents and trustee boards of universities and colleges when such actions affect the well being of large numbers of the general public. As our schools and colleges are training leaders who will play a vital part in shaping the destinies of our people, I hope that some day the laws of the land will compel the meetings of the boards of trustees of universities and colleges to be open to the public just as the Senate and House of Representatives of both our state and federal governments.

While this letter has been addressed to Mr. Banks personally, I am not ashamed of what I have written and I do not mind anyone knowing my thoughts on this subject. The issues involved are to my mind larger than Atlanta University and I do not mind helping out in any way possible. If I can be of service in any way, do not hesitate to command me. In fact, your life and work have already done this.

Very sincerely yours,

E. M. Martin

President Atlanta University
Alumni Association

EMM/b

[Atlanta University Alumni Association]

copy

19-37-40

February 12, 1944

Mr. W. R. Banks, Principal
Prairie View State Normal & Industrial College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Mr. Banks:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the memorandum addressed to you from Dr. DuBois and your observations thereto. I want you to know that I concur with you one hundred per cent in all that you had to say. I consider Dr. DuBois one of the greatest scholars of today regardless of race or color. It was really Dr. DuBois who brought prominence to Atlanta University years ago and the work he has done in recent years at Atlanta University will live long after our bodies have gone back to dust. His book "Black Reconstruction" is a contribution that in itself excels, in human values, the work and contribution of any other professor connected with Atlanta University including the president.

Maybe this is the trouble. "The light shineth in the darkness and the darkness perceiveth it not." Sometimes the light is so bright it blinds; it irritates; it stirs up friction; it makes darkness mad; darkness flees, afraid to come in the open and fight. Darkness flees to cellars and hides behind closed doors; strives to perpetuate itself through secret treaties and agreements made in the dark. Darkness often hides behind Committees and Trustee Boards, their real purposes and acts being dark and afraid of the light and public opinion. The world needs light. The torchbearer of liberty and truth is constantly hedged about by fleeing forces of darkness. Dr. DuBois was and is the torchbearer of Truth and thus the trouble.

I believe that if this proposed action goes through it will mean his consignment to an early physical death and an abrupt and tragic end to a great life of service to the race and humanity.

From my standpoint as a practical business man, Atlanta University should be so proud of the contribution that Dr. DuBois has made both in the past and current years, not only in inspiring students there at Atlanta University but in the entire nation, that they would strive with might and main to hold him. Dr. DuBois is easily the greatest man today in the entire setup and will live in the minds and hearts of Negroes longer than any of the men who are at present connected in any capacity with Atlanta University.

I do not know of anything I can say further except that I consider this move as reflecting abject blindness in the matter of evaluating the lives of men in building an institution. I sincerely hope that the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University will not reflect upon itself by hurting one of the greatest scholars the race has ever produced, and at a time in his life when he justly needs and deserves the commendations and praise of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University and the nation at large and not in fine words to the public and an axe on the head of the career of the individual, but in Spirit and in Truth. In building a truly great institution, genius should not be circumscribed by age but by ability to radiate inspiration and truth.

Being close to the situation here in Atlanta and knowing most of the college presidents and professors personally and intimately, I am of the opinion that this action in the matter of Dr. DuBois stems from a spirit of revenge, jealousy and littleness. Atlanta University needs a new President with larger soul and greater vision. If the Board votes the elimination of Dr. DuBois then the Board needs a general overhauling. I thank God that at least one Trustee has the wisdom and courage to at least speak a good word in behalf of one of the greatest defenders of Truth and Liberty in America even though he happens not to be a Morehouse or Spelman graduate or teacher but a teacher and alumnus of Atlanta University.

Very sincerely yours,

E. M. Martin

President Atlanta University
Alumni Association

EMM/b

19-37-41

[Atlanta University]

February 28, 1944

19-18-15

Mr. E. M. Martin
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
148 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Martin:

I appreciate your kind words concerning me in the letter which you sent Mr. Banks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Atlanta University]

February 29, 1944

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

D-22-1

My dear President Banks:

I am returning the letter from Martin. He also sent me the copy. I shall write you in a day or so concerning my trip to Texas. Best regards to you and Mrs. Banks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Atlanta University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS

19-30-110

March 8 1944

Memo to President Clement:

I have not yet received from you an answer to my memorandum concerning the Land Grant College Program, sent March 1. Two members of the committee have already consented. In order therefore to carry out my program I am starting on my trip March 10. In inviting visiting sociologists, I have tentatively set the date of the conference March 18 and 19. I trust if this is not agreeable to you, you will let me know immediately. On my way back from conferences of the Southwest, I wish to attend the conference called by Mr. Embree in Chicago March 21 and 22, if you do not object.

W. E. B. Du Bois

copies sent to President Patterson, Bond and Bluford

[Atlanta University]

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

19-30-102

To: Doctor DuBois

The Exhibition Room in the Library will be available for the April 18-19 conference. You know, however, that the annual exhibition of contemporary Negro art is now hanging in the room and will remain there through April 30.

The dormitories will be able to accommodate the 20-30 people you expect to attend the conference.

Rufus E. Clement

April 5, 1944

[Atlanta University]

April 7, 1944

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear President Banks:

You have the letter from DeFrantz, I am enclosing the draft of a further letter from supervisor of Negro School of West Virginia. The Lewis mentioned is Business Manager of the Pittsburgh Courier.

I-22-4

I am also enclosing the draft of a possible communication from me to each member of the Board of Trustees. I am not sure whether this would be good tactics or not. I am prompted to do it because President Clement in a recent talk before the Atlanta Alumni made a statement that I did not communicate with the committee appointed by the trustees on my case. As a matter of fact, I have had no official communication that such a committee has been appointed, or who the members are; his note simply said that such a committee would be appointed. I shall follow your judgment in this matter of sending this letter. Let me have your opinion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD
Encl. 2

[Enclosure - April 7, 1944 - Atlanta University]

Dear Mr.----------

When I was informed November 23, of my retirement by the trustees, I was so stunned that I determined to take no action. Finally I felt compelled to write W. R. Banks, of Prairie View, because of his request and after three long years of work, I had just launched the social study program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges and Atlanta University had been designated the center of this work under my direction. Although President Clement was present and went directly from that meeting to recommend my retirement, he did not then mention the matter, nor has he at any time informed me of his plans for my retirement nor consulted it with me in any way about it until November 23.

19-37-38

Despite this he has in public statement and written communication, insisted

1. That I had been officially informed of the time of my retirement.
2. That I had not communicated with the committee on retirement.
3. That I have always been "difficult" to consult or work with.

I have served this institution long and faithfully. I do not deserve this treatment at the hands of the authorities. In a career of over fifty years I have never been dismissed from a position. I have never left a position without being urged to remain. I worked 13 years at Atlanta University in my young manhood. I kept in close touch with it during the next 23 years and visited and lectured. I returned to Atlanta at the reiterated solicitation of John Hope. I gave up a life position which I might have held to this day and returned here. I came with the clear understanding that I would finish my life work here and be pensioned when I could no longer work. No contract was drawn nor thought of because John Hope was my life-long friend and a gentleman of honor. For no other living person would I have returned.

I write to declare that I never have in any way been notified of my retirement or consulted about it. The adoption of a pension and retirement system at 65 was publicly announced but it certainly did not apply to me since I was 65 when I returned.

I think therefore I have a right to demand from the trustees a careful investigation as to the following facts; and a postponement of my retirement until the truth has been ascertained.

1. When did President Clement announce the terms of my tenure to me? It it was written, he must have a carbon of the letter. If it was announced in a meeting of which I was a member, there must be minutes; if it was oral, when and where did it take place?
2. When did he announce to me the names of the retirement committee with whom I could discuss the matter?
3. What arrangements have been made to edit Phylon and to carry on the Land Grant College social program discussed in Chicago, with Mr. Clement present, why did he not then tell me or the 17 Presidents of my imminent retirement?

4. How is the department of Sociology going to function with only one professor and he on part time?

5. When , where and in what respects have I failed to cooperate with President Clement or been "difficult"of approach?

I have a right to demand through investigation of these matters. If it is proven to the satisfaction of the trustees that I was notified; that the work of the University will not suffer from my sudden withdrawal; and that I have not cooperated with the president , I will bow to dismissal without protest.

If on the other hand it is made clear that I had no warning; that I am being dismissed regardless of the effect on the University; that I have always stood ready to work with the President for the University, then I submit that the Trustees are in duty bound to make thorough and complete investigation of this institution with a view to increasing its efficiency and insuring its great destiny.

19-37-39

[Atlanta University]

19-30-103

April 7, 1944

Memo. to President Clement:

One of the most important features of our conference has been the map and plans exhibited on the wall of the meeting place. If the maps and plans are suspended from the top molding of the exhibition room they would cover the pictures but would not damage them. The paintings could not be seen on the 17, 18, 19 and 20. After that they could be on view.

May I ask if this arrangement will be satif-factory.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Atlanta University]

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

19-30-104

To: Doctor DuBois

We face the necessity of taking good care of the paintings which the artists have been kind enough to send to our national exhibit. We should not like to have the room closed for four days, nor can we take the chance of having the pictures damaged.

I am therefore suggesting that you plan to have your conference in another room. I shall be glad to help you arrange for a suitable place.

Rufus E. Clement

April 8, 1944

[Atlanta University]

April 11, 1944

19-27-45

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear President Banks:

I am asked to speak at the Howard University Forum April 26. They are making quite an event of the forum this year so I think I ought to go. The other speakers this year are Jay Allen, Max Lerner, Louis Fischer and Alexander Meiklejohn. I would be back in Atlanta at 4:15 P.M. April 27, but I would have to leave the previous weekend April 22. Would that be all right so far as the trustee meeting is concerned which takes place April 28 and 29? Let me hear from you by telegram if necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Atlanta University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS

19-30-106

April 11, 1944

Memo. To President Clement:

What charge does the University make for room and board per day; also for single meals?

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Atlanta University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS

19-30-105

April 11, 1944

Memo. to President Clement:

I am asked to speak at the Howard University Forum, Wednesday April 26, I shall accept if you do not object.

W.E.B. Du Bois

19-30-107

April 12, 1944

Memo. to President Clement:

I should be glad if you would say a word of welcome to the delegates of the second Land-Grant College Conference, Tuesday April 18 at 2 P.M.

19-30-109

April 13, 1944

Memo. to President Clement:

I do not yet have your assent to the use of the large dining room in the mens' dormitory for the Land Grant College Conference. May I go ahead with the arrangements?

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-30-108

April 13, 1944

Memo. to President Clement:

I am trying to get Hugh H. Smythe (A.M.– '37) to help me with the Land Grant College work, during May, June and July. If he should decide to come could he board and room at the University dormitory?

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Atlanta University]

19-38-108

April 13, 1944

Dr. James B. Adams
170 Halsey Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. Adams:

When I was informed November 23, of my retirement by the trustees, I was so stunned that I determined to take no action. Finally I felt compelled to write W. R. Banks, of Prairie View, because at his request and after three years of work, I had just launched the social study program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges and Atlanta University had been designated the center of this work under my direction. Although President Clement was present and went directly from that meeting to recommend my retirement, he did not then mention the matter, nor has he at any time informed me of his plans for my retirement nor consulted it with me in any way about it until his note of November 23.

Despite this he has in public statement and written communication, insisted

1. That I had been officially informed of the time of my retirement.
2. That I had not communicated with the committee on retirement.
3. That I have always been "difficult" to consult or work with.

I have served this institution long and faithfully. I do not deserve this treatment at the hands of the authorities. In a career of over fifty years I have never been dismissed from a position. I have never left a position without being urged to remain. I worked 13 years at Atlanta University in my young manhood. I kept in close touch with it during the next 23 years and visited and lectured. I returned to Atlanta at the reiterated solicitation of John Hope. I gave up a life position which I might have held to this day and returned here. I came with the clear understanding that I would finish my life work here and be pensioned when I could no longer work. No contract was drawn nor thought of because John Hope was my life-long friend and a gentleman of honor. For no other living person would I have returned.

19-38-109

I write to declare that I never have in any way been notified of my retirement or consulted about it until November 23, 1943 by written note. The adoption of a pension and retirement system at 65 was publicly announced but it certainly did not apply to me since I was 65 when I returned here.

I think therefore I have a right to request from the trustees a careful investigation as to the following facts; and a postponement of my retirement until facts have been ascertained.

1. When did President Clement announce the terms of my tenure to me? If it was written, he must have a carbon of the letter. If it was announced in a meeting of which I was a member, there must be minutes; if it was oral, when and where did it take place?

2. When did he announce to me the names of the retirement committee with whom I could discuss the matter?

3. What arrangements have been made to edit Phylon and to carry on the Land Grant College social program; when this was discussed in Chicago, with Mr. Clement present, why did he not then tell me or the 17 Presidents of my imminent retirement, especially when that possibility at some future time was discussed?

4. When, where and in what respects have I failed to cooperate with President Clement or been "difficult" of approach?

I have a right to ask thorough investigation of these matters. If it is proven to the satisfaction of the trustees that I was notified; and that I have not cooperated with the president, I will bow to dismissal without protest.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Atlanta University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS

19-35-111

Carter
Z. Powell
Singletary
A Brown

April 15, 1944

These men will work I don't know of any others at present

Memo. to Mr. Kennedy:

I can use four or five ~~boys~~ men for work on Monday. Have you some that could help me?

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Atlanta University
DO NOT TYPE

19-38-115

Atlanta, Georgia,
April 15, 1944.

To the Trustees of
Atlanta University:

In the Matter of: RETIREMENT OF
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS.

Gentlemen:

The following is a statement of the attitude of the alumni and former students of Atlanta University relative to the retirement of Dr. DuBois, the same having been prepared by a special committee headed by Attorney Austin T. Walden of the Class of 1907 and adopted by the Alumni Association:

The information, gathered first from the public press, that the Trustees of Atlanta University had voted to retire Dr. W. E. B, DuBois as of June 30th, next, came as a great shock to the alumni and, perhaps equally so, to all those familiar with his signal contribution to the race's welfare and inspiration for more than fifty years.

In the eighty years since Emancipation, the Negro race has produced but one William Edward Burghardt DuBois, just as it has produced but one George Washington Carver. More than any other among the twelve millions of us, Dr. DuBois symbolizes and typifies the aspirations and capabilities of the race. He has been the flaming evangel in a day when it was popular to remain silent or equivocate relative to the fundamental rights of his people. Those most vociferous today in the area of the struggle for minority rights are but the reflection and image of his now rapidly triumphing ideas and ideals. We who sat at his feet in the early years of his vibrant, crusading, impulsive young-manhood have for a generation followed him as he reached the pinnacle of achievement and rose to the stature in the Black world comparable to that attained by Mahatma Ghandi in the Brown world, the difference being that Dr. DuBois has been for a generation the most farsighted spokesman in the world for the rights of people of color in this universe.

Dr. DuBois, at this very moment, as far as one may observe, is in good physical condition and his intellectual faculties are at the apogee of their maturity, and his profound wisdom and philosophy, bearing upon the problems of his people and the world, have flowered and mellowed in the study, erudition, and experience garnered over and beyond the span of the allotted biblical life of man.

Dr. DuBois's twenty-five years of service to Atlanta University brought fame, lustre, and renown to our Alma Mater. The Atlanta University Studies, child of his brain, made Atlanta favorably known all over the civilized world. His present work at the University is such that nobody on the faculty, or elsewhere for that matter, can take his place. Undoubtedly, if he is permitted to remain in the atmosphere wherein was incubated and generated the dreams, ideas and ideals whose fruition has immeasurably blessed mankind and given fortitude to millions of

19-38-111

the submerged peoples of our world, he will be able to leave on the printed page an unerring guide and a perpetual inspiration for our children yet to be born.

If Atlanta University shall ruthlessly put aside that man by failing to allow him to continue in the atmosphere most productive of usefulness at a time when real scholars and world statesmen are needed, we submit that such action would inevitably indicate to most people not only a short-sightedness unbelievable on the part of a great university, but also a monumental racial ingratitude for which the University would not be forgiven by the beneficiaries of his great life, past, present or future.

Therefore, as alumni and former students of Atlanta University, we most respectfully petition and implore its trustees not to take any action which would deprive Atlanta University and the Negro people of the yet incomplete and unfinished contribution which Dr. DuBois is still capable of bringing to fruition for the benefit of this and succeeding generations.

Respectfully submitted,

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

By: Eugene M. Martin
EUGENE M. MARTIN, '12

By: _____
MRS. WILLIE B. EDWARDS, '17

(President and Secretary, respectively)

By: Austin T. Walden
AUSTIN T. WALDEN, '07
University of Michigan, Law, '11
Chairman, Resolutions Committee.

[Atlanta University]

Mechanics and Farmers Bank

Durham, North Carolina

J. H. Wheeler
Cashier

April 17, 1944

9-37-37

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 15th with reference to your status as a member of the faculty at Atlanta University.

May I assure you of my desire to have the action which will be taken by our Board of Trustees based on a fair appraisal of your interests as well as those of the University.

With kindest regards and assurances of my continued esteem for you, I am

Sincerely yours,

John H. Wheeler

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/w

[Atlanta University-Kendall Weisiger]

19-37-26

My dear Doctor Du Bois

This is to thank you for giving me the information contained in your letter of April 15th and to assure you that, in so far as I am concerned, I shall make every effort to see that you are given the fullest consideration when the Board of Trustees comes to consider the situations of the three members of the faculty whose names come up for retirement under our retirement plan.

Sincerely yours
Kendall Weisiger

Apl 17
1944

[Atlanta University]

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

W. R. Banks

ATLANTA, GA.

April 21, 1944

Memo to Mr. Banks:

I. Remember that it costs me about $1500 × a year more to live in Atlanta than at my home in Baltimore.

2. The President has ruled that professos from Morehouse and Spelman cannot serve as editors of Phylon. This greatly restricts appointment to the Board of editors.

19-21-26

3. I could easily continue my present teaching load; or I could conduct a seminar for all the affiliated institutions.

4. I have two offers to go elsewhere-- Fisk and North Carolina.

5. An absolute essential of my staying here is a secretary.

5. I need more room for this work. The President has repeatedly promised another room.

I arrive in Atlanta, Thursday, April 27, at 4 p.m.

W E B DuBois

× $700 or more goes to the Univ. for board + lodging;
add garage rent, food extra, &c
D

[Atlanta University]

LAW OFFICES
AUSTIN T. WALDEN
SUITE 428 HERNDON BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 1st, 1944

19-37-47

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

So keenly do I feel the injustice done you personally and the greater injustice done the race by the trustees of Atlanta University in the high handed manner in which your services at the University were so unceremoniously terminated, that I am willing, along with countless others thinking as I do about it, to do something about it.

When the full facts are made known to the nation, I shudder to think of the adverse reaction which will come to the University, my Ala Mater. But that will be no worse than it shall deserve. It is unfertunate that the university must suffer for the shortsightedness of those temporarily in control of its destiny.

I would like to help make it possible for you to spend the rest of days under circumstances which would enable you to make the maximum contribution to the race. I have every reason to believe that you have not yet finished your contribution to our group. I believe that there are thousands of people in this country, not wholly confimed to our racial grpup, who would be willing to join in an effort to raise a fund to be placed at your disposal so that you would have no material worries or concern whatsoever but would be able to devote all of your thought, time efforts and devotion in rounding out the work you desire to complete for the benefit of black folk in America and the world.

If you would sanction such an undertaking I am sure that it could be done by us who are fully aware and appreciative of your matchless contribution to the welfare of your people. I would like to discuss the details with you before you make final plans for your future work.

Very truly yours
Austin T. Walden
AUSTIN T. WALDEN
A. U. '07

[Atlanta University]

May 2, 1944

19-20-41

Mr. A. T. Walden
980 Westmoor Dr. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Walden:

Please read this and let me know if you will be willing to have it sent out in this form. It will not be necessary to sign it by hand. I will have it copied and sent. I have also sent a copy to Mr. Martin.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Atlanta University]

May 2, 1944

19-20-46

Mr. E. M. Martin
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
148 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Martin:

Please read this and let me know if you will be willing to have it sent out in this form. It will not be necessary to sign it by hand. I will have it copied and sent. I have also sent a copy to Mr. Walden.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Atlanta University]
CALEXANDER]

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

May 5, 1944

19-37-01

Dear Doctor Du Bois: I had been away from the office for several days previous to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University hence I did not see your letter of April 14 before the Board meeting. I had some talks with Mr. Banks before the meeting and it was our hope that the action finally taken by the Board might, to some extent at least, help toward adjusting what seemed all around an awkward situation. I regret that I did not see your letter before the Board meeting.

Very truly yours,

Will W. Alexander

WWA:SO

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Atlanta University]

May 17, 1944

19-20-15

Mr. E. M. Martin
President, Atlanta University Alumni Association
148 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Martin:

I am leaving for New York for the Annual Ceremony of the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. I shall be inducted into the latter group during this meeting.

This, to my great regret, makes it impossible for me to attend the Annual Dinner of the Alumni Association of the Atlanta University. I have attended these dinners since 1897 with the exception of the 23 years that I was absent in New York. They have always been a source of inspiration and triumphant hope.

A

I want to greet the Alumni this year with special confidence. You have grave tasks which no other body can preform. I trust you are going to face them with firm faith and determination. Since my long association with the families which you represent, you are in a sense children of my efforts to make straight the Way of the Lord. I greet you in encouraging that high purpose.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Atlanta University]

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

19-30-97

Memorandum to: Doctor DuBois

In reply to your memorandum of May 16, it will be agreeable for you to keep your offices until August first if this should prove necessary.

In recent years we have been using the dormitories for women who are registered in the summer sessions, and we have needed all the space available. I hope that we shall not have to disturb you, but if we are crowded we may find it necessary to use the extra rooms you have, without asking you to give up the suite before August first.

Rufus E. Clement

May 17, 1944

[Atlanta University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS

19-38-132

C O P Y

May 19, 1944

Memorandum to:Dr. Du Bois

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just seen the Afro-American of Saturday, May 20, and I regret very much the statement which appears on the front page signed by Staff Correspondent, which purports to quote me. The statement as quoted is not only unauthorized but untrue.

Yours very truly

(signed) Rufus E. Clement

Delivered personally by Mr. Clement

[Atlanta University]

-3-

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

Office of the President

May 19, 1944

19-28-7

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just seen the Afro-American of Saturday, May 20, and I regret very much the statement which appears on the front page signed by Staff Correspondent, which purports to quote me. The statement as quoted is not only unauthorized but untrue.

Yours very truly

(Signed) Rufus E. Clement

President Clement delivered this personally, and asked that it be sent to you.

(Signed) O. L. D.
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[Atlanta University]

19-37-29

A. F. HERNDON
FOUNDER
N. B. HERNDON
PRESIDENT
E. M. MARTIN
SECRETARY
L. H. HAYWOOD
DIR. OF AGENCIES
F. A. TOOMER
AUDITOR

DIRECTORS:
Mrs. A. F. HERNDON
H. W. RUSSELL
A. F. HERNDON, II
W. H. SMITH
GEO. W. LEE

ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

148 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 22, 1944

Personal

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I regret very much indeed that you will not be able to attend the Annual Banquet of the Atlanta University Alumni Association. It pleases me greatly, however, that the reason for your absence is that you are going to be the recipient of honors from the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. We all rejoice with you in this and many other well deserved honors that have come to you over the years.

The Atlanta University Alumni Association voted unanimously that the banquet this year should be dedicated primarily to the honor of the teachers who have been retired and to our new Alumni trustee, Mr. Clayton R. Yates. Since you cannot be with us, I would be glad if you would name someone to represent you personally. I believe that almost any thinking man here in Atlanta would feel highly honored to represent you on this occasion.

I appreciate your kind thoughts concerning the Atlanta University Alumni Association. In this age when we battle with principalities and clans of all kinds, dominated more or less by the few, it is, as I see it, doubly important that we build strong democratic organizations with broad bases in order more effectively to keep alive the democratic and liberal processes. I think that this is important in civic and state affairs and at the same time it is equally important in the affairs of our schools and colleges.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God" and the greatest good to the greatest number lies along the path of mass organization and mass expression rather than diplomatic and shrewd decisions worked out in private by the few.

Since so much, pertaining to the Negro, is being placed on the shoulders of Education, it is doubly important that the Presidents and Trustee Boards of our respective schools, colleges and universities be forced more and more to respect the wishes of the great masses rather than the dictates of their own selfish interests.

19-37-30

The great masses of liberty loving people in this country, both white and black, respect and honor you for your grand and noble efforts in their behalf. The thoughts of your mind and soul as poured out by you in books, articles and on the public platform will live long after your body has become dust and that that is immortal in you has ascended or departed to other realms. Atlanta University Alumni Association shall pay honor to you on May 29th.

Very sincerely yours,

E. M. Martin

E. M. Martin, President
Atlanta University Alumni Association

EMM/b

[Atlanta University]

COPY

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE
DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DOVER, DELAWARE

19-37-31

May 23, 1944

Mr. E. M. Martin, Secretary
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
Atlanta, Georgia

My Dear Friend, Mr. Martin:

Thank you very much foryour very interesting and informing letter under date of May 17th. It is always encouraging to to have your clear-cut statements of Atlanta University's problems, ideals and aspirations.

As you know I have had a special interest in the work of Dr. DuBois with Atlanta University. It is not generally known, I think, that I was the first Atlanta University person to suggest to Dr. John Hope, soon after he assumed the presidency of Atlanta University, that Dr. DuBois should be invited to return to Atlanta University and resume his studies of Negro problems. Dr. Hope replied that he thought that the University of North Carolina was doing the work formerly done by Atlanta University but my reply that it was out of the question for any Southern State University to replace a first-class Negro university as a center of research and publication on Negro civiliz ation in this country convinced him that there was still a place for Atlanta University in this field and not long after I heard that the invitation had been sent to Dr. DuBois. There is, of course, no one to replace Dr.DuBois and it is therefore unfortunate that he is being retired before he has become inefficient as a courageous exponent of seeking and finding and expressing the TRUTH involved in the Negro's struggle for freedom and full manhood in this country.

There is one very encouraging aspect to the matter and that is the fact that although the physical presence of Dr. DuBois may be removed from routine duties at Atlanta University there is no way to "retire" his soul from within the blessed busom of the "Atlanta University Spirit. Through the spirit of Atlanta University the soul of DuBois is already entered into immortality. You and I , and all of our Atlanta University family share his immortality in the same proportion that we have the Atlanta University Spirit which his soul helped to create, our A.U. spirit is truly the "Souls of Black Folk"about which he wrote with profound philosophy and consumate art so many years ago.

It is , of course, with keen regret that I must forego my consuming desire to be with you at the business meeting of the Alumni Association but I hope you will assure them of my interest by reading this letter to them. Hoping that you will havea very pleasant and profitable time both at the business meeting and on Monday, I am

Sincerely yours for A. U.,

Asa H. Gordon, Class of 1917.

C O P Y

[Atlanta University]

Atlanta, Georgia
May 25, 1944

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-37-06

Dear President Clement:

We students of Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College and Spelman College who have been enrolled in courses under Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois during the past year are expressing our disagreement with several statements which were made by you to an Afro-American reporter and published in the May 20, 1944 issue.

The charge is untrue that Dr. Du Bois's attitude of uncooperativeness and antagonism against the University was manifest in his classes where he reproved students who asked questions. Dr. Du Bois has never failed to entertain questions at the close of each lecture and never have we experienced rebuff because of questions asked him.

It is also untrue that the loss of Dr. Du Bois will not be keenly felt by the students. On the contrary, our regret is that we did not have more courses under him and the students who follow us will not have the opportunity which we have had in absorbing his rich experience and inspiration.

The differences between you and Dr. Du Bois are not our concern, but it is unfair and unjust for you to assume the responsibility for expressing the feelings of those of us who have worked under him and have come to have much affection and respect for him as a teacher and scholar. The Atlanta University System will certainly be the poorer because of Dr. Du Bois's retirement.

We are not only registering with you our disagreement with these charges against Dr. Du Bois, but, also, our disapproval of an open attack on a professor in the System.

Respectfully yours,

19-37-09

cc: Dr. Du Bois
The Afri-American
The Atlanta Daily World

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
(Signed) Eddye Queen Brown

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
(Signed) Butler T. Henderson
L. Juan Burt
Louis S. Peterson
Emmett White

CLARK COLLEGE
(Signed) Alma Upton

SPELMAN COLLEGE
(Signed) Nina L. Charlton
Carolyn Y. Taylor
Helen J. Bridges

[Atlanta University]

19-38-137

June 6, 1944

Mr. Kendall Weisiger
Southern Bell Telephone Company
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

In a letter which you wrote to Dr. Louis Wright of New York, you say among other things that I had signed in 1939 an agreement to hold my professorship at Atlanta University five years and then be retired. I am afraid that you do not know the facts of the case, and I am therefore venturing to lay them before you .

In the early history of the various mission schools for Negroes, contracts for teachers were drawn for one year, since most of them planned to serve only temporarily. Despite this, many of them served periods varying from ten to forty years. This was customary at Atlanta University when John Hope came, and he was planning to change it as soon as he had selected a permanent personnel for the new institution.

I think it goes without saying that I would never have left a life position with the expressed unwillingness of my employer to release me, for a one year appointment at Atlanta University. My clear understanding with President Hope was that my appointment was for life. Meantime, he died and I was among the group who early urged upon his successor, President Clement, the adoption by the Board of Trustees of a fixed policy of tenure and retirement for the teachers of Atlanta University. After a year or more of urging he

presented the matter to the Trustees, the result and action as printed and distributed was as set down in the enclosed leaflet.

After the Trustees had adopted the resolution concerning rank, President Clement came to me personally and said in these workds, "This is as much as I have been able to get from the Trustees, and I trust you will agree to it". As a result, he sent me the letter, a copy of which is enclosed and I accepted it December 12, 1939. You will note that in this contract, absolutely nothing is said concerning the termination of my period of services at Atlanta University, nor could the age of retirement mentioned above be applied to me in my case, since I was 65 when I returned to the University.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Encl: 1

[Enclosure]

19-88-188

COPY

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

RANK

The following principles covering the tenure of faculty and staff members of Atlanta University are approved by the Board of Trustees:

PROFESSORS

Initial appointment shall be for one year.

Subsequent appointment shall be for a period of five years. Upon re-appointment at the end of the five-year term, professors shall serve continuously until such time as they reach the age of retirement.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

At the November meeting of the Atlanta University faculty, I announced that the Board of Trustees had approved the schedule of rand and tenure for Atlanta University faculty members. I am enclosing a copy of the rank and tenure provisions.

I am glad to inform you that, in conforming with the new schedule, you have been appointed Professor of Sociology for the period of five years, beginning July 1, 1939, at a salary of $4,500 per year, to be paid in 12 equal monthly instalments.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Rufus E. Clement

This contract accepted

W.E.B. Du Bois

December 12, 1939

[Atlanta University - Kendall Weisiger]

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-37-04

My dear Dr. Du Bois

June 8

Nothing could have been further from my thoughts than any intention on my part to in any way mis-state your situation - if I have done so I ask your forgiveness.

Taking the information that was given me I endeavored to set forth the case as this Board has wanted me about it. (and that was wrong) neglected all the Administrative side of the picture.

I have been greatly distressed that the situation should have been brought to the point that it was - but I felt that in the end that the Board had done very well by you.

My experience has been that when retirement plans are introduced that it seems to be inevitable that some dissension should, at the outset, occur.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to bring about an readjustments that will entirely care for your plans and your needs.

Yours Faithfully

Kendall Weisiger

[Atlanta University]

June 13, 1944

Mr. Trevor Arnett
Grand Beach, Michigan

Dear Mr. Arnett:

There has just been called to my attention a statement by the Trustees of Atlanta University dated May 1, 1944.

> "At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Trustees of Atlanta University held in Atlanta, Ga, on April 28, 1944, tribute was paid to the service of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, now over 76 years of age, whose appointment as Professor of Sociology comes to a close on June 30, 1944, at the expiration of a five-year appointment which he accepted in 1939."

The implication here is flatly untrue and I am sorry that it has been set down in this way in the minutes. The agreement which I signed December 12, 1939, was as follows:

> "I am glad to inform you that, in conformity with the new schedule, you have been appointed Professor of Sociology for a period of five years, beginning July 1, 1939, at a salary of $4,500 per year, to be paid in 12 monthly instalments.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> (Signed) Rufus E. Clement
>
> This contract accepted
>
> (Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois
> December 12, 1939"

This agreement was simply a preliminary step to permanent appointment signed not only by me but by all professors, and was not intimated in my cast that permanent appointment would not follow the five-year appointment. Dr. Clement explained that this was simply a method of transition from the old yearly appointments to permanent tenure. Neither he nor you assumed that the yearly appointment in my case was anything more than an old custom.

19-38-139

Certainly I would not have been so idiotic as to leave a permanent position to accept a position which depended upon either a yearly appointment or even a five year appointment. This was signed not as indicating that my tenure would close at the end of the five-year appointment, but simply as carrying out the following printed provisions with regard to rank, issued by Atlanta University:

"Professors

Initial appointment shall be for one year.

Subsequent appointment shall be for a period of five years. Upon re-appointment at the end of the five-year term, professors shall serve continuously until such time as they reach the age of retirement."

Nothing was said at that time or any other time (until the April meeting of the Board of Trustees) of the application of the age limit of 65 to me. As I have repeatedly pointed out, I was 65 when I returned to Atlanta University. I came here under clear understanding with John Hope to serve for life or during my ability to work. When the 65 year age limit was adopted, if it did in any way apply to me, why did not the Trustees of the President say so? Why did they wait to discover its retroactive application to me five years after it was adopted?

I am writing to ask that this entry in the minutes of Atlanta University be changed, so as to be in agreement with the truth. I am sure you cannot refuse so reasonable a request. The right of Atlanta University to dismiss me, I am not calling in question. I am denying their right to to say that five years ago I agreed to dismissal in 1944.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Atlanta University]

Grand Beach, Michigan

June 19, 1944

19-38-141

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of June 13, 1944, and am sending it to Atlanta University for the information of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and to be placed on file.

The paragraph you quote is the first one in the statement dated May 1, 1944. This statement is not a transcript of the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University but is an historical summary of the principal facts relating to your periods of service in the University and particularly to the actions taken by the Board with reference to the completion of your active service and the considerations which led the Trustees to make the generous retiring allowance for you.

I note your interpretation of a five year appointmentprovided for in the regulations of the University relating to professional tenure. It does not follow that such an appointment is "simply a preliminary step to permanent appointment" for it is evident that at the expiration of the period the University may either take no further action, in which case the appointment ceases, or it may re-appoint the professor. In the latter case the appointment becomes a permanent one which ends automatically at the prescribed age of retirement.

Since you were past the age of retirement when the regulations governing tenure of appointment were adopted the University had to determine which of the following plans to adopt 1) to let your yearly appointment which you then had end your period of active service; or 2) renew the appointment for another year; or 3) renew the appointment for a longer period. It adopted plan 3) and gave you a five year appointment ending June 30, 1944. This action of the Board was most exceptional in view of your seventy-one years of age.

Inasmuch as I participated in the framing of the regulations relating to tenure of appointment and fixing the age of retirement at sixty-five years, (and also at several other institutions) and strongly believe that retirement should take place at that age without exception, I certainly felt and understood that in your case the said five year appointment should be and was to be the final one. Moreover I did not assume as you indicate in your letter, that your previous appointments of one year each meant anything otherwise than for the period specified.

I deeply regret that any difference of opinion has arisen in this matter for I am sure that the Trustees of Atlanta University, in view of your long and distinguished services, wish that the close of your active service in the University might have been on a friendly and harmonious basis.

Yours sincerely,

Trevor Arnett

[Atlanta University]

Grand Beach, Michigan

June 19, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-36-39

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of the copy of the story published in the AFRO-AMERICAN on May 16, 1944 which you sent to me.

I am sending it to Dr. Clement for information and comment.

Yours sincerely,

Trevor Arnett

[Atlanta University]

19-38-146

June 23, 1944

Mr. Trevor Arnett
Grant Beach, Michigan

Dear Mr. Arnett:

Your letter of June 19 increases my surprise at your action and that of the Board of Trustees. You give me to understand that some six years ago the Board took action looking to my retirement in 1944. If this is true, may I have a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board covering such action? Moreover, would it be too much for you to explain why this matter was kept secret six years? It seems to me that under the circumstances a straightforward and courteous thing would have been to notify me immediately, instead of leaving me to infer, as I had every right to assume that the five-year appointment was but preliminaries to permanent appointment during my working years, unless of course my work was not satisfactory. If it was on the other hand, notice of retirement although couched in exactly the same form as the others who received permanent status, would it have been too much to expect that straightforward and sympathetic officials, knowing what I have tried to do for Atlanta University, would have immediately told me that I would have four years to prepare for retirement. It is to me nothing less than astonishing that this information should have been kept carefully hidden for six years and then suddenly, quite without notice, sprung upon me.

I am enclosing a copy of my communications with the Baltimore Afro-American Newspapers. I am doing this, not that I expect from you or Mr. Clement any attempt to right another of many wrongs. It is merely to show that I have not been the one who has brought this scandal into public print and also to show that while Mr. Clement hastened to assure me in a private letter that what was printed was not true, he did not deny the truth of this interview to the editor of the paper which printed it. I have not the slighest doubt but what he said exactly the things that the reporter wrote down. She is a reliable woman of experience and standing and the things that President Clement is reported to have said are exactly the kind of talk which he has spread in Atlanta and elsewhere by word of mouth.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Enclosure]

THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 628 N. EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

May 16, 1944

19-88-126

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find clipping from our current edition. This is the story I was attempting to get you to comment on via telephone Monday evening. Please let me have your comments via Western Union Collect.

Yours truly,

(Signed) B. M. Phillips,

Editor, Baltimore- Afro-American

Mr. B. M. Phillips
Afro-American Newspapers
628 Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

June 1, 1944

My dear Mr. Phillips:

On May 16, 1944 you published in the Afro-American an article from your staff correspondent in Detroit, quoting certain comments by President Clement on me and the situation at Atlanta University. You called me by telephone concerning the matter, but it was impossible for me to understand clear enough to make any intelligible comment.

In the meantime, President Clement had delivered to me May 1, the final letter on my retirement, and on May 19, he brought to this office personally a denial of the truth of your article. On May 25, there was sent to President Clement a letter from nine students of mine, written entirely without my knowledge and on their own initiative, copies of which I understand was forwarded to you. I write to ask: (1) Did you receive a denial of the truth of your article from President Clement? (2) If so, have you published it and may I see a copy? (3) If not, may I have the name and address of your Detroit staff correspondent?

I am enclosing a copy of the President's letter of your publication and of your letter and the letter from the students. If you wish to see the original copies, I am forwarding them to my daughter in Baltimore, 2302 Montebello Terrace and she will let you see them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-28-127

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

Office of the President May 19, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just seen the Afro-American of Saturday, May 20, and I regret very much the statement which appears on the front page signed by Staff Correspondent, which purports to quote me. The statement as quoted is not only unauthorized but untrue.

Yours very truly

(Signed) Rufus E. Clement

President Clement delivered this personally, and asked that it be sent to you.

(Signed) O.L.D.

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Carl Murphy
c/o Afro-American Newspaper
2628 Center Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

June 12, 1944

My dear Mr. Murphy:

On June 1, I wrote your editor Mr. B. M. Phillips in answer to a letter sent me. In communicating, I asked (1) if he had received from President Clement of Atlanta University a denial of the truth of the allegations published in your issue of May 16. I stated that the original letter was in the hands of my daughter and could be seen; (2) I asked him the name of the Detroit Correspondent who wrote the article. I have received no answer. May I ask your good offices in obtaining an answer to that letter at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Dear Dr. Du Bois: June 12, 1944

In reply to yours of June 1, I beg leave to state (1) that we did not receive a report of the denial from President Clement, which of course takes care of two also.

Our Detroit correspondent was B. M. Phillips to whom your letter was addressed. Mrs. Phillips' notes indicate that the statement made was given her by President Clement and was printed in the AFRO only in part.

19-38-128

In keeping with its custom in not printing anything about an individual without giving that person a chance to answer in the same story, I had Mrs. Phillips call you on the phone and read Dr. Clement's charges and ask for your comment.

Had you said at that time that there was not a word of truth to it we would have printed your statement side by side of that of Dr. Clement.

I am greatly surprised that he has issued a letter of retraction because we sought no statement from him and the information which he gave Mrs. Phillips was entirely voluntary.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Carl Murphy
President.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

cm/w

[Atlanta University]

Memo from IRA DeA. REID

to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

41-82-61

President Clement has suggested that I confer with you about Phylon, securing from you any information and materials that may be essential to the continuation of the magazine.

Will you be so kind as to suggest time when Mr. Tillman and I may talk with you about this matter.

c: Mr. Tillman

June 22, 1944

[Atlanta Univ.]

To. Mr. Ira D. & D. Reid

June 26, 1944

19-20-2

On May 16, Ada P. McCormick, editor of the LETTER, 111 Olive Road, Tuscon Arizona, wrote personally to Dr. Du Bois, inclosing $105 for 105 subscriptions. There have been filled out as enclosed and the first number sent. Miss McCormick has been written the enclosed letter of thanks.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Atlanta Univ-late June, 1944]

On May 16, Ada P. Mc Cormick, editor of the LETTER, 111 Olive Road, Tuscon Arizona, wrote personally to Dr. Du Bois, inclosing $105 for 105 subscriptions. These have been filled out as follows and the first number sent. Miss Mc Cormick has been written a letter of thanks.

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-28-1

[Atlanta Univ. - 26 June, 1944]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

19-28-12

Memo. to Mr. Reid:

I shall be out of town ~~most of~~ this week, but shall be in my office most of July.

On Friday June 30, there will be ready in my office, a filing-case with Phylon records, including minutes, financial records and subscription lists, etc.

Mr. Smythe is familiar with these and can explain most of them. I suggest that this file be removed to your office and that you and Mr. Tillman go over it. If any further information is needed I shall be glad to furnish it.

W E B Du Bois

Notes:

1. There are no mss. on hand; those not used have been returned to the authors.
2. Instructions for mailing are in the files
3. Current subscription lists correspondence is in the files
4. All copies of Phylon, bound and unbound, are stacked in room 209.
5. Last printers contract in file under "Business."
6. Beginning July 1, all Phylon mail will be delivered to Mr. Reid

[Atlanta University]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EDITORIAL OFFICE OF PHYLON

June 26, 1944

Memo. to Mr. Reid:

I shall be out of town this week, but shall be in my office most of July.

On Friday June 30, there will be ready in my office, a filing case with Phylon records, including minutes, financial records and subscription lists, etc.

9-20-1

Mr. Smythe is familiar with these anc can explain most of them. I suggest that this file be removed to your office and that you and Mr. Tillman go over it. If any further information is needed I shall be glad to furnish it.

NOTES:

1. There are no manuscripts on hand; those not used have been returned to the authors.
2. Instructions for mailing are in the files.
3. Current subscription list and correspondence is in the files.
4. All copies of Phylon, bound and unbound, are stacked in room 209.
5. Last printers contract in file under "Business."
6. Beginning July 1, all Phylon mail will be delivered to Mr. Reid.

[Atlanta University]

COPY

June 29, 1944

19-21-25

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

Beginning July 1, will you please have all mail addressed to PHYLON placed in the box of Dr. Ira DeA. Reid.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. DuBois

Mrs. Harvey, Postmistress
Atlanta University
Campus

HHS:s

P H Y L O N

Active Subscription Summary
as of

June 30, 1944

Paid Subscriptions:

Libraries, Schools and Organizations		325
Individuals		395
	Total	720

Exchange Subscriptions		38
Complimentary Subscriptions		28
	Total	66
	GRAND TOTAL	786

FINANCIAL REPORT ON PHYLON

as of June 30, 1944

12-21-22

Balance, July 1, 1943		$ 221.98
RECEIPTS		
General Fund	$2,000.00	
Sales and Subscriptions	803.06	2,803.06
		$3,025.04
LESS: DISBURSEMENTS		
Clerical Assistance	$ 387.50	
Office and General	155.89	
Postage	118.60	
Printing, Engraving and Binding	1,975.66	
Telephone	82.22	2,719.87
CASH BALANCE---as of June 30, 1944		$ 305.17

In Bank	$280.17
Petty cash (to Dr. I. Reid)	25.00
	$305.17

PHYLON: Inventory - Additional Miscellaneous Material

July 5, 1944

19-21-21

Blue Expiration and Renewal Blanks	750
Subscription Blanks (white)	500

PHYLON: Inventory

June 30, 1944

BOUND VOLUMES

Volume	No. of copies
I	6
II	0
III	37
IV	75
Total	118

19-21-10

UNBOUND VOLUMES

Volume	Quarter	No. of copies
I	1	1
I	3	82
I	4	32
II	2	209
II	3	119
II	4	28
III	1	4
III	2	118
III	3	69
III	4	139
IV	1	165
IV	2	214
IV	3	221
IV	4	240
V	1	82
V	2	107
	Total	1830

PHYLON: Miscellaneous Material

June 30, 1944

Order Blanks	473
Blue Expiration and Renewal Blanks	129
REPRINTS	
Freedom in the Modern World	5
Foreign Politics & Our Minority Groups	45
List of delegates	100
First Phylon Institute	250
Changing Racial Attitudes and Customs	100
Phylon Covers, Volume IV	179
Phylon Mailing Envelopes	590
Phylon Subscription File Cards	1350 (aprox.)

10-21-11

P H Y L O N

Active Subscription Summary as of

June 30, 1944

19-21-18

Paid Subscriptions:

Libraries, Schools and Organizations		325
Individuals		395
	Total	720
Exchange Subscriptions		38
Complimentary Subscriptions		28
	Total	66
	GRAND TOTAL	786

[Atlanta University]

Grand Beach, Michigan

July 3, 1944

19-38-146

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have your letter of June 23, 1944, in answer to mine of June 19.

In accordance with your request I have made inquiry with regard to the minutes relating to your five-year appointment. I am informed that the record is as follows:

> University Executive Committee, November 13, 1939
> Approved appointments as to rank and tenure recommended by President Clement listing eleven professors by name for five-year term.

In all these instances in conformity with the rules of tenure the appointment ceases at the close of the term unless the University decides to make a re-appointment; in that event the professor is on permanent tenure until the age of retirement at sixty-five. Under normal conditions the University would not exercise its option to re-appoint or not to re-appoint until sometime during the final year of the five-year term.

As I pointed out in my letter to you of June 19, when you received the five-year appointment you were several years older than the retiring age, therefore the appointment was an exceptional one. It extended your period of active service in the University for the period mentioned with no implication of any further extension. Apparently you did not so understand it, a misunderstanding which I deeply regret to the extent that it has caused you needless anxiety. But even so, inasmuch as you were informed in November, 1943, over seven months before the appointment would terminate, that your appointment would not be extended, and inasmuch as in April, 1944, the University granted you a generous life annuity which provided a sum for the first year beginning July 1, 1944, equivalent to your present annual salary, you would seem to have been given adequate time to make the necessary personal adjustments.

In this communication and in that of June 19, I have endeavored to make clear the reasonableness of the University's position and I do not see that I can do anything more. In the years to come I wish you the greatest joy and satisfaction.

Yours sincerely,

Trevor Arnett

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 12, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

During the second session of the summer term, it will be necessary to use Rooms 230 and 232. Will you be good enough, therefore, to move your furniture so that these rooms will be available on or before Monday, July 17.

Your attention to this will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:J

19-18-15

LIBRARY
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
273 CHESTNUT STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
WALLACE VAN JACKSON
LIBRARIAN

July 17, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have found La Civilisation Africaine by Leo Frobenius and are sending it by insured express to Northwestern.

Stechert and another dealer are looking for a copy for us. We will buy a copy when it turns up either through our efforts or those of Northwestern.

It is needless to say that we are very thankful that this book has been found. The library will be more careful in the future with inter-library loan material.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Van Jackson

Wallace Van Jackson
Librarian

WVJ/gms

19-26-2

[Enclosure]

July 17, 1944

Miss Effie Keith
Acting Librarian
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

19-26-3

Dear Miss Keith:

It gives me great pleasure to report that we have found your copy of La Civilisation Africaine by Leo Frobenius. It had been shelved with the part of our collection which has not been converted into the L. C. scheme and placed with the religion books in the 200 section.

We are doubly glad this has turned up since Stechert informs us that it is out-of-print. We have dealers searching for a copy for us and will be glad to take a copy if dealers are searching for you.

We thank you for the fine spirit of cooperation which has been shown by Northwestern and pledge ourselves to greater care in the protection of material borrowed on inter-library loan.

The book is being sent by express insured at $100.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Van Jackson
Librarian

WVJ/gms
cc to Dr. DuBois

[Atlanta University]

PHYLON

A Quarterly Review of Race and Culture
Atlanta University
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Editorial Office

September 1, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-28-3

Dear Dr. BuBois:

The Editorial Board of PHYLON is very desirous that you maintain editorial connections with the journal.

I have been requested to ask you to become a contributing editor. All of us hope that you will find it possible to accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Editor

IDR/rha

[Atlanta University]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 26, 1944

R-28-4

Editorial Board of PHYLON
Atlanta University
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have your kind invitation to join the Board of Contributing Editors of PHYLON. I regret to say that I must decline this invitation but I want you to know that I appreciate the spirit in back of the offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD:elj

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-30-98

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 24, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a letter which Mrs. Clark asked that I read and send to you.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:J
Enclosure

[Atlanta University]

4 December 1944

Dear President Read:

Dr. Du Bois asks that hereafter that you will kindly forward his salary check to 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, instead of sending it to Baltimore.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

President Florence M. Read
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

19-22-1

The understanding under President Hoover was as follows:

13-28-2

c
o
p
y

[Atlanta University]
[1940?]

Personal

June 15, 1934

Memorandum to President Hope
From Mr. Du Bois

Your statement Wednesday concerning your understanding of a twelve months' obligation to Atlanta University has disturbed me. Just because it is so easy for persons to misunderstand each other in conference, I have deluged you since I've been here with a series of carefully written memoranda concerning my possible connections. I have naturally given the matter the most serious thought because it is the last momentous decision of my life.

On the other hand, I have been conscious that I have had in return from you scarcely a single scrap of writing, and I am here at present on a vague and indefinite understanding. This, of course, I realize is partly due to your overwork and illness, and up until now, I have relied on what seemed to me a pretty evident meeting of our minds. I have come, therefore, to the brink of a last step toward permanently casting my lot here without having, in fact, any real contract or guarantee.

13-28-1

There comes now, however, some evidences that we have not altogether understood each other. This makes my situation all the more precarious. If I have misunderstood you on the very fundamental matter of the number of months during which I am supposed to teach, how far also have I misunderstood you, or you me, with regard to other matters?

I feel very distinctly that the time has come for a clear understanding between myself and Atlanta University set down in black and white. For the present year, it was certainly my definite understanding that I was to receive $4,000 for two semesters' work, just as last year I received $2,000 for one semester's work. Both years in response to your urgent appeal, I consented also to teach in the Summer School, although this will make me teach sixteen out of eighteen consecutive months, an unfair and unwise burden. Last year when you asked me to teach, you accompanied it by an offer of extra compensation. This year, while you made no such offer, I did not have the slightest doubt but what you intended to later, and for this reason I sent you two memoranda on the subject, May 7 and May 22, which certainly showed what I understood, and which were not answered. I calculated my monthly stipend for eight and one-half months' teaching, at $470.00 a month, and although somewhat to my surprise this was divided into twelve payments instead of nine, I had no fundamental objection to this, and certainly did not for a moment understand that it carried any added obligation. I expected, and I still expect, an extra month's salary, at the same rate of compensation which I was promised for eight and one-half months' regular work.

This whole misunderstanding makes it obvious to us both that the time has come for a definite agreement as to my duties, salary and conditions of work here in the future. I have waited for this for over a year and a half, and it is neither fair to me nor to the University that it should be delayed beyond the close of the present Summer School.

c
o
p
y

I, therefore, reduce again my proposal to a definite statement. I propose that I come to Atlanta University as professor of sociology with a term of service to last, as is usual in universities, during good behavior and during my ability, satisfactorily to perform my duties; that my salary be $5,000 a year, and that I be furnished a secretary at $1,200 a year, and two rooms for offices; that my duties should be writing, teaching, and lecturing, with the emphasis in this order; that my writing shall consist of the production of works of scholarship and literature, together with contributions to periodicals; that my teaching shall be confined to the two regular semesters, or at the discretion of the President, to one semester and the Summer School. In case I teach the two regular semesters, I shall have one month of absence during the year for lecturing; that my teaching load in any case shall be small enough to allow time for scientific investigation and productive writing on as broad a scale which will best serve the interests of the University.

This is my proposition, and I wish that at your earliest convenience you should make me a written statement as to whether or not the University can accept it. And in case it cannot, that you make a counter-offer in plain and definite terms.

I should be glad, of course, to confer with you to any extent you may wish before your final decision.

June 25, 1934

Memorandum to President Hope
From Mr. Du Bois

On June 15, I sent you a memorandum which we discussed together at length Friday, June 22. I am herein setting down my understanding of the main results of that conference, and would be glad to have this memorandum confirmed or corrected:

1. That I am to receive $300 extra recompense for my work in the Summer School.

2. That I occupy the position of professor of sociology in Atlanta University, on the usual permanent basis of university professor; that is, tenure during good behavior, and during my ability to perform the services expected of me satisfactorily.

3. That it is understood that usually I am to teach the two semesters of the main term, but if at any time the President should wish me to teach during the Summer School, then equitable allowance for absence during one or the other semesters will be arranged.

4. That the President will try, if financial conditions allow, to meet my request for a salary of $5,000, but that this he cannot at present definitely promise.

c
o
p
y

5. That while, naturally, it is impossible that every professor or even head of the department, as I have been designated at present, should be furnished a secretary, yet the President will try to see that I receive a secretary at a salary of $1,200 a year, and that I have as now two rooms for offices.

6. That my duties will be writing and teaching and lecturing, with the emphasis in that order, provided that the lecturing outside the school shall be for limited periods and not interfere with my regular work, and that in all cases, I shall consult with the President with regard to such engagements.

13-26-5

The above is my understanding of the results of our conference, and I shall be glad to know if it is yours. I want to thank you for the careful and understanding way in which the matter was discussed, as indeed I knew it would be from what I have always known of you.

July 18, 1934

Memorandum to President Hope
From Mr. Du Bois

In our interview yesterday, my understanding was as follows:

1. That my salary for the ensuing year was to be $4,500.

2. That I am to teach two semesters, or one semester and the summer school.

3. That Miss Wilson is to be retained as my secretary, and that her salary is to be paid at the rate of $100.00 a month. That payment at present can only be guaranteed for ten months; that is, beginning with August and through the payment of May 1. That the payment for the other two months of the fiscal year will depend upon the availability of university funds.

13-28-4

Mr Hoke confirmed this
understanding. Later in 1936
when the Oberlaender Trust of
Philadelphia asked me to travel in Germany
for observation Mr. Hoke granted me
leave at full salary for one semester
On return I taught summer school
in 1937

On the Coast [illegible] another professor, while leave
from semester work, is not granted, President Clement
pays him $500 extra for teaching summer school

1315 T Street, N.W.
Wa hington 9 ,D.C.
July 19, 1944

19-32-22

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
In Care of The Amsterdam News
New York,N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I quote to you from a recent letter from a former instructor in Wellesley College:

"I have read some things DuBois has written, and I think them remarkable for the perfect poise and sweetness with which he conducts his very able arguments - and his style has to me as much measured beauty as the best Greek sculpture. . I should be grateful to youb for 3 or 4 titles of informative books or periodicals or both about all these things. Of course I get items by consulting a library catalogue; but you know how "chancey" that is. I have read a few Ph.D. ~~these~~ theses - and exlt to learn that the Americans who are in the position to bully and to do unjustly are in principle equally nasty to all our people who can't "hit back".

There is more from a woman who is earnestly seeking to understand this white - black situation in the U.S. I feel she deserves the most enlightened help available and so I am presuming to ask you ,if it is not too much to ask - to suggsome titles which she would find informing and stimulating . Please include some of your own and I shall be glad to inform her that the recommendations are some thr that you have been good enough to send me.

I should be grateful for any such help as you may see fit to give.

SINCERELY YO URS,

Charlotte Atwood

Charlotte Atwood

P.S. Please pardon this worse than amateur typing with the characteristic mistakes of such attempts.

C.A.

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-32-23

September 27, 1944

My dear Miss Atwood:

Thank you for your letter of July 19. I just returned from Haiti on the 22nd and only now have had the chance to answer your communication.

I am enclosing a list of books which may help your friend. I shall be glad to do anything further that I can.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Miss Charlotte Atwood
1315 T Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Enclosure
WEBD:elj

[1944?]

5545 Morton St.
Germantown, Phila.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Will you be kind enough to write me when you will be at Swarthmore or when you will be in this section of the country, as I have some business to discuss with you.

I hope this letter reaches

you, for Im not at all sure if you are still in Atlanta.

Hope you are well and not too uncomfortable in this heat.

Sincerely,

E. Pearl Bailey

[Roger N. Baldwin]

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61-38-197

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170 Fifth Avenue · New York City (10)
(at 22nd Street)
GRamercy 7-4330

December 19th, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I note that you are retiring this year and I cannot refrain from a word of warm commendation on a lifetime of significant service in the cause of democracy. You can look back with more satisfaction than most men on an uncompromising fidelity to the underlying principles of human solidarity.

With warm regards,

Ever sincerely yours,

Roger Baldwin

RNB:fk

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PAID — THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE — City Collector

MAR-24-44 8342 4BLS CKE 185.76

MAR-24-44 8342 4BLS CKE 185.76

39

To STATE of MARYLAND — MAYOR and CITY COUNCIL of BALTIMORE, Dr. [Baltimore City 96]

19-34-6

REAL PROPERTY TAX BILL

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO CITY COLLECTOR - BALTIMORE

SEND POSTAGE IF RECEIPT IS WANTED

1944

TAXPAYER'S COPY

NAME AND ADDRESS	ASSESSMENT	STATE TAX	CITY TAX	LEGEND	TOTAL TAX
WM E B DUBOIS & WF 2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE 14	6300	7 56	179 55	RP	187 11
	110x151-10				

WARD	SECT.	VOL.	BLOCK	LOT
27	07		5333--	20---

← DESCRIPTION — TOTAL TAX AMOUNT → 187 11

FOR 1944 TAXES ONLY

	DISCOUNT					INTEREST AND PENALTY					
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATE										½%	1%	1½%
CITY	1%	1%	¾%	½%	¼%			1½%	3%	4½%	6%	8½%

READ BACK OF BILL

LEGEND: RP REAL PROP. · W WATER (FLAT RATE) · SP SPECIAL PAVING

	DISCOUNT	INTEREST AND PENALTY	
STATE	NONE		1 35
CITY			
TOTAL			

TOTAL TAX INCLUDING DISCOUNT OR INTEREST AND PENALTY — 185 76

TAX RATES FOR 1944 EACH $100.00

GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$2.6207
WELFARE	.2293
TOTAL CITY TAX RATE	$2.85
STATE TAX RATE	.12
TOTAL CITY AND STATE TAX RATES	$2.97

DISTRIBUTION—CITY TAX RATE

	TAX RATE $2.85	EACH $1.00
1. ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL	$.1995	$.0700
2. PROTECTION OF PERSONS & PROPERTY	.6263	.2198
3. CONSERVATION OF HEALTH	.0658	.0231
4. SANITATION & PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS	.2260	.0792
5. HIGHWAYS	.0873	.0306
6. CORRECTIONS	.0136	.0048
7. EDUCATION	.6812	.2390
8. RECREATION	.0498	.0175
10. DEBT SERVICE (FIXED CHARGES-INTEREST & DEBT RETIREMENT)	.5542	.1945
11. PENSIONS	.1170	.0410
12. WELFARE	.2293	.0805
TOTAL CITY TAX RATE	$2.85	$1.00

SPECIAL TAX RATES—1944 EACH $100.00

Banks, trust companies and other domestic and foreign financial corporations $1.00—Saving Bank Deposits $.18¾

DATA REGARDING 1944 LEVY

ASSESSABLE AT CITY RATE	$1,313,317,410.00
ASSESSABLE AT FIXED RATES	350,720,000.00
TOTAL ASSESSABLE BASIS FOR 1944	$1,664,037,410.00
ONE CENT OF THE CITY TAX RATE PRODUCES	$126,078.47

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Real property owned by you on October 1, 1943 is assessed for taxes of the year 1944. You are liable for these taxes. Failure to receive a bill by mail will not excuse you from paying taxes, interest and penalty. 1944 taxes not paid by July 1, 1944 are in arrears and the property is subject to sale. Payment of this bill for current taxes will not prevent legal action to collect unpaid taxes for previous years.

Keep this bill and present both copies at the time of payment. Do not separate the copies. After payment, retain your receipt as no duplicate receipts will be issued. Save this bill as a shortage of paper may make it necessary to impose a charge of ten cents (10c) for each duplicate bill issued.

WATER RATES FOR DWELLINGS

FRONT FOOT Over	FRONT FOOT Not Over	ANNUAL CHARGE
	12 FEET	$6.00
12 FEET	13 "	8.00
13 "	14 "	10.00
14 "	15 "	11.00
15 "	16 "	12.50
16 "	17 "	14.00
17 "	18 "	18.00
18 "	19 "	20.00
19 "	22 "	22.00
22 "	25 "	24.00
25 "	30 "	25.00
30 "	35 "	27.50
35 "	40 "	30.00
40 "		32.50

Alteration or demolition of a building or removal or installation of water fixtures in building under flat rate water must be reported to water engineer:

To create an official vacancy $1.00 must be paid collector to abate. Vacancy must be in existence three months or more and request made to collector in writing. Turn offs in winter are important to prevent freezing. Owner must keep stop-cock accessible and stop-box in repair.

Request rate card for charges on churches, garages stores and warehouses (front foot rates), fixtures (except in dwellings and unmetered buildings) and special business.

Pay tax bills only to the City Collector's cashiers, Municipal Office Building, Holliday and Lexington Streets, Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sat. - 12:30 P. M.) or at banks authorized to collect taxes. Checks should be made payable to

CITY COLLECTOR - BALTIMORE

If you pay by mail, send postage if receipt is desired. Pay no money for taxes to anyone who comes to your home or office. Do not send currency through the mail. It is dangerous.

Checks are received only as a convenience to the taxpayer or to the person in whose name this account is opened and no credit to an account will be final until payment of the check is made to the Bureau of Receipts by the bank on which it has been drawn. No responsibility is assumed by the Bureau of Receipts for any delay that may occur between the time the check is given and its presentation to the bank on which it is drawn for payment.

DO NOT DETACH THIS STUB

[BALTIMORE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION ?]

2302 Montobello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland
May 2, 1944

Du Bois Fonday

41-9-185

Gentlemen:

I wish to pay off the mortgage on 2302 Montobello Terrace, Baltimore. The property stands in the name of myself, Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois and Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams. Will you kindly tell me what would be the best date on or after July 1 for such a payment. We will of course continue the monthly payment until the mortgage is paid off. I shall be very glad to have this information and any advice you can send. Please address me at 2302 Montobello Terrace.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

March 28, 1944

Mrs Virginia Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Virginia:

19-22-5

I still have visions of that home-made ice-cream which you manufactured. Those to whom I tell the tale hardly believe me. I enjoyed my trip to Prairie View very much indeed and also was especially pleased to see you looking so much better than I feared. I have written Mr. Banks the rest of the details of my trip. I came home yesterday morning.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Mrs. Virginia Banks]

19-36-127

State College
Prairie View, Texas
July 6,1944

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am thinking of you this lovely morning here in Texas. As always,I am most appreciative of you. I want you to know that we expect you to have some time now to spend with us here in Texas. I was glad to hear Mr. Banks say that you looked so well and seemed in such good spirit.

On July third there came a guest to our house. This morning we sat for a few moments and talked. We came around to you and this is what he said ;

"I consider Dr. DuBois o ne of the best teachers I ever had."

"He was the only teacher that I ever had who utilized the full class hour."

"He was always a stickler for time."

"I remember one day when coming from class where I had been the teacher I felt that I should run from Knowles Industrial up to his class.King would not run. As I entered the door Dr.DuBois said, "I am going down town to buy a pair of shoes. What economic principles are involved ?" or some such question shutting the door at the same time. King came up and Dr. DuBois said,"King, you are late." King protested, but Dr. DuBois said that either King would go or he would dismiss the class."

"Dr.DuBois taught with a rigidity necessary for living in this our white American civilization."

"I seem to see him now walking down West Mitchell street with his head high in the air. "

"I wonder if he is ever lonely ?"

The visitor is Edgar P.Westmoreland of 512 T Street,N.W. Wash., D.C.

Lovingly, Virginia Perry Banks.

AIR MAIL

[BECKLES, 1944?]

Career of the Rev Mr W.A.Beckles.

Received from Invitation which I sent him. with B.

Born in British Guiana, South America.

Educated in Elementary School and privately.

Became newspaper reporter in 1917.

Appointed news correspondent in 1925.

Local Preacher, Wesleyan Methodist Church, 1927.

Took A.M.E.Church Ministers Course of Study and entered ministry 1929.

Founded the British Guiana Brotherhood Movement 1928.

Sole Negro Delegate to National Brotherhood Movement, England, 1929.

Took short course of study with Westminster Industrial Fellowship in England, 1929.

20-4-19

Editor Barbados Advocate Weekly newspaper 1930-38.

Superintendent A.M.E.Churches, Barbados, 1935-45.

Justice of the Peace, Barbados, 1935-45.

Member of Government Juvenile Offenders Committee, 1936.

Member Barbados Ministers Social Council 1937-45.

Editor Barbados Chamber of Commerce Journal 1937-45.

Chief Government Old Age Pensions Officer(part-time) 1937-45.

Author"The Barbados Disturbances 1937"

Holder Pitmans 150 words a minute shorthand/speed certificate.

Compiler of Barbados Xmas Mirror.

Took 1944 Summer course in Sociology Columbia University.

Attended full Summer course of lectures at Union Theological Seminary 1944.

Member of American Sociological Society.

Acted Pastor Salem Methodist Church, New York, Summer 1944.

Student School of International Cooperation 1944-45.

Administrative Secretary pro tem West Indies National Council.

COPY.

SALEM METHODIST CHURCH
2190 Seventh Avenue & 129th St.
September 5, 1944.

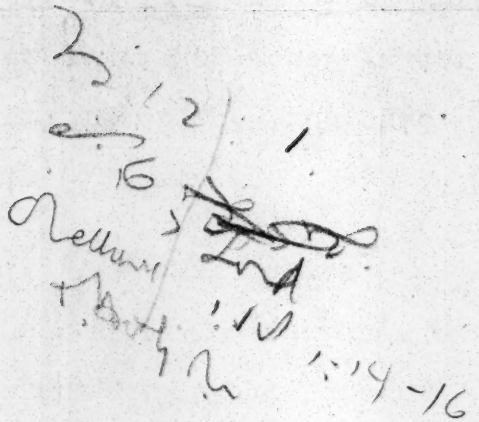
20-4-20

TO PERSONS INTERESTED.

It has been our privilege to have the services of Rev W.A. Beckles of Barbados, B.W.I., as guest preacher for Salem Methodist Church during the past Summer.

We found him, in every way, a good Minister of Jesus Christ, sympathetic, intelligent and prophetic. Rev Beckles impressed us with his profound spirit of consecration and we are certain that he has left a lasting impression for good upon the members of Salem Church.

Sincerely,
(Sgd) Charles Young Trigg,
Minister.



WALTER N. BEEKMAN, D.D.S.
746 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TELEPHONE NEVINS 8-1433

12-14-49

2/24/44

Your Honor:

May I have the privilege of subscribing to the "Clarion"?

How are you

Best regards

Beekman

February 29, 1944

19-14-50

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Beekman:

The honor is mine. The subscription has been entered. I was in New York a while but was so busy with "Carmen", "Harriet" and other duties that I did not have time to talk with you. Best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[April 22, 1944 - Walter Beekman]

19-37-48

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QL 24 NL=BROOKLYN NY APR 22

DR W E D DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERISTY ATLA=

FROM A LETTER READ IN BOULE MEETING LAST NIGHT I LEARNED OF YOUR PENDING RETIREMENT FROM ATLANTA UNIVERSITY AS OF JUNE 30 1944 WILL YOU GIVE ME THE FACTS THE CONTENT OF THE LETTER DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH IT STATES HOWEVER THAT FINAL ACTION WILL BE TAKEN THE 29TH INSTANCE=

WALTER N BEEKMAN.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 4, 1944

19-37-49

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. Beekman:

Enclosed are the facts for your information. Do not give to the newspapers yet.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

746 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Dr. Walter N. Beekman]

May. 28/44.

W. E. B. Du Bois.
Atlanta University
Atlanta - Ga:

10-19-39

Dear Doctor Du Bois.

Your physician and your Dentist are in mutual agreement in suggesting that you take a four or six week rest. We need you - must have you for some important future work. Come to Camp with me in May next!

Best regards
Beekman

June 12, 1944

19-19-38

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Beekman:

When one's physician and dentist agree on a perscription, matters become serious. Usually I have gotten you in such opposition that I could do as I pleased. This time it looks as though I will have to spend August with you in Maine. I shall try hard to do so, if I can get arrangements for next year in line before then.

When do you leave New York for Maine? Let me hear from you. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

July 18, 1944

19-25-38

Dr. W. N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Dr. Beekman: I have not heard from you and I am starting off tomorrow by auto. Write me at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland, and let me know:

1. To what place in Maine should I buy my ticket?

2. How shall I arrange for transportation from there to camp?

3. Just when do you start? I may be able to join you and may come later.

4. If I check my baggage, or send it via express, where shall I send it?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

April 11, 1944

19-16-3

Dr. Thomas Bell
340 Belmont
Newark, New Jersey

My dear Dr. Bell:

I have had the enclosed letter. Do you know anything about Mr. Gaulkin? If so give me a line. My best regards to you and Mrs. Bell and the girls.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:IOLD

THOMAS BELL, M. D.
340 BELMONT AVENUE
NEWARK, N. J.

BIGELOW 8-8816

April 26, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Gaulkin was the first knowledge that I had of the Caulkin p lan.

I talked to Dr. Konvitz who is a member of the New Jersey Urban League Board and on the legal staff of the N.A.A.C.P. At one time, Dr. Konvitz and Mr. Gaulkin shared law offices. Dr. Konvitz assured me that he was reliable and of the highest type. Mr. Gaulkin had discussed with Dr. Konvitz his plan for a Negro development such as he outlined to you.

19-26-1

At one time, Dr. Konvitz was a neighbor of ours, and we passed your latest book on to him to read. I believe Mr. Gaulkin contacted you after reading the chapter on Racial Cooperation. I might also say that Dr. Konvitz stated that Mr. Gaulkin had not progressed with his plans. He had sent out several letters to New York but had received little or no response.

In the mail with your letter was one signed by A. T. Walden, E. M. Martin and Thos. H. Slater, the contents of which you are no doubt acquainted with by now. I am enclosing a copy of the letter I mailed to Mr. Weisiger. I trust that nothing occurs to interfere with your work at Atlanta University.

Mrs. Bell and Katherine join me in best regards to you and your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos Bell

19-37-27

Copy

THOMAS BELL, M. D.
340 BELMONT AVENUE
NEWARK, N. J.

BIGELOW 3-3816

April 24, 1944

Mr. Kendall Weisiger
Special Trustee Committee of Atlanta University
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

It was with a considerable degree of regret as well as surprise when I learned that plans were under way to retire Dr. DuBois from active service at Atlanta University.

For the past 45 years, his life's work has been so linked with that Atlanta University, that one cannot think and be proud of one without thought of the other.

After his long and faithful service to Atlanta University, I cannot conceive of the trustees retiring him on such terms as have been offered him. Such action causes one to wonder as to the motive behind this move. It cannot be on account of illness for I saw Dr. DuBois only a short time ago and he appeared to be enjoying his usual good health. If this move is carried through, I fear that Atlanta University will suffer more than Dr. DuBois.

As one who is proud of Atlanta University, though not an alumnus, as a friend of Dr. DuBois, and above all, a firm believer in that doctrine which teaches "Love thy neighbor as thyself", I am earnestly beseeching you and your committee to reconsider your action of this past November.

In appreciation of his contributions, not only to Atlanta University but to Negro education throughout the country, I feel that he should be allowed to retain his position on the faculty as long as he wishes to serve.

Very truly yours,

Thos. Bell, M. D.

May 8, 1944

19-19-37

Mr. Dantes Bellegarde

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Mr. Bellegarde:

I am returning your article which you left with Phylon some years ago. I have been retired from Atlanta University and from the editorship of Phylon and therefore am returning this to your hands. It may be of course that my successors would like to see it, in which case you can submit it to them. I hope this will find you in the best of health. I have as yet had no official communication from the Haitian government.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

10-33-01

September 25,1944

My dear M. Bellegarde:

I have arrived safely at home after an excellent trip. I cannot tell you how much I am obligated to your care and thought for this exciting visit. Haiti is not only beautiful, but extraordinarily interesting and challenging for all of us who belong to the Negro race.

I am looking forward to seeing you when you come through on your way to Canada. Please give my regards to Mme. Bellegarde and your daughters.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

M. Dantes Bellegarde
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj

District Magistrate's Office,
P. O. Box 204,
Koforidua.
29th December, 1944.

Dear Doctor,

The last time I saw you was in London when you very ably presided over the meetings of the Pan African Conference in the year 1923. Since then many years have rolled by and am trying my lot in the Gold Coast.

I now take this opportunity to ask if you could arrange a scholarship in one of the American Colleges or Universities for one of my sons. He is about 17 years of age and is desirous of taking up either Medicine, Engineering or Agriculture.

I shall be infinitely obliged for any assistance you may be able to accord in this matter.

With renewed thanks and all good wishes.

I remain
Yours sincerely

C. F. H. Benjamin

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Phd
Atlanta University,
Atlanta
U. S. A.

C. F. H Benjamin

19-28-29

C.F.H. Benjamin

District Magistrate's Office,
P. O. Box 204,
Koforidua.
29th December, 1944.
Gold Coast

Dear Doctor,

The last time I saw you was in London when you very ably presided over the meetings of the Pan African Conference in the year 1923. Since then many years have rolled by and am trying my lot in the Gold Coast.

I now take this opportunity to ask if you could arrange a scholarship in one of the American Colleges or Universities for one of my sons. He is about 17 years of age and is desirous of taking up either Medicine, Engineering or Agriculture.

I shall be infinitely obliged for any assistance you may be able to accord in this matter.

With renewed thanks and all good wishes.

I remain
Yours sincerely

C.F.H. Benjamin

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois, Phd
Atlanta University,
Atlanta
U.S.A.

19-28-4

Founded 1831

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH

551 EAGLE STREET
BUFFALO 4, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
Washington 5953

D. ORMONDE WALKER
Minister

December 12, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

9-17-9

My dear Doctor DuBois:

The Bethel Civic Forum which meets each Sunday afternoon is very desirous of hearing you speak. To this end we invite you to deliver an address on any subject of your choice on Sunday January 21,1945.

For this service the Forum will pay you $100 and entertain you while you're here.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Cordially and sincerely,

D. Ormonde Walker

DW:kr

[Bethel A.M.E. Church]

18 December 1944

19-17-10

My dear Mr. Walker:

I have your letter of December 12. I already have an engagement for January 21. I could speak for you January twenty-eighth or almost any week day during the week of the twenty-first. I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend D. Ormonde Walker
Bethel A. M. E. Church
551 Eagle Street
Buffalo 4, N. Y.

03-24-61

January 5, 1944

Institute of Arts and Letters

Mr. Jacob Billikopf
Labor Standards Association
805 Bankers Securities Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I appreciate your kind words of December 30. I am glad you are helping Mr. Washington and his school. I think the student whom you mention is now in the armed services, although I am not sure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:cld

BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD

An Authentic Record of Notable Living Men and Women
in Every Country Throughout the World

compiled and published by
INSTITUTE for RESEARCH in BIOGRAPHY
(Incorporated 1934)

296 Broadway New York 7, N. Y.

Office of the Editor
THIRD EDITION

March 27, 1944.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

19-34-3

I have the honor to inform you that your name has been suggested for inclusion in the Third (1944) Edition of the BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE WORLD, which records those persons in each country whose achievements in their respective fields are worthy of recognition.

Please fill in and return the enclosed brief questionnaire. If time permits, I shall be glad to mail you a proof of your edited biography prior to publication.

There is, of course, no obligation of any kind.

Faithfully yours,

C. A. Nichols

C. A. Nichols,
Associate Editor.

P.S. You may also send us one of your photographs.

The Biosophical Center

DEVOTED TO CHARACTER EDUCATION & SPIRITUAL VALUES

35 West 110th Street

New York 26, N. Y.

19-36-115

JAMES S. WATSON, Justice
Honorary President

JULIUS HOLDER, Director

JENNIE HOLDER, Secretary

HARLEM BRANCH

May 5, 1944

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friend:

On behalf of the Biosophical Center I want to express my deep affirmation for your life's struggles and achievements as revealed in the book "13 Against the Odds".

The Biosophical Center whose membership is made up of young people, like myself, is sponsored by prominent leaders.

I am sending you, under separate cover, the Biosophical Review, a magazine which is published quarterly and which will acquaint you further with our aims, activities and our many friends. Any comment you may wish to make will be much appreciated by us. In addition we would be happy to receive your subscription which will keep you informed of our progress.

We would also like to reach the members of your student body and faculty. I will be glad to send a copy of the Biosophical Review regularly for the Atlanta University library.

We look forward to hearing from you in the very near future.

Yours respectfully,

Julius Holder

Julius Holder, Director
THE BIOSOPHICAL CENTER

19-36-116

May 8, 1944

Mr. Julius Holder
The Biosophical Center
35 West 110th Street
New York 26, New York

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your kind words of May 5. As I am being retired from Atlanta University June 30, I cannot advise you as to the use of the journal here.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[BLIVEN]

BRUCE BLIVEN
PRESIDENT
DANIEL MEBANE
TREASURER

The New
REPUBLIC
40 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

February 29, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It was a pleasure to see your familiar name on your letter of February 11, and I look forward with interest to getting the booklet. To make sure that it reaches me safely, will you please send it to my home address, which is

133 West 11th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Faithfully,

Bruce Bliven

19-27-83

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

BB:R

R. 1, Ojai, California.
April 14, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I write to apologize because I have used your name as a reference so freely. I do very much want a teaching job in the south next year, and I know there may be no vacancies at all at most places. I have applied at seven colleges including Spelman, Morehouse and the Atlanta School of Social Work.

19-21-35

You will realize why I need to refer to you especially when I suggest Mr. White as N.A.A.C.P. reference or Red Cross officials for my social work experience. Perhaps, however, if you dictate one letter and have your secretary repeat it for anyone who writes to you it may not give you much trouble.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Helen Boardman

Box 52, R. 1, Ojai, Calif.
May 1, 1944

Helen Boardman

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have had another idea and I am going to suggest it to you at once. It is based on the assumption that you will leave Atlanta for the summer when Commencement is over, for I think that is your custom. If so, it probably means that your apartment there is empty.

19-21-31

For two summers in New York I occupied the apartment of Prof. Marcus of City College, keeping it ready for use if any of the family came into town for a day or so and immaculately clean for them at the end of the summer. I paid the maid, gas, electricity and telephone bills. It was a satisfactory arrangement for both. I paid no rent.

Would a somewhat similar arrangement be possible for me with your apartment? I would have it ready so that if you wanted it at any time you could come in at short notice, for I suppose I could get a room there quite easily. I would pay for utilities and would like to give, in lieu of rent, any service I could. There might be work I could do for you on Phylon, or something else - you know my abilities. And

if I am on the spot I may get something regular there before fall. I shall have enough money with me to last for a time at the end of the summer; but it is going so fast here that I am alarmed and there is nothing for me here at all.

19-21-32

I should not want such an arrangement to involve you in any responsibility as regards my own future, and of course it wouldn't. It would be a convenience for me immediately and would get me into the part of the country where I want to be. I cannot see it as a great advantage to you but I should try to make it so by keeping the place in such very good condition that you would not have to have anything done to it when you returned. And I should hope to do something useful in addition. I do so want to come there soon.

I have an idea that your apartment is a sort of sanctuary that you would not easily give over to another. I should consider it so: a place of quiet and peace, ready for your return. And I should appreciate it very much.

I have heard from Talladega and they had just filled an opening in the sociology department. It was a very nice letter.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Boardman

19-21-38

May 8, 1944

19-21-34

Miss Helen Boardman
Box 52, R. 1
Ojai, California

My dear Miss Boardman:

As I think that I have written you before, I have been retired and shall give up all connection with Atlanta University June 30.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

924 W. 34th St.,
Los Angeles 7, Calif
Nov. 9, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

You will receive a letter from my lawyer and I shall be very grateful if you will answer it as soon as possible, by air mail. It is urgent. I would explain the case more fully, but I am in too much pain now to write.

I think you will remember that I was always paid $50 a week and expenses for the investigations I made. There were nine of them, but the Red Cross matter, reported to you and published in The Crisis, is what I specifically refer to.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
Helen Boardman.

19-28-33

15 November 1944

19-28-34

Dear Miss Boardman:

As I have written you before, I am no longer in Atlanta and letters sent there may not reach me. I have not heard from your lawyer. My address is - 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

With best wishes

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Helen Boardman
924 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

Helen Boardman

924 W. 34th St.
Los Angeles 7, Calif.
Nov. 30, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

My lawyer did not write to you because he thought I was attending to the matter. Will you please send him a letter with this information?

4-19-34

I first worked as research assistant under your direction at a salary of $40 a week. (This was on Thirty Years of Lynching, but it need not be specified.) After that I made another study which you published and as it required field research I received expenses in addition to a salary of $200 a month (the Red Cross job). That remained my salary for such work and I made a number of researches. [I made the Crawford investigation and the Dendy lynching report while I was on The Crisis under you and that was what I was paid. I made nine investigations for the N.A.A.C.P. at that salary.)

I do not know how clearly you will remember these things. It is very important to have the salary established and it will help if

you can say that I am an able research worker. The amount of damages I am entitled to will be based largely on this.

Please send the letter to my attorney, Mr. Beecher S. Stowe, Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

19-9-35

I am delighted to know of the work you are doing now and want to hear what you are publishing. I have recently met Mr. J. L. Caston who is active in the N. A. A. C. P. Branch here. He lives not far from here — the University of Southern California.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Helen Boardman.

4 December 1944

10-10-36

Dear Miss Boardman:

I have written a letter to Mr. Stowe, a copy of which I enclose. I hope you will have success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Helen Boardman
924 West 34th Street
Los Angeles 7, California

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

W. H. Bocock

19-37-53

Athens, Georgia,
June 27th, 1944.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In the reading room of the University Library in Berlin, in 1892-93 you & I used to read the London Times every morning, one of us always had it when the other came in (waiting with due courtesy). Imagine you don't remember me, but having read the N. Y. Times of June 25th, I am sending this very informal postal-card to congratulate you on your long career. I, too, am retiring at the University of Georgia on Jan. 1st, 1945.

Sincerely yours,
W. H. Bocock.

[illegible]

19-37-52

July 7, 1944

Mr. W. H. Bocock
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

My dear Mr. Bocock: I thank you very much for your card and I remember Berlin and the Times. I am retiring from Atlanta University under protest but expect to continue my work in New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

13 October 1944

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Bond:

I have been home from Haiti for three weeks and still have the most pleasant memories of my trip. I am writing to thank you for your hospitality and to extend all good wishes for success in your very difficult but interesting work. Miss Diggs has joined me from Havana and wishes also to be remembered.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-26-7

Dr. and Mrs. J. Max Bond
The United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

117 Chauncey Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
June 26th, 1944.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Having been a collector of rare books, first editions, art, and music, for a number of years- much of it relating to Negroes- it has now grown so large, I am ready to put into execution my primary purpose-aside from my love for collecting- of getting my collection placed into some one or more of the institutions where our people are being educated, where it may be utilized by students and faculty alike.

So it is to you, as the recognized man of latters, of our racial group that I am addressing this comunication; so that in your large experience, and broad acquaintance you may find some friend of our race, who will be willing to purchase my collection, and contribute it to and for the purpose I have mentioned. Gladly would I give it gratis. But I am a poor man. I seek no honors, only finance.

19-19-12

I have several hundred books by Negroes, and books about Negroes by white persons. Also art objects relating to Negroes. I'll make mention here of only a few: " PHILLIS WHEATLEY POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS RELIGIOUS AND MORAL" LONDON. 1773. FIRST EDITION IN THE ORIGINAL CALF BINDING: " MEMOIR & POEMS OF PHILLIS WHEATLEY A NATIVE AFRICAN & A SLAVE, ETC. BOSTON 1838. WORKS SOJOURNER TRUTH, TUBMAN, AND SCORES OF OTHER EARLY NEGRO WRITERS, AS WELL AS MOST OF OUR MODERN WRITERS. OF ART OBJECTS RELATING TO NEGROES I MENTION ONLY THESE FEW: THE CELEBRATION OF THE 15th AMENDMENT 1870. LARGE COLORED PICTURE: FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION 1864. BY CARPENTRT. LARGE: LINCOLN FAMILY CIRCLE LARGE COLORED. 1865: LINCOLN DEATH-BED SCENE: CURRIOR & IVES. 1865: FREEDOM OF THE SLAVES. LINCOLN BLESSING A FREEDMAN AND HIS FAMILY. CURRIOR & IVES: JOHN BROWN KISSING A NEGRO BABY IN ITS MOTHER'S ARMS ON THE STEPS OF THE JAIL. LARGE PICTURE BY HEVENDEN. 1886. A REPLICA OF PAUL REVERE'S PICTURE "THE BOSTON MASSACRE" DEPICTING THE DEATH OF CRISPUS ATTUCKS & OTHERS. IN THIS CONNECTION I THINK I OUGHT TO MENTION THIS BOOK I HAVE: "THE TRIAL OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS, OF THE 29th REGIMENT OF FOOT, FOR THE MURDER OF CRISPUS ATTUCKS, AND OTHERS, ON MANDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1770. ETC., ETC. BOSTON 1807. FIRST EDITION

I HAVE NOT SPACILIZED IN MY COLLECTION. THEREFORE I HAVE MANY MORE BOOKS OF A GENERAL INTEREST THAN I HAVE OF OUR GROUP. I HERE MAKE MENTION OF A SMALL NUMBER OF THEM; WHICH NUMBER AROUND 3000. VOLUMES. SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD, 1614. IST. ED. WITH HIS PORTRAIT: GOLDSMITH'S "DESERTED VILLAGE. LONDON 1770" ANOTHER OF HIS WORKS PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA 1803.: "HISTORY OF THE UPRISNIG OF THE NEGROES OF SURINAM, 1790'S WITH FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE FAMOUS ENGLISH ILLUSTRATER, WILLIAM BLAKE, AND OTHERS: WORKS OF JOHN DRYDEN in the 1600 HUNDREDS. AND AUTOGRAPH LETTER WRITTEN 1781 BY BENJIMR FRANKLIN: ONE BY JOHN HOWARD PAYNE 1835. A. HAMILTON, MORRIS, AND OTHERS. HAVE IST. ED. OF JAMES FINEMORE COOPER'S LAST OF THE MOHICANS 1826. 2VOLS. I HAVE ALL OF THESE ITEMS CATALOGUED. SO I WON'T TAX YOU TO READ FURTHER.

Sincerely yours,
Henry T. Bradley
H T. Bradley,

(BRAZEAL)

April 12, 1944

19-27-108

Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Reid:

The second conference of the Land-Grant Colleges for cooperating social studies will be held at Atlanta University, Tuesday and Wednesday April 18 and 19. The sessions will be Tuesday at 2 P.M and 7 P.M, and Wednesday at 9 A.M and 2 P.M. You are invited to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Odis D. Brent]

2399 East 40th Street
Apartment 2438
Cleveland 4, Ohio
April 2, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Greeting, Sir:

Today I am twenty five years of age. I am the son of a former slave, William Brent, who died in 1934. Before he died my father told me many incidents from his life. From the time I was sixteen I have given serious thought to my father's life and the dual life my people and I are now living.

Typical of my early efforts was a protest letter I sent to President Hoover. Representatives of the President called at our Birmingham, Alabama home. The words they said to my father when he threatened to whip me for writing the letter aroused my childish pride and hopes. "Do not whip him," they said. "He may be president of this country some day."

I yet feel that disappointment when I later realized that nothing short of a miracle could place a colored man in his government's highest office.

My hopes were revived after reading your thoughts expressed in

your many literary works. I know what the people of my generation lost by those books not being a part of our curriculum in the public schools. I am fortunate: the Souls of Black Folk is my guiding spirit in my contribution to a greater America.

Dr. DuBois, you have been my instructor. I shall not betray the hopes you once knew. I shall remove the doubt you expressed when you spoke on the forum at the St. James Church of this city last year. I wanted to meet you — to shake your hand, but an event following the forum made that impossible.

You said in the Souls of Black Folk that the "problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line.

I have grown tired of the futile efforts of our leaders to solve this problem in manners contrary to your predictions. Their methods, if completed at all, will require centuries and the loss of our identity. You know this to be true. You said yourself that you once held hopes of seeing it in this century, but you held those hopes no longer.

Why can't they understand these words: We would not Africanize America, for America has too much to teach the world and Africa. We would not bleach our Negro soul in a flood of white Americanism, for we know that Negro blood has a message for the world. Or "A people thus handicapped ought not be asked to race with the world, but rather allowed to give all its time to its own social problems."

Those words were written years before my birth. But today I am determined to turn them into overt action (may I suggest that you read your essay on Mr. Washington),

8-30-60

The enclosed clipping concerned me. I have always wanted to talk with you and be instructed by you. But why would you talk to me? Maybe already you have condemned me as a foolish dreamer. You could never teach me in a classroom. But we have had interesting classes in your books. You have told me of my past, explained the present and have given given me hope for my future.

When I left the South, tears were in my eyes. I knew the sorrow of my people. I know that we can never solve our "problem" anywhere before it is solved in the South. And as that train pounded out of Birmingham I vowed I would return. Return to succeed in completely liberating my people.

I am here in this city trying to complete my college work. I am now trying to assure myself of the next two years work leading to my degree.

I like to look at the picture of you taken when you wrote the Souls of Black Folk. I believe you were a praying man then, and your hopes were in your eyes.

Dr. DuBois, I am one of your children. I have hope. If you must then rest. Your prediction on the color line shall come to pass. I have the means: prayers and hope and work! I have, too, faith and your instruction.

Pray for life, Dr DuBois. If God sees fit to retire you, then know that your words did not fall on stones. And before you shall have passed from this world your children shall

Re:

"Free, free as the sunshine trickling down the morning into the high windows of mine, free as young fresh young voices welling up to me from the caverns of brick and mortar below - swelling with song, instinct with life, tremulous treble and darkening bass. My children, my little children, are singing to the sunshine.

Odis Dureginald Beasley
2399 East 40th Street
Apartment 2438
Cleveland 4, Ohio

10-38-52

May 4, 1944

19-38-83

Mr. Odis D. Brentt
2399 East 40th Street
Apartment 2438
Cleveland 4, Ohio

My dear Mr. Brentt:

I appreciate your letter of April 2, and your kind words concerning my work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

19-36-132

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It would give Mrs. Bridgman and me pleasure if on December 15, when you are here to lecture, you would be our guest at President's House. You may feel as free to come and go as if you were at Holly Tree Inn, and we shall not plan any social events except as you may desire.

Will you please let me know if there are any persons you would like to see at either luncheon or dinner, or perhaps at breakfast the morning after.

Cordially,

Ralph P. Bridgman

Ralph P. Bridgman
President

RPB:pl

19-26-133

10 October 1944

My dear President Bridgman:

I thank you very kindly for your letter of September twenty-ninth and I shall be glad to accept of the hospitality of yourself and Mrs. Bridgman when I come to Hampton for the lecture on December fifteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Ralph P. Bridgman
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

19-36-138

18 December 1944

My dear President and Mrs. Bridgman:

I want to thank you so much for your kind hospitality while I was at Hampton. I enjoyed the audience and your home and had a needed rest. Please remember me to the young ladies.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President and Mrs. Ralph P. Bridgman
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

27 November 1944

Gentlemen:

I have rented a small two room and kitchenette apartment - 13-U, 409 Edgecombe Avenue. It is largely unfurnished especially the living room and I should like to have it appropriately furnished with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars. Could you send someone to look at it and advise me? Please make an appointment with me at - Algonquin 4-3550 - as there usually is no one in the apartment.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Brooke-Roze
36 West 12th Street
New York City

[Brookfield Public Schools]

19-38-182

BROOKFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DISTRICT 95, COOK COUNTY

BROOKFIELD —:— ILLINOIS

BOARD OF EDUCATION
MRS. JOSEPHINE MYERS, PRES.
GALE E. GROSS, SECRETARY
C. S. BARRETT

LEON SMAAGE, SUPT.

MRS. MABEL MARTIN
F. J. KESEL
GEORGE HOFFMAN
WILLIAM J. BLASER

Nov. 2, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69-5th Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I believe Marilyn has explained what we hope to do and I hope it is not too great an imposition. There is so much to be done and so much that can be done in the training of our school children. Miss Jensen of the N.A.A.C.P. assured us that, if possible, you would assist us in securing pictures for our exhibit by sending us yours.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace Markwell.

[Enclosure]

BROOKFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DISTRICT 95, COOK COUNTY

BROOKFIELD —o— ILLINOIS

LEON SMAAGE, SUPT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
MRS. JOSEPHINE MYERS, PRES.
GALE E. GROSS, SECRETARY
MRS. MABEL MARTIN

F. J. KESSEL
GEORGE HOFFMAN
WILLIAM J. BLASER
L. O. PEARSON

281-38-180

Room 103
Oct 18, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Dr Du Bois

We began studying about Negros in school last year. We became so interested that we orgaiged a club so that we might learn about them during our lunch hour. We feel badly about the way some people treat Negros. It is wrong and we want to do everything we can to make other people realize it.

Last year we wrote letters to Negro children and invited them to visit our school. Their teacher and our teacher are friends. One of them is Mrs. Madeline R. Morgan, who wrote stories for the Chicago school children, which we have enjoyed reading too. Mrs Morgan visit our school and talked to us in an assembly. We visited a Negro library in Chicago and read read stories of Negros.

This year we are in sixth grade and being older, we want to do Something Bigger

BROOKFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DISTRICT 95, COOK COUNTY

BROOKFIELD —o— ILLINOIS

BOARD OF EDUCATION
MRS. JOSEPHINE MYERS, PRES.
GALE E. GROSS, SECRETARY
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F. J. KESSEL
GEORGE HOFFMAN
WILLIAM J. BLASER
L. O. PEARSON

181-32-61

We want to make a collection of pictures and stories of famous Negros which we can share with people of our town and children in other schools all through our state.

We have read stories about you in Mrs. Morgans book. You are doing a wonderful part by your sin in starting the magazine The Crisis and by teaching for so long, since from 1896 to now is a great deal of time. We thought perhaps you would help us by sending us your picture for our exhibit on Negro achievement.

Thank you so much we will try to show are gratefulness by helping make others feel that discrimination is wrong

Yours very turly
Marilyn Brunson
Junior Social Studies Council

[Brookfield Public Schools]

19-38-183

8 November 1944

My dear Miss Breenson:

I am sending herewith a picture of myself which I hope will help your collection.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Marilyn Breenson
Junior Social Studies Council
Brookfield Public Schools
District 95, Cook County
Brookfield, Illinois

[Aaron Brown]

Albany State College

ALBANY, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dear Sir:

This letter comes to seek your influence and support in having a Liberty Ship named for the late Henry Alexander Hunt. I am sure you are aware of the fact that Liberty Ships have been named for the following Negroes:

John Hope
Frederick Douglas
Booker T. Washington
James Weldon Johnson
Robert L. Vann
George Washington Carver
John H. Murphy
Paul Laurence Dunbar
John Merrick

Henry A. Hunt was born at Sparta, Georgia, in 1866. He graduated from Atlanta University in 1890 and served as principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School from 1904 to 1938. He received many honors and awards, among them:- The Spingarn Medal in 1930; the Harmon Award in 1931; and a Rosenwald Fellowship in the study of Cooperatives in the Scandinavian countries in 1933. He was assistant to the Governor; Farm Credit Administration from 1933 to the time of his death on October 1, 1938.

19-33-9

This letter has the endorsement of Mrs. H.A.Hunt and family, and it will be greatly appreciated if you will be kind enough to-

1. Drop me a line stating your reaction to this matter.
2. Write a letter to Commissioner John M. Carmody, Chairman, Shipnaming Committee, United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C.
3. Send Mrs. H. A. Hunt, Sr., Fort Valley, Georgia, and me a copy of your letter to Commissioner Carmody.

I am sure you will cooperate in this worthy effort.

Sincerely yours,

Aaron Brown
Aaron Brown,
President

AB/rvl

[Aaron Brown]

April 10, 1944

Mr. Aaron Brown
Albany State College
Albany, Georgia

19-33-10

My dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to recommend the naming of a Liberty Ship after Henry Hunt. I am sending you and Mrs Hunt a copy of the letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Ina Corinne Brown]

Scarritt College For Christian Workers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

February 8, 1944

19-38-69

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Editor, Phylon
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I find myself greatly puzzled over your criticism* of the Summary volume of the Office of Education's Survey of Higher Education of Negroes. In the first place I believe this is the first educational survey in which there has been given really serious attention to socio-economic factors. Usually a paragraph or two or at most a chapter is devoted to the socio-economic background. In this case the entire first volume is given to a socio-economic analysis, and this volume constitutes considerably more than a third of the total page space. Furthermore, the question you raise of whether Negroes are to be trained only for jobs now open to them and the whole economic dilemma is treated at length in volume 1-Ch. 1 and again in a section in Ch. V on the "College and Socio Economic Status of Negroes." There are also specific suggestions along this line in Appendix A of Volume I. Although this volume appeared in 1942 I do not recall seeing it reviewed in Phylon.

I am still more puzzled when you say that in the suggestions made by Mr. Caliver there is an "almost complete ignoring of the economic factors." Not only did the Survey itself make a pretty thorough socio-economic study and give detailed suggestions as to how the colleges might use its findings but the final recommendations on page 50 of the Summary specifically list six things which State and Federal Governments should do, based on the principle that public policy and practice "shall be guided by the principle of equality of opportunity for each citizen." The recommendations are for

(1) fair distribution of state funds
(2) provision by States for equality of educational opportunity for Negroes on both the college and pre-college levels
(3) that States still "temporarily" using out-of-state scholarships see that the amounts are adequate

* in current issue of Phylon

19-38-60

(4) that the State, the higher institutions for white persons, and the Federal Government cooperate in increasing the benefits to Negroes ~~and~~ of Federal grants for education, particularly for adult education and research and "experimental purposes."

(5) that the Federal Government participate in developing high grade university education for Negroes when it cannot be done from other public or private sources.

(6) that Negroes be utilized increasingly in formulating educational policies and in administering educational programs.

I do not see how much more could be said on the subject by an agency which has power only to recommend and not to enforce.

As a member of the Survey staff and author of the socio-economic volume I feel that your notice gives a very misleading picture of a survey which more than any other yet made does take into account the economic factors and the vocational dilemmas which Negroes face.

Cordially yours,

Ina Corinne Brown

Ina Corinne Brown

Professor of Social Anthropology

B:h

March 6, 1944

19-38-61

Miss Ina Corinne Brown
Scarritt College for Christian Workers
Nashville 4, Tennessee

My dear Miss Brown:

Answering your letter of February 8, my criticism is not that the report itself does not take into account economic factors, but that in the treatment and especially in the summing up, the economic factors are not emphasized in the way that I should like to have them. I think probably, I have been over-critical because so many reports of this sort ignore the economic factors entirely and that makes me furious. On the other hand when the report does recognize these factors, I get almost equally impatient because these factors are not set in the very forefront of causal factors.

This report does not sufficiently emphasize the fact that Negro education cannot function until you spend money on Negro education. It is idle to measure and discuss the way in which it falls behind other educational effort until this is done. Here in Atlanta, we have a Negro High School built for 1400, which now has over 4000 and double sessions, that is all the students going on half time. A series of measurements could easily show how woefully these students fall below standard, but why waste time on measurements.? The one fact stands out that Atlanta is not adquately supporting her Negro schools.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

1370 Dean St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 22, 1944.

9-19-21

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Research Dept.,
Crisis Magazine and N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Will:

I am historian of the Negro Actors Guild and as such I am doing research work looking to a history of the Negro Stage and Screen. To help finance my work, I am making application to the Rosenwald Fund for a fellowship. The application requires a reference who knows the value of such work.

I would like to use your name for such reference. Would you do me the favor of helping me in this way? Your statements would loom large in my application.

Trusting you can help me, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

John D. Brown, Jr.

Stamp enclosed.

24 November 1944

11-19-22

Dear John:

I shall be very glad to have my name used as reference with the Rosenwald Fund. I shall hope to see you very soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John S. Brown, Jr.
1370 Dean Street
Brooklyn, New York

May 3, 1944

19-20-31

Mr. J. B. Browning
Miner Teachers College
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Browning:

You are wasting a good deal of postage.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Henrietta Buckmaster

65 W. 11th
New York, N.Y.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

January 6
1944

Dear Dr DuBois:

I want to explain to you, without any delay, a very bold action I took. Not knowing that the closing date for applications for a Guggenheim Fellowship had passed some time ago, I took myself last week to the Foundation to discuss a project with Henry Allen Moe. He told me sadly that I was far too late. We talked for awhile, and suddenly he asked what the project would have been. I told him that I wanted to do the biography of a period and a place - the years 1830 to 1865, the place New England - and incidently the biography of William Lloyd Garrison. I explained that I felt a more significant but equally absorbing book could be written as "The Flowering of New England". I enlarged on the fact that though Garrison passed all the reforms of an age of reform - women's rights, temperance, care of the insane and the sick, all the revolutions of the day - socialism, Unitarianism, and above all the struggle for human freedom and Negro equality. I explained to Mr Moe that to me history is of no great importance unless it communicates something of importance to our own day and our own problems. I felt that this age of Garrison did precisely that.

He listened with a faraway look and then made a most delightful sound. "Pfui," said he, "I will break the rules because I think the committee should consider such a project."

I was delighted, but I had exactly two days in which to prepare my application and the outline of the project. All those whom I wanted as references were geographically scattered. I had to rely upon their good will in this unexpected emergency. Oswald Garrison Villard and Carl Sandburg had earlier assured me of their willingness to speak highly of any such project, but I was obliged to put down <u>your</u> name boldly without consultation.

I assure you that I did it with temerity, but I wanted it there very much, and so I did what I would not have

done under less pressing circumstances. In due time the Committee will send you a copy of my outline and ask you what you think of my capacity to undertake such a work and the importance you attach to it. Needless to say, I shall never know what you answer, but I naturally hope that you will feel the project is a worthy one.

I hope you understand the dilemma I found myself in, and my tremendous eagerness to send in my application with your name as one of the references.

With warmest good wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

Henriette Buckmaster

January 10, 1944

19-16-2

Miss Henrietta Buckmaster
65 West Eleventh Street
New York, New York

My dear Miss Buckmaster:

I shall be only too glad to second the project which you have laid before the Guggenheim Fellowship Committee. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER

April 5, 1944

Dear Dr DuBois:

I want to tell you immediately that I have been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for the coming year. Naturally I am delighted, and I am so grateful to you for your sponsorship which performed a very special kind of magic.

I shall be starting the new book soon, and I am sure it will be a fascinating job. Harcourt-Brace in bringing out the novel, on which I've been working for two years, in September. It has a Georgia setting, 1858 to 1861. With no moonlight and roses and white plantation houses!

With warmest thanks and greetings,

Sincerely,

Henrietta Buckmaster

(Bureau...)

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
13 September 1944

My dear Mr. Mangones:

I have been pleased and greatly astonished at the splendid work which has been done in your museum of anthropology, ethnology and archeology. I think you have made an unusually fine and scientific beginning. I believe that the cultural survivals in Haiti and the mass of material connected with Haiti and Africa are a most valuable heritage and a splendid basis for further cultural development in economics, literature and art.

I wish you all success for the future development of this museum.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-26-16

M. Edmond Mangones
Directeur de Bureau d Ethnologie
de La Republique d' Haite
Hotel Republique d' Ville
Port-au-Prince

mots rayés nuls. Renvois en marge bon.
signés: Yve C. Dufresne, Mme C. Joseph, C. Joseph, et Jacques S. Eugène Dubois ar-
penteur géomètre, dépositaire de la minute en marge de laquelle est écrit en-
registré à Port-au-Prince, le

Dans Haïti-journal du 6 octobre 1944

Le Dr. Du Bois et le Musée d'Ethnologie.
Une lettre de félicitations adressée à Mr Ed. Mangones.

Nous publions, ci-après, la traduction d'une lettre du Dr Du Bois à Mr Ed Mangones, directeur du Bureau d'Ethnologie, où le savant Américain donne son appréciation du magnifique travail réalisé au Musée d'Ethnologie, qu'il a eu l'occasion de visiter à Port-au-Prince, Haïti 13 Septembre 1944.

Mon cher Mr Mangones.

J'ai été heureux et grandement surpris du magnifique travail qui a été fait dans votre Musée d'Anthropologie, d'Ethnologie et d'Archéologie.

Je pense que vous avez réalisé là un début exceptionnellement beau et scientifique.

Je crois que les survivances culturelles en Haïti et la masse des matériaux rattachant Haïti à l'Afrique constituent le plus précieux héritage et une base magnifique pour le développement culturel ultérieur dans l'économie, la littérature et l'art.

Je vous souhaite tout le succès pour le développement futur de ce Musée.

Très sincèrement vôtre W.E.B. Du Bois.

19-22-6

Mre L. S. Jacques Dubois
Pour Copie Conforme
Le Secrétaire Général
6 octobre 1944

Gr Du Bois annulé

L'an mil neuf cent quarante quatre et le
réquisition de Mme Joseph Charles, née Léna Dufresne identifiée au No Ad-4179 assistée et autorisée de son époux, identifié au No Aq-1694 et Mademoiselle Lumen Dufresne identifiée au No Ad- 1695 tous propriétaires, demeurant et domiciliées en cette ville. Nous Lazarre S.Eugène Dubois, arp. Cdm de la Juridiction du Tribunal civil de ce Ressort licencié en droit propriétaire, demeurant et domicilié en cette ville identifié au No 2822 et patenté au No 35549 soussigné, certifié nous etés expressément transporté sur une propriété sis en cette ville a la rue Américaine au coté Sud de la Loge des coeurs unis aux fins de l'arpenter en faveur de non requérantes.

Nos requérantes nous ont exposé qu'elles sont en possession de cette dite propriété tant par eux-mêmes que par leur auteur depuis des temps immémoriaux pour l'avoir hérité de leur père Octarius Dufresne décédé qui lui-même en avait la possession a titre de propriétaire pour l'avoir recueilli dans la succession de son frère Ultérin Eugène Rattier et celui-ci pouvait disposer pour en avoir fait l'acquisition de Noradin Derival par acte au rapport de Me Astrel Laforest notaire d'alors enregistré à Port-au-Prince le huit Décembre mil huit cent soixante six. En outre nos requérantes nous ont exhibé le procès-verbal du Juge de Paix de la Capitale Section Section Sud constatant la possession actuelle de nos requérantes.

L'autorisation d'arpentage nous a été donnée par le Juge de Paix de la Capitale Section Sud. Les voisins limitrophes ont été cités par voie d'huissier B. Camille identifié au No enregistré tels sont: Madame Victoire Mondestin, la loge des coeurs unis représentée par Mr Marc Brutus et
Avons commencé comme suit et ce en présence de Mme Vve Octarius Dufresne identifié au No Ad-2801 représentant de nos requérantes, de la dame Victoire Mondésir accompagnée de son arpenteur Walter Etienne, de Mme Eugène Lafontant. avons procédé comme suit. Après avoir mesuré la façade de Mme Victoire Mondestin de A. en B vers le Nord soit douze pieds ou mètres vers le Nord sur la rue avons fait pour nos requérantes de B en C dans la même direction quatorze pieds trois pouces, d'ou vers l'ouest cinquante pieds cinq pouces ou mètres de là vers le Sud un pied et quatre pouces ou . mètres en E d'ou vers l'Ouest en F trente trois pieds ou mètres de ce point Nord d'ouest avons mesuré vers le Sud en G treize pieds et quatre pouces ou mètres de ce point sud d'Ouest au départ avons mesuré quatre vingt trois pieds ou mètres,

Cette propriété ainsi arpentée se trouve comprise entre les caractères BCDEFG ayant la forme d'un polygone irrégulier et mesure quatorze pieds et trois pouces ou mètres de façade au coté Est et au coté opposé a l'Ouest treize pieds et quatre pouces ou mètres sur une profondeur de cinquante pieds cinq pouces ou mètres d'ou un pied quatre pouces vers le Sud ou mètres d'ou vers l'Ouest de trente trois pieds ou mètres. Soit un total de quatre vingt quatre pieds et neuf pouces ou mètres et au coté Sud de quatre vingt trois pieds et cinq pouces ou mètres.

Bornée au Nord par la Loge des Coeurs Unis, au Sud par Mme Victoire Mondestin, al'Est par la rue du Magasin de l'Etat et a l'Ouest par
Le cout de l'arpentage y compris les frais est de huit dollars. la variation magnétique est a Nord 1E38' (un dégré trente huit minutes Ouest) Avons dressé et clos ce présent procès-verbal d'arpentage après lecture faite aux parties les jour mois et an que dessus pour servir et valoir et valoir au besoin

Une expedition et une copie

[Vera Burks]

191-22-61

Y. W. C. A.
W.137th- St.
New York City,
N. Y.

Aug. 7th- 1944.

DR. W. E. B. DuBois,
NA.A. C. P.
New York City,
N. Y.

DR. DuBois;-
Dear Sir:-

My how glad I am to be able to read. Last week I began reading the paper and there lo- and behold-- you were planning to be with us this winter.

H"rrah! Hurrah! for our side. I will be able to understand what happens better now because I will have a secure feeling that one whose expereiences have been much wider thatn the most of us , will be in their liste ning and h aveing a hand in the future plans for the youngsters that must find their way, in this maze of peculiar situations.

May you be given patieace- understanding and all the knowledge necessary to help us most. Too may your experiences be understood by those who you are going to have as working partners and the greatesgood be done for the rest of us.

May I express my happiness again by saying " I'm so glad you are goin to be "Home" with us this winter.

Most respectfully yours,

Vera Burks

[Vera Burks]

Y. W. C. A.
179 W. 137th- St.
New York City,
N. Y.

May 8th-

1944.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta Unive sity,
Atlanta,
Ga.

Dear Sir:-

19-32-1

All across the back of the page of the little paper Harlem reads each week, is the heading Dr. DuBois faces firing--

" Well, as my mother used to say, get your things on, and come on home. That is all the thanks you got for your time and interest. You had no business there in the first place. Come Home."

Don't laugh Dr. DuBois, but the fun is covered by a great deal of earnest interest in what to do for ourselves. The latest thing is that the United Negro College Committee has come into our own camp to draw the world's attention to Negro Colleges and a more subtle and segregated program.

Where does the government get the idea all Negroes know the answer to this " Our own " program. See what I mean unless somebody who knows how the first Negro that come North tried to hold segregation off, until there were enough of them to gather strength. Then came the new persons that felt lost with out " his Own". Well- his cup should run over, because this Army program has given them enough "Army Policy " to last them forever.

Jesting aside. Please come home. Remmember the N. A. A. C. P. is practically alone. Mr Johnson left us, Mr. White is away doing the "Army Camps. Mr. Wilkins is doing a fine job but he could use another pair of hands.

Me, no you do not know me, but I will tell you this. Long, long age when I was a little girl, your sister, Mrs. Julia Campbell lived in our town, Rochester N. Y. I remmember in hearing them talk, your name was mentioned. Too, I remmember how interested my "Grandparents were in the "Crisis" and you were the Editor. The family name was Burks.

A nearer interest has developed in that I have decided to work with the "Nursery School" interests. I have made a grand friendship with your niece, Alice Davis Crawford, so though I do not know you personally your name has been in the kind of living I have experienced a long time.

19-32-2

Come Home " Come and see what this Negro had accomplised without the help of Freedman Boards- Land Grant College and the gift of millions over s number of years. Paul Robertson, Marion Anderson, Dr. Charles Drew. Broadway is full of the "Youngsters- Carmen- Jones no apology they are doing well. There are many musicians and dancers. Then too, there is a Mr. Randolph that was given a testimonial by the Labor Organizations. It was a grand affair- not a seat in the house unoccupied.

Please for give me, if I have offended you in anyway, but there is so much to do and we have been so suffocated by this segregating program that has been forced upon us so viviously in the past 5-10 years. This age of segregation was not the answer to the experiment, maybe we can wash out our untensils and the Laboratory can be set up again to work onthis peculiar reaction we get when we are exposed as all other men, to this American civilivation This civilization that asks men to give their last full measure and then denies to them the very stable factors for which they fight.

It is the children Dr. DuBois- the children, are they to face this continued plan of non- appreciation or are we going to set up some new material whereby , we find out some new plans for ourselves, and hope for better develepement. Thanks for reading all this, but "come home."

May your plans clear up and you will be happy in spite of all the diffulty, I am,

Most respectfully yours,

Vera Burks

[Vera Burks]

May 12, 1944

19-32-3

Miss Vera Burks
Y.W.C.A.
179 W 137th Street
New York, New York

My dear Miss Burk:

I thank you for your letter of May 8 and appreciate its good will. I shall probably in the future spend a little more time in New York that I have in the last ten years, but the difficulty with New York is that with all its possibilities, there is considerable froth; or (to change the simile) it does not get down to grass roots. But, of course, I like New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Camp Hood]

Enlisted Men's Service Club

Camp Hood, Texas

Special Services Office
Camp Hood,Texas
August 17,1944

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia
Sir:-

We are in the midst of the opening of our new Service Club for Colored troops,at Camp Hood,Texas.I am very desirous of having pic pictures of some of our leaders placed on our walls.We will consider it a great favor if you will give us one of yours.The men appreciate,no little,seeing the likenesses of those who are doing so much for our race. It is in behalf of these men that I am a asking this favor of you.

I hope that I shall hear f om you soon.

Yours very truly,

Mrs.T.Morris Davis,Librarian

19-31-31

[Zula L. Campbell]

OFFICE PHONE
MAIN 4827

RESIDENCE
2247 MARION ST.
KEYSTONE 5965

THOS. CAMPBELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
C. A. JOHNSON BUILDING
~~509 SEVENTEENTH ST. — SUITE 926~~ 2247 Marion St.
DENVER 2, COLORADO

19-25-34

April 17, 1944

Dear Miss Diggs:

I am now in my husband's office, and will write this informal note to you.

How are you and everyone in Atlanta? Are you still the same patient person?

Now I am asking a favor of you. I wrote a story some years ago, and when Dr. Locke of Harvard was in Atlanta, he read it, and asked me to send it to The Crisis for publication. This I did not take time to do. Since I have been married, I am returning to my writing.

Last week I took this story to Mrs. McNeal, Prof. of Journalism and Short Story Writing of Denver University, and she said that I had done some excellent writing in it. She is now trying to market it for me.

Mrs. McNeal wants other things, stories, articles, especially of Negro life. Several of the personalities to whom I referred in the story were excellent characters, she thought.

Since I know I have her interest, I want to write an article on The Man Who

Built His Classroom using Dr. Dubois as His great character. Knowing the time I was taking courses under him, I desired so much to have him the introduce me to his classroom, books and various collections.

His Classroom in my article, of course, will be those walls and their collections, himself and his students everywhere, on the battlefields in homes, etc. as they take him and those four walls away.

The sad part I do not know what those four walls contain. Could you hint at a few things that are significant, - including books, collections and their sources. Just something brief is all desired.

I should appreciate this much if you could do this quite soon as I wish to begin writing this next week, and have it ready for her that week end. I only wish you to give me something included in the naked classroom such as books and collections as I have first stated.

I Thanks you for anything you might do along this line.

Best wishes to you.

yours very sincerely,

Lula Jones (Weeden) Campbell

19-25-33

June 13, 1944

Mrs. Lula L. Campbell
2247 Marion Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mrs. Campbell:

Your letter to Miss Diggs finds her in Cuba where she has been studying at the University of Cuba since last July.

I am afraid even if she were here, she could not help you just now, as my class room is being entirely dismantled. As you know, I have been retired and leave the University early next month. I am sure she would be glad to serve you if she could. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Arthur Capper]

ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C., CHAIRMAN
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C. A. LAWTON, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

August 9, 1944

19-38-168

Dr. W. E. DuBois
National Association for
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I was very much interested in the announcement that you are soon to be on the staff of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, as Director of Special Research. I think the N.A.A.C.P. is to be congratulated. I am sure you can be very helpful to them. You have my very best wishes at all times.

If you happen to be visiting in Washington, drop in and see me.

Cordially yours,

Arthur Capper

FOUNDED 1872

FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH
CORNER MITCHELL AND HAYNES STREETS
REV. E. R. CARTER, PASTOR
RESIDENCE: 525 TATNALL ST., S. W.
JACKSON 3314
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

19-31-75

May 1, 1944

Dr. Charles DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter referring to your retirement as teacher of Atlanta University. In reply will say that I knew nothing of it until I received your letter.

I think it is a most egregious mistake of the president of Atlanta University in making such a request. I am unalterably opposed to any such action, and I would advise the alumni to flood the Board with letters objecting such a movement.

Yours very respectfully,

E. R. Carter

E. R. Carter

(dictated)

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL
57 WEST 125th STREET • NEW YORK CITY 27 • AT water 9-6969
GWENDOLYN BENNETT, Director

September 22, 1944

19-35-10

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City,

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

We of the Carver School are very pleased to know that you are to be in New York again. And we are hopeful that, despite your many duties, you will find a little time to visit this People's Institute, which is already becoming an important factor in the Harlem community. We are able to bring to people who through timidity or perhaps financial inability--our fee is nominal--would not seek out other schools, nor find one quite so tailored to their needs, an opportunity for study and discussion of the specific and broader problems that face Negroes and others today, for consideration of what, practically, the individual can do, how the difficulties of many groups all over the world are linked together by common causes. Because we feel that a well-rounded personality is one of the basic equipments for coping with a complex world, we offer also practical courses, geared to self-expression, as we are not a vocational school.

Among our new courses this fall is one which I am conducting, called "Meet the Author." This I expect to conduct as a conversational discussion group, considering primarily recent books in the fields of fiction, popular biography or autobiography, and poetry. I am anxious to direct our discussion both toward the content of books bearing on interracial relations and other aspects of democratic living, and to consider the part played in our thinking and living by books in these more recreational forms.

It would be a great pleasure and honor if you would find it possible to be our guest at one of these meetings, which will be held Friday evenings, October through December, from 8 to 10. I do not expect a set speech from our guests, but rather a few comments on their own work, or anything else along the lines I have suggested, as a starting point for general discussion. Unfortunately, the school is not yet in a position to offer a fee to guest lecturers, but I can promise a small but eager and stimulating group of listeners.

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth N. Adams
Elizabeth N. Adams
Librarian

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: DR. MAX YERGAN, Chairman : REV. CHARLES Y. TRIGG, Treasurer : DR. ARNOLD B. DONAWA, Assistant Treasurer : ALTA DOUGLAS, Secretary : DR. ALGERNON BLACK : HENRY K. CRAFT : THELMA DALE : COUNCILMAN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. : JUDGE HUBERT T. DELANY : ERNEST L. DIMITRY : THYRA EDWARDS : CANADA LEE : EDWARD S. LEWIS : REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr. : MELVA L. PRICE : PAUL ROBESON : FERDINAND C. SMITH : DOROTHY STEELE : HOPE R. STEVENS : CONSUELA LEE TAPIA : HARCOURT TYNES 440

10 October 1944

19.35.11

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your letter of September twenty-second and I am glad to know about the Carver School. I am afraid I shall hardly have time this fall to visit the school on account of setting-up my new office but you have my best wishes for your success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Elizabth N. Adams
George Washington Carver School
57 West 125th Street
New York City 27
New York

19-36-112

June 7, 1944

1944

Lecture

Dean J. T. Cater
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

My dear Mr. Cater:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Oscar W. Adams, I have told him that my speech has been sent to you and that you will communicate with him.

Let me say how much I enjoyed the trip to Talladega and thank you and Mrs. Cater for your kind hospitality.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 27, 1944

My dear Mrs. Cater:

19-32-18

I have been absent in Haiti for nearly a month and learned only recently of the death of your husband.

Mrs. Du Bois and I join in deep condolence at your great loss. Mr. Cater was a man for whom I had deep affection both as a student and as a friend.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Mrs. C. C. Cater
c/o Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

WEBD:elj

ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

19-36-120

July 25, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore (14), Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I should like for you to do a 2000 word article for us in which you would point out the criteria that should guide Negroes in making their decision in the coming presidential election.

The race relations planks in the platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties do not offer much hope for the future. However, you are at liberty to state the case in the light of your own wisdom and prophecy. For this article we will be willing to pay you $50.00. I should like to have the piece within 10 days.

Please wire me your answer collect.

Sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

Miss Smythe
Copy this double space (1 carbon)
& send it to Lochard. Tell
him & mail check & Pollum

WEBD

[Chicago Defender]

July 31, 1944

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Lochard: Enclosed you will find the article which you requested of Dr. DuBois in your letter of July 25. Will you please send his check to:

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14
Maryland

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. DuBois

/hhs

Enclosure, Article, "The Election of 1944"

19-36-13

THE ELECTION OF 1944

W.E.B. DuBois

Director of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The present is the thirteenth Presidential election which I have followed with intelligent interest. The election of 1892 found me at the point of leaving the country for study in Europe. This election put Grover Cleveland in office a second time and partially allayed our fears of the Democratic Party. The election of 1896 was bought by Mark Hanna and I did not

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

October 31, 1944

19-30-93

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Theresa Hotel
125th Street and 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We should be much honored if you would consider doing a weekly column for us exclusively.

If the offer appeals to you, please let us know under what terms and conditions you will agree to write for the Chicago Defender.

Sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

8 November 1944

19-30-94

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I shall be glad to do a weekly column exclusively for the Defender. My charge would be one hundred dollars a month or twelve hundred a year payable monthly or semi-monthly as you might wish.

I gave up work on the Amsterdam News not only because of their changing my column without consulting me but also because they did have the editorial organization which would get the best out of what I was writing. They paid me $1,500 a year but I was not writing simply for the money but in order that the colored people of the United States could get certain of my points of view which I think are for their advantage. If, therefore, the Defender wishes my services, I should be glad to discuss with you carefully just how the column should be printed and arranged.

I may say that the People's Voice of New York has also made me a proposition but I think the Defender would be a better vehicle.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

[Chicago Defender]

19-30-95

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WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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NLT = Cable Night Letter
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DR W E B DUBOIS

THERESA HOTEL=125 ST AND 7 AVE

1944 NOV 10 PM 5 18

=PLEASE ADVISE IF SUGGESTION MADE IN LETTER OF OCTOBER 31 IS AGREEABLE WE WOULD BE HAPPY TO HAVE YOU AS ONE OF OUR REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS=

METZ LOCHARD

31.1

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Chicago Defender]

11 November 1944

19-30-89

Dear Mr. Lochard:

Your telegram of November tenth probably crossed my letter to you. I am now considering three offers for a weekly column: one from you; one from the People's Voice and one from the Standard News Syndicate. My chief concern is to reach a wide audience. The Defender covers Chicago, the Middlewest and some of the South; the Voice is spreading in New York and the East, and its circulation will increase there on account of Powell's election as congressman. Your circulation in the East is I believe small, while the Voice has no circulation in the West.

Would you therefore consider some arrangement whereby I could furnish a weekly column exclusively for the Defender and the Voice? The cost to each would be seventy-five dollars a month. I have mentioned this to Wilderson of the Voice and he is willing to consider it, although of course he would prefer an exclusive column. Let me hear from you.

I shall make my decision in December so as to begin my new column the first of the year. The syndicate cannot probably guarantee a sufficiently certain audience, but I will consider their offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Metz Lochard
The Chicago Defender

19-30-98

29 November 1944

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I wrote to you November 11, concerning the column in the Defender. I have before me now four offers: two from weekly newspapers including the Defender asking for exclusive columns and two from newspaper syndicates. I must make a decision very soon. I prefer an exclusive column in a single newspaper except as I suggested to you there might be a combination between a paper in the East and a paper in the West.

I have had no answer to this proposal. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Metz Lochard
The Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

December 5, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

10-31-85

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish it were possible for us to accept the suggestion advanced in your letter of November 10. First of all, many of our columnists have made the same request for syndication and we have not thought it consistent with our vested interest to accede to such a plan.

The Defender is a national paper and is therefore in direct competition with all other Negro papers of whatever size and geographical location. If we were to agree to your proposal, we should have to extend the same privilege to other columnists and that, of course, would destroy the exclusiveness of our features on which so much of our prestige depends. However, if you are willing to reconsider our original proposition for a column done exclusively for the Chicago Defender, we are willing to pay you $35 a week.

Cordially yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

[Chicago Defender]

8 December 1944

My dear Mr. Lochard:

In accordance with your letter of December fifth, I am willing to furnish a column for the Chicago Defender weekly at a remuneration of thirty-five dollars a week. The first manuscript will be in your hands the first week in January.

Will you let me know:

1. just when you want the manuscript to arrive in Chicago
2. what length do you want the ~~letter~~ column to be
3. have you any particular suggestions as to its content.

I shall hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Metz Lochard
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

December 11, 1944

19-30-91

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Lochard is out of the city and will not return until the end of the week. I am sure he will be happy to know that you have accepted his offer. I will write you confirming the arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Carolyn M. Pegues

Carolyn M. Pegues
Secretary

3435 INDIANA AVENUE ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905 CALUMET 5656

THE CHICAGO Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

December 21, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

19-36-83

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It was good of you to accept our offer of $35 a week for a column to be written exclusively for the Chicago Defender.

If it is agreeable:

1. I should like for the column to deal with your personal experiences from day to day and the work which now engages your attention. You are the acknowledged peer of Negro thought and one of the finest, sharpest intellects of the new world. Naturally, the large audience to which you will appeal in your column would be interested to know your reactions to people and events that condition your thinking.

2. The column should have a different title. You are free to make your choice.

3. The manuscript must be limited to 750 words.

4. The column must reach our office Friday of each week.

I want you to know that we are very happy to have you with us.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

Metz T. P. Lochard

Metz T. P. Lochard
Editor-in-Chief

MTPL:hc

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19-36-85

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

WU N69 85 1 EXTRA VIA AW=

IN CHICAGO ILL DEC 26 443P DR W E DUBOIS=

RESEARCH DIRECTOR OF THE NAACP NATL=

DESPITE WORLD WIDE TURBULENCE AND THE AGONY AND TEARS OF WAR THERE ARE MANY MEN AND WOMEN OF GOODWILL WHO IN THEIR DAY TO DAY EFFORTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING OUR AMERICA AS THE BEACON LIGHT OF DEMOCRACY TO ALL MANKING. IT IS MY PERSONAL HONOR TO INFORM YOU THAT THE CHICAGO DEFENDER HAS SELECTED YOU ON ITS 1944 HONOR ROLL FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF BETTER RACE RELATIONS. ALL AMERICA AND OPPORESSED PEOPLES EVERYWHERE JOIN THE CHICAGO DEFENDER IN SALUTING YOU=

METZ T P LOCHARD EDITORINCHIEF CHICAGO DEFENDER. 1944. 248P.

19-36-146

THE CHICAGO SUN

400 WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ANDOVER 4800

April 11, 1944

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois:

I thought you might be interested in seeing the excellent use we made on our Editorial Page of your recent statement on race relations.

Very truly yours,

Frank Smothers

Frank Smothers
Editor of the
Editorial Page

LMG
enc.

The University of Chicago Press
5750 ELLIS AVENUE. CHICAGO 37. ILLINOIS

March 24, 1944

19-38-72

Dear Mr Du Bois:

Mr Redfield, Dean of our Division of Social Sciences and one of the world's greatest anthropologists, and I have been discussing a proposed series of books which will have the general title "The Negro in American Life." When we say "Series" we are not thinking of a conventionally numbered series of books edited by a specific individual, but of a program designed to furnish a vehicle through which the status of the Negro as a citizen may be consistently explored.

Mr Redfield feels, as do I, that you should by all means write your life experience and that this book, if written, should be an early title in this series we hope we can launch. We would hope that you would not do a conventional autobiography but rather the kind of job that Lincoln Steffens did. After all, you have been at the heart of the struggle to make the Negro's place in American life one of dignity and withal you have kept a balanced outlook. We feel that you can perform a pre-eminent service to America were you to undertake such a book. It would be in reality through you the story of the upward struggle of the Negro.

I hope that you will give serious thought to this suggestion and let me know your reaction to it.

Cordially yours,

Joseph A. Brandt

Joseph A. Brandt
Director

JAB:EEK

Professor William C. B. Du Bois,
Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

[University of Chicago Press]

March 30, 1944

10-38-73

Mr. Joseph A. Brandt
5750 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

My dear Mr. Brandt:

I have your letter of March 24. I have, as perhaps you know already written something of my autobiography in the first chapter of "Darkwater", published in 1919; and more in detail in "Dusk of Dawn" published in 1940. The latter however is an "autobiography of a race concept" and naturally there is considerable more autobiographical material which I might collect.

I think I would like to do this but there comes first the question of how you think that what I have already written will provide the matter which you have in mind; and second the question of financial help. I shall probably be retired from my work here in June and further literary work that I undertake would need to be helped by some contribution toward secretarial aid and the like. I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

The University of Chicago Press
5750 ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

April 6, 1944

19-38-74

Dear Mr Du Bois:

We are greatly encouraged here by your gracious letter of March 30. Before replying in greater detail, we are going to study DARKWATER and DUSK OF DAWN. I was familiar with DARKWATER but not with DUSK OF DAWN. I can say that unless these two books have preempted what we have in mind, I am confident we can work out an arrangement whereby you will have such help as you will require in the writing of the proposed book for us. I shall be out of town from the 6th of this month through the 19th, so it will be later in the month before I can write you.

Cordially yours,

Joseph A. Brandt

Joseph A. Brandt
Director

JAB:EEK

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

[University of Chicago Press]

April 10, 1944

19-38-75

Mr. Joseph A. Brandt
The University of Chicago Press
5750 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

My dear Mr. Brandt:

Since writing you, the following considerations have occurred to me. Neither the short biography in "Darkwater" nor the long one in "Dusk of Dawn" touch on the great amount of accumulated matter, letters, documents and other writings, which I have in my files and which date back to the beginning of the century. It would be possible I think to write a book called Memories or Reminiscenes, which would be an account of my personal reaction with men of my day as illustrated by these documents and which would begin with my public life after graduation from Harvard and bring the matter down until today. I have long wanted to go through these papers and abstract the meat and meaining but have not gotten to it. Perhaps I could do this if you decided that such a book would meet current demand.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

The University of Chicago Press
5750 ELLIS AVENUE · CHICAGO ILLINOIS

April 14, 1944

Dear Mr Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 10 since Mr Brandt is out of the city and will not be back until late next week. He will, I know, be quite interested in what you have to say about the proposed book and will communicate with you when he returns.

Cordially yours,

Elizabeth E. Hitzman

Secretary

19-34-5

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

The University of Chicago Press
5750 ELLIS AVENUE · CHICAGO ILLINOIS

April 24, 1944

10-38-76

Dear Mr Du Bois:

We are greatly encouraged by your gracious letter of April 10 which arrived while I was in the West. I think we are moving in the right direction, although I am delying fuller comment until we have completed our study of the biographical material contained in DARKWATER and DUSK OF DAWN. I am happy that you feel as we do, as indicated by your letter, that your book should be an intellectual history with yourself as the focal point.

Cordially yours,

Joseph A. Brandt

Joseph A. Brandt
Director

JAB:EEK

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Dept. of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

[Christian]

May 4, 1944

19-21-27

Mr. Marcus B. Christian
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Christian:

I am returning your article and poem. I have been retired from Atlanta University and shall no longer edit Phylon. Otherwise, I should have been glad to use some of your material. You can of course re-submit this matter to my successor.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 9, 1944

X C8 C8 C8 C8

Mr. Marcus B. Christain
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Mr. Christain:

I wondor if these poems belong to you?

If not, please return them to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-21-29

314 South Rocheblave St.
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 17, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Thank you very much for returning my poetry and the article. I was sorry, of course, to hear that it could not be used during your editorship of Phylon, but the knowledge that you had been retired from Atlanta University gave me a feeling of sad defeat. I know that there are Negroes in the South who have never seen you and yet speak of you with pride and affection. Remembering the great good you have done and your long hours of thankless toil, I close this letter with a beautiful old Spanish expression: May God watch you for thousands of years.

Sincerely yours,

Marcus B. Christian

Marcus B. Christian

April 13, 1944

19-22-111

Mr. Lyle Chupp
Citizen Fact Finding Movement
Forsyth Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Chupp:

The second conference of the Land-Grant Colleges for cooperating social studies will be held at Atlanta University, Tuesday and Wednesday April 18 and 19. The sessions will be Tuesday at 2 P.M. and 7 P.M., and Wednesday at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. You are invited to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Enclosure]

19-27-115

This letter was sent to:

Miss Margaret Fisher
939 Piedmont Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. James Tipton
Ten Forsyth St. B'ldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Bruce Hunt
Ten Forsyth St. Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. John Hope II
Ten Forsyth St. Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Alonzo Moron
668 Fair St., SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Guy Johnson
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

March 9, 1944

91-62-16

Reverend Harold M. Kingsley
Church of the Good Shepherd
5700 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Reverend Kingsley:

I could lecture at your church Friday night March 24, the charge would be $75. I have offered this same date to Dayton Ohio. Of course this may not be your lecture night or you may have other arrangements. I thought however you would like to know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

WILLIAM P. MERRILL
President
HENRY A. ATKINSON
General Secretary

RALPH W. SOCKMAN
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20-4-181

Office of the Secretary
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Cable Address: "ECCLEPAX, NEW YORK"
Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-2720

November 2, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Assoc. for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of October 26. As you may remember, I also raised the question at the meeting in Washington as to what plans were being envisaged with regard to the mandated and colonial areas. Mr. Stettinius stated that the matters were still to be negotiated and I understood later that suggestions would be welcome by members of the State Department.

I quite agree with you that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, as they now stand, neglect entirely the political problems of colonial people, and I assure you that the church leaders with whom I am in touch are concerned over the task of securing the adoption of a constructive policy.

I enclose a copy of the statement signed a little over a year ago by nearly one hundred fifty Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders which states, as the third of seven cardinal principles, the need for justice to colonial people. The Church Peace Union, which has helped to further the Pattern for Peace, supports the principles subscribed.

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Fagley

Richard M. Fagley

RMF:teb
Enc.

[1]

PATTERN FOR PEACE

Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace

[2]

Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace

The Moral Law Must Govern World Order

1. The organization of a just peace depends upon practical recognition of the fact that not only individuals but nations, states and international society are subject to the sovereignty of God and to the moral law which comes from God.

The Rights of the Individual Must Be Assured

2. The dignity of the human person as the image of God must be set forth in all its essential implications in an international declaration of rights and be vindicated by the positive action of national governments and international organization. States as well as individuals must repudiate racial, religious or other discrimination in violation of those rights.

The Rights of Oppressed, Weak or Colonial Peoples Must Be Protected

3. The rights of all peoples, large and small, subject to the good of the organized world community, must be safeguarded within the framework of collective security. The progress of undeveloped, colonial or oppressed peoples toward political responsibility must be the object of international concern.

The Rights of Minorities Must Be Secured

4. National governments and international organization must respect and guarantee the rights of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities to economic livelihood, to equal opportunity for educational and cultural development, and to political equality.

International Institutions to Maintain Peace with Justice Must Be Organized

5. An enduring peace requires the organization of international institutions which will develop a body of international law; guarantee the faithful fulfilment of international obligations, and revise them when necessary; assure collective security by drastic limitation and continuing control of armaments, compulsory arbitration and adjudication of controversies, and the use when necessary of adequate sanctions to enforce the law.

International Economic Cooperation Must Be Developed

6. International economic collaboration to assist all states to provide an adequate standard of living for their citizens must replace the present economic monopoly and exploitation of natural resources by privileged groups and states.

A Just Social Order within Each State Must Be Achieved

7. Since the harmony and well-being of the world community are intimately bound up with the internal equilibrium and social order of the individual states, steps must be taken to provide for the security of the family, the collaboration of all groups and classes in the interest of the common good, a standard of living adequate for self-development and family life, decent conditions of work, and participation by labor in decisions affecting its welfare.

IN a world troubled to despair by recurring war the Protestant churches have been seeking to show how moral and religious convictions should guide the relations of nations. Their conclusions are in many important respects similar to those of men of other faiths. In this we rejoice, for world order cannot be achieved without the cooperation of all men of good will. We appeal to our constituency to give heed to the foregoing proposals enunciated by Protestants, Catholics and Jews, which must find expression in national policies. Beyond these proposals we hold that the ultimate foundations of peace require spiritual regeneration as emphasized in the Christian Gospel.

•

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(OVER)

THE American Synagogue commends to the attention of its own constituency and to all men of faith the foregoing principles as a guide to thought and action in dealing with the grave world problems of our time. These seven principles, while they do not exhaust the teachings of the Jewish tradition on issues of social relationships, have their sanction in Judaism both Biblical and rabbinic. Judaism's highest goal has ever been "to amend the world through the kingdom of God." The Synagogue therefore calls upon its adherents, both as citizens and as Jews, to seek after the implementation of these principles. They will thereby act in faithful conformity with the moral values of the Jewish religion, and at the same time serve the best interests of country and of mankind.

•

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(OVER)

WE present for the consideration of all men of good will the foregoing postulates of a just peace as embodying the principles of the moral law and their prime applications to world problems of our day. To our mind they express the minimum requirements of a peace which Christians can endorse as fair to all men. They are the foundation on which Catholics in a free world can work from deep motives of Christian justice and charity for the building of a better social order.

•

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40 | 8V | 34

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[4]

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Lectures 1944

February 8, 1944

19-29-20

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712 Vincent Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Lafferty:

I shall arrive in Cleveland Thursday February 10 and shall stop at the residence of Mr. Harry Davis, 1050 East 98th St. Kindly write me there the exact time and place of my talk. I am enclosing a short resume of what I propose to say.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

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19-31-16

August 17th, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Our project of a reading list of books on the race problem, selected by outstanding Americans, has been completed. The selections were recently published in the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune.

We have prepared an attractive printed folder listing the recommended books and the sponsors, which will be distributed as widely as possible through libraries, schools, churches, labor, fraternal and community groups.

We wish to express sincere thanks and appreciation to you for your help and cooperation in making this project possible and for permitting us to use your name. A folder is enclosed. We would be interested in your comments. Please let us know if you would like to have a supply for your own use.

Again thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Collier, Jr.

Charles A. Collier, Jr.
Executive Secretary

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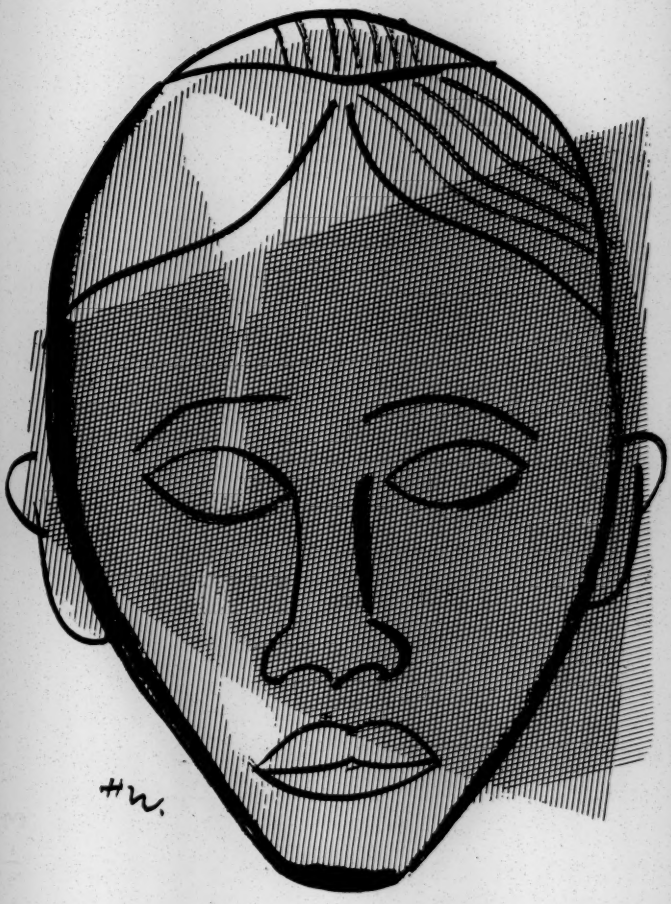

ON THE RACE PROBLEM

THESE 25 RECOMMEND THESE 25 ON THE RACE PROBLEM

A READING LIST OF BOOKS selected by outstanding Americans in cooperation with the Librarians' Section of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem.

NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE UNITED STATES
by Herbert Aptheker. International Publishers, 1939
Dispels myth that Negroes were contented slaves.
25

RACE: SCIENCE AND POLITICS
by Ruth Benedict. Viking, 1943
Distinguishes between the scientific study of human differences and race propaganda.
7, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20

THE NEGRO CARAVAN
by Sterling Brown. Dryden Press, 1941
"The best in poetry and literature"—EDWIN R. EMBREE
1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 24

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS
by Frederick Douglass. Pathway Press, 1941
The stirring autobiography of a champion in the Abolition crusade.
25

BLACK FOLK, THEN AND NOW
by W. E. B. DuBois. Henry Holt, 1939
The best one volume history of the Negro from ancient Africa to modern America.
3, 4, 5, 7, 9

DUSK OF DAWN
by W. E. B. DuBois. Harcourt, 1940
The autobiography of an eminent intellectual leader.
1, 2, 4, 7

THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK
by W. E. B. DuBois. A. C. McClurg, 1903
One of the great books of American literature.
11, 12, 14, 20

BROWN AMERICANS
by Edwin R. Embree. Viking, 1943
"Probably the best single introductory volume available."—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24

The numbers following the description of each book indicate the names of the sponsors who recommend the book.

13 AGAINST THE ODDS
by Edwin R. Embree. Viking, 1944
Brief biographies of thirteen outstanding Negro Americans.
25

THE NEGRO FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES
by E. Franklin Frazier. University of Chicago Press, 1939
"The best study of the family in 20 years"
ERNEST W. BURGESS, University of Chicago.
9, 13, 20, 23, 24

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER
by Rackham Holt. Doubleday, 1943
The life story of a great scientist.
1, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 22, 24

PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION
by Charles S. Johnson. Harper, 1943
"Forthright, comprehensive and revealing"
LESTER B. GRANGER
8, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24

TO STEM THIS TIDE
by Charles S. Johnson. Pilgrim Press, 1943
"An up-to-the-minute study of racial tensions and conflict areas"—LESTER B. GRANGER
2, 5, 7, 8

ALONG THIS WAY
by James Weldon Johnson. Viking, 1933
"A book any man might be proud to have written about a life any man might be proud to have lived"
CARL VAN DOREN
2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 22, 23

RACE RIOT
by Alfred McClung Lee. Dryden Press. 1943
Points the way to riot prevention: a careful analysis of the Detroit Riot.
8, 13, 22, 23

THE NEGRO IN ART
by Alain Locke. Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1940
Excellent reproductions of representative Negro art in Africa and America.
11, 21, 25

BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN
by Carey McWilliams. Little, 1943
Discusses all racial minorities in U.S.—Japanese, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Negro, etc.; proposes a national solution.
1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24

AN AMERICAN DILEMMA
by Gunnar Myrdal. Harper, 1944. 2 vols.
The most comprehensive and readable survey of the Negro problem and American democracy. "A must book on any list"—LEWIS GANNETT.
4, 7, 9, 13, 24

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE NEGRO
by Herbert Northrop. Harper, 1944
The latest and most realistic account.
25

RACE AND RUMORS OF RACE
by Howard Odum. University of North Carolina Press, 1943
A Southern liberal shows how rumors breed trouble.
3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 20

NEW WORLD A-COMING
by Roi Ottley. Houghton, 1943
Urbane, entertaining and highly informative. A "best seller."
1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24

STRANGE FRUIT
by Lillian Smith. Reynal, 1944
True and sympathetic tale of love and hate in the deep South.
25

ALL AMERICAN
by John R. Tunis. Harcourt, 1942
Democracy triumphs over race prejudice in sports.
5, 11, 25

UP FROM SLAVERY: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY
by Booker T. Washington. Doubleday, 1900-1901
The classic story of the great educator.
1, 2, 7, 9, 19

NATIVE SON
by Richard Wright. Harper, 1940
The dramatic story of how slums and race prejudice produce crime and delinquency.
3, 7, 10, 15, 24

THE NEGRO'S CAUSE will rise or fall with America. He knows well that his destiny is intimately bound to that of the nation. America stands today as a symbol of freedom! The loss of this symbol will mean the loss of hope for white and black alike. This war, undeniably, belongs to the Negro as well as to the white man. To this extent, it may be called a 'People's War'—for in spite of selfish interests a new world is a-coming with the sweep and fury of the Resurrection.

Roi Ottley

From 'NEW WORLD A-COMING'

Issued by

The City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem
516 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-9186

SUMMER 1944

9 November 1944

19-32-21

My dear Felton:

I was out of the office when the news of your Father's death was published. May I at this late date offer my condolence to you and your Mother both for myself and the family. The future will involve much hard work on your part and you will miss your Father's wise counsel but I know you can do the job if you will.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Felton G. Clark
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

[Felton Clark]

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
J. S. CLARK, PRESIDENT EMERITUS
SCOTLANDVILLE, LOUISIANA

December 26, 1904

10-20-19

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am using the Christmas holidays mainly in thanking dear friends for the consoling words expressed in numerous cards on the passing of my father.

Your letter will be a challenge when the dark clouds lower.

Sincerely,

Felton.

Samuel Clark.
Box 254.
Newcastle, N. B.
Canada.

August 28, 1944.

19-31-10

Dear Sir;

I am seventeen years of age, and I live here on New Brunswick's North Shore. However, I have read much about your work, and have admired you greatly.

I do not want to seem as one of the many "autograph" collectors who engage in this pastime merely as a novelty, but I have signed photographs of several distinguished people — D. Lloyd George, General E. López Contreras, former President of Venezuela, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, India's Minister of Labour, Most Rev. C. A. Seager,

Archbishop of Huron, and Dr. Walter Damrosch, the great musician. I should appreciate it greatly if you could send me one signed photograph of yourself, of any type available.

I believe, also, that you have written the story of your life. It should be, I know, an interesting book, and if you could tell me its name and the publisher's name, so that I may obtain a copy, I should be much pleased.

I hope that these requests of mine will be convenient for you and will not impose upon your time in any way.

I am

Yours very respectfully,

Samuel Clark.

June 7, 1944

10-20-33

Miss Lucy Clemmons
Harris Memorial Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss. Clemmons:

I have just heard of your operation and I am glad to learn that you are getting on well.

I only hope that you plan now for a good long rest. It ought to be not less than three months. You have been seriously overworking and the results are bound to tell upon your future life and happiness unless you take time for recovery. Even after full rest and recovery, you ought never to accept again the kind of burden that you have been carrying.

You have all my sympathy and best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Flowers sent and delivered (H.S.)

[Velma Clemons]

10106 Zuber Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio
December 7, 1944

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I am a student of Race Relations at Western Reserve University. I am writing a paper on "Proposed Solutions of the Negro Race". Would you please send me a statement of your ideas and opinions in regard to this subject?

Thank you.

19-36-40

Sincerely yours,
Velma Clemons

Request for information

5 January 1945

1926-41

My dear Madam:

My ideas and opinions can be found in the book "What the Negro Wants".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Velma Clemons
10106 Quebec Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
CLEVELAND, 6, OHIO, U.S.A.
UNIVERSITY CENTER STATION

WILLIAM MATHEWSON MILLIKEN, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS: MUSART CLEVELAND

Lectures 1945

October 12, 1944.

19-17-20

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois,
c/o National Association for
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are wondering whether it would be possible for you to give a lecture at the Museum during Freedom Week on Friday, February 9, 1945, at 8:15 p.m. We should like very much to have you speak on the subject, "The Negro's Contribution to American Culture; Past and Future." In this lecture could you touch on the Negro's background in relation to his present environment? Is there anything from his African traditions that can and should be carried over into the new world?

For this lecture we can offer you a flat fee of one hundred dollars.

Yesterday I talked over the phone to Mr. Harry E. Davis who was pleased to know that we were inviting you to come to the Museum. He suggested that he would write asking you to come to a forum at his church the following Sunday. We hope very much that you can accept this invitation. We are certain that a great many people will look forward with pleasure to your lecture.

Will you please let me have a reply as soon as possible as to whether I may announce your lecture in our Program? Also, if you can come, please mention the wording you prefer for the title.

Yours very sincerely,

Louise M. Dunn

Louise M. Dunn, Associate Curator,
Department of Education.

LMD:MB

13 October 1944

19-27-16

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of October 12, I beg to say that I can speak for you Friday, February ninth, on the subject: The Negro's Contribution to American Culture Past and Future.

I may say that I am speaking in Cleveland November first for the National Council of Jewish Women on the subject of Colonies and the Post-War World. I imagine the two lectures would not conflict.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Luise M. Dunn
The Cleveland Museum of Art
Cleveland 6, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
CLEVELAND, 6, OHIO, U.S.A.
UNIVERSITY CENTER STATION

WILLIAM MATHEWSON MILLIKEN, DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS: MUSART CLEVELAND

November 9, 1944.

19-27-15

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director,
Department of Special Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of October 13 to Mrs. Dunn telling us of your acceptance of our invitation to lecture at the Museum on Friday, February 9. In our printed program of events, we shall use the wording, "The Negro's Contribution to American Culture, Past and Future," a lecture by W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

Are you planning to use slides to illustrate this lecture? If so, are they of standard size? We shall get in touch with you at a later date in regard to publicity and final details.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret F Brown

Margaret F. Brown,
Administrative Assistant,
Department of Education.

MFB:MK

[Cleveland Museum of Art]

14 November 1944

19-17-24

My dear Mrs. Brown:

Answering your letter of November ninth, I shall speak February ninth on the NEGRO'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN CULTURE, PAST AND FUTURE. I shall not use slides or illustrations of any sort.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Margaret F. Brown
The Cleveland Museum of Art
University Center Station
Cleveland 6, Ohio

[George E. Cohron]

19-23-66

209 West 123th Street
New York, 27, New York
January 11, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

John Hope

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The letter, of which the attached is a copy, was received in this afternoon's mail.

In our letter of January 3rd we informed the Commission that Dr. Hope was survived by a widow and two sons, Edward and John; also expressed a request that Mrs. Hope be the sponsor of the ship.

Immediate contact has been made with Mr. Morris Nash, referred to in said letter in an effort to accomplish this objective. It appears that the date of the launching was released to the press prior to receipt of the above referred to letter.

Dr. Mays of Morehouse College has promised to have the ceremonies covered by the photographers and news reporters. He will be asked to send you a copy of the alumni magazine which carries the account of the launching.

I express appreciation for the cooperation given in making possible the naming of the Liberty ship for our late Dr. Hope.

It is regretted that the launching is not within reasonable distance as I am sure many persons who otherwise would have attended would find it inconvenient to do so.

Yours very truly,

George E. Cohron

[Enclosure]

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

John Hope

January 10, 1944

19-37-66

Mr. George K. Cohron
Social Security Board, Field Office
Neuss Building
209 West 125th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Cohron:

Thank you for your letter of January 3, 1944, expressing appreciation in regard to the naming of a Liberty ship for Dr. John Hope.

The launching of the JOHN HOPE is now scheduled for about the 26th of January. It is the policy of the Maritime Commission to leave the choice of a sponsor and all details of launching ceremonies entirely to the discretion of the shipyard. Ceremonies of course have been cut to a minimum under wartime production schedules, and sponsors are very often chosen from among the shipworkers themselves. If, however, you have any proposals in this regard, I suggest you get in touch with Mr. Norris Nash, Director of Public Relations, Permanente Metals Corporation, Richmond Shipyard No. 2. I am sure that if Dr. Hope's family is able to make the trip to the Coast, Mr. Nash would be very glad to invite them to attend the launching.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Eleanor Kunitz
Eleanor Kunitz
Assistant
Ship Naming Committee

P. S. It is Richmond, California, by the way!

January 5, 1944

19-14-2

Mr. L. F. Cole
2074 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

Thank you for your kind words of December 24.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

[Columbia University]

Columbia College
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 20th, 1944

19-31-22

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am writing to ask if you will kindly serve as a vice-chairman on the Committee "Religion at Work in the Community". This organization without "ballyhoo" is in my opinion performing a most worthwhile job in Greater New York. I inclose herewith the reasons for which it was originally organized.

With deep appreciation of your efforts during the past, I am

Faithfully yours,

Harry J. Carman

Harry J. Carman
Dean

RELIGION AT WORK IN THE COMMUNITY

Organized originally:-

A. To sponsor "Religion at Work in the Community" - a clinical conference held at Hunter College on April 19th and sponsored by outstanding religious groups in the Greater New York area.

Seven speakers projected programs being carried out by church and synagogue, city wide and neighborhood ministerial inter-racial councils illustrating "Religion at Work".

Because of the gratifying reception of the idea, the Committee decided to become a permanent one-to:

B. Promote the need for greater participation by religious leaders and their congregants in the whole of community life.

C. Spread the idea of putting religion to work, as a means of strengthening the church - insuing greater faith in church goers.

D. Emphasize the fact that for the post war period, the church and synagogue can be a tremendous force for good, in the rehabilitation of the returning soldier, who will want to feel himself meaning something - as a human being to his church and synagogue. He will want his human as well as his spiritual needs to be the deep concern of his house of worship.

19-31-5

E. Call attention to the fact that the returning soldier is sold on the idea of putting ideals to work, not just hearing them preached, but seeing, very very visibly - seeing them put into practice. He will expect of the ideals of religion no less than he will expect tof the ideals of religion no less than he will expect of the democratic ideal, an active effort to secure equal rights and opportunity for men of every race and every credd.

The Committee, known as "Religion at Work in the Community", has taken for itself - the job of spreading the aforementioned program so far as it is able - encouraging wherever it can - not only a discussion of this subject but conferences similar to the one held in New York on April 19th on even the smallest scale. Those making up the Committee feel that it is only when each of us - as brothers - Christian, Jew, Black and White are deeply concerned with the problems of one another, only then will be approach a true democracy and a brotherhood of man.

[Columbia University]

4 December 1944

19-31-23

My dear Mr. Carman:

I am rather late in answering your letter of November twentieth but if my name as vice-chairman of your committee will be of any use, I shall be glad to have it included.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dean Harry J. Carman
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

8 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

Telephone: LOngacre 5-2100

James T. Shotwell, *Chairman*
Clark M. Eichelberger, *Director*
Beryl Harold Levy, *Counsel*

Executive Committee
William Allan Neilson, *Chairman*
Henry A. Atkinson
Frank G. Boudreau, M.D.
Esther Caukin Brunauer
Malcolm W. Davis
Harry D. Gideonse
Carter Goodrich
Roger S. Greene
Emily Hickman
Pauline E. Mandigo
Quincy Wright

Margaret Olson, *Secretary*

FEB 3 1944

February 1, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

~~2330~~

11/18/04

To the Members of the Commission:

Attached is the final portion of the paper on "The Safeguard of Human Rights", containing the following sections:

pages

2. Enforcement Through National Legal Systems..... concluded 32-36

III. ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Conference on Human Rights..... 37-41

B. Commission on Human Rights..... 42

1. Its Functions..... 42-44

2. The Legal Bureau..... 44-51

IV. THE RELATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW 51-52

Discussion of this paper will be the main item on the agenda at the meeting of the Commission on February 13th. As it presents many novel problems, we hope that you will have an opportunity to read it over before the meeting. If you are unable to attend, we would appreciate your sending in any comments or suggestions for revision. We plan to reduce the length of the paper considerably.

Sincerely yours,

Beryl Harold Levy

Beryl Harold Levy

The American conception of fair judicial or administrative procedure has many features peculiar to our own system which our bias may lead us to think are essential in any system. We must strive for a broad and tolerant perspective, as we shall also expect others to do. Leeway for national legal habits must be allowed with respect to the specification of legal adequacy. Thus, for example, in the recent spy trial in Brooklyn, when the accused persons confessed their guilt the trial was over, and they stood convicted under our system of criminal justice. Under the Soviet legal system, the "Moscow trials" went right on to a finish despite the confession of guilt. Ex-Ambassador Davies and John Dewey differ on the fairness of the Moscow trials. It is the experienced trial lawyer and not the philosopher who thinks they were fair. There are doubtless many varied elements inter-playing here with which we are not familiar. If that is so, it emphasizes the urgent need for a conference on human rights, which this Report will propose, at which views can be exchanged and basic agreement reached. Many of us think, for example, that certain other attributes of our criminal trials, such as a jury or the privilege against self-incrimination, are essential to fair judicial procedure. As Mr. Justice Cardozo has observed, however: "Few would be so narrow or provincial as to maintain that a fair and enlightened system of justice would be impossible without them." Double jeopardy, which we seek to avert, does not count for anything in other countries where they see no reason why an accused person should not be tried twice for the same offense if his acquittal was obtained through perjured evidence.

We cannot achieve any real understanding of our own Bill of Rights simply by reading the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Their meaning, direction, and limitations can be gleaned only from a knowledge of the way in which they are and have been construed by our courts, especially the United States Supreme Court. Unless we keep in mind the history, peculiarities and intricacies of our own freedom-preserving system, we shall be in no position to assess the potentiality of its wider application.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, were adopted because of outcries against the possibility that the federal government would invade personal liberties. Hamilton pointed out in vain that the federal government had been given only certain delegated and specified powers and that it was gratuitous to limit powers not granted. The people wanted to have the added safeguard. They would take no chance with a central government not expressly forbidden to invade the rights which they held superlatively dear. Jefferson wrote that "a Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference." Prominent among these rights were freedom of reli-

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Pauline E. Mandigo
Quincy Wright

Education Committee

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Mrs. Margaret R. Taylor Carter
Mrs. Samuel D. Dodge
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Elizabeth M. Lynskey
Mrs. Burnett Mahon
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Marie Ragonetti
Sarah T. Richmond
Dorothy Rowden
J. E. Sproul
Mrs. Harrison Thomas
Richard R. Wood

Cdm 5, 6, 14, 15

APR 19 1944

April 15, 1944

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

7255

Enclosed is the final draft of Part Three of our Fourth Report, "The Safeguard of Human Rights."

We are eager to release it without delay. If you approve it please return the enclosed card promptly.

Yours sincerely,

Beryl H. Levy

Beryl Harold Levy

19-16-1

CONFIDENTIAL

April 15, 1944

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PART THREE - FOURTH REPORT

I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The Declared Purpose of the United Nations
Human Rights and the Prevention of War
Human Rights in a Just Peace
The Bill of Rights Tradition

II. PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

III. EXISTING INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR SAFEGUARDING HUMAN RIGHTS

The Relation of International and Constitutional Law
Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad
Intervention in the Name of Humanity
Special Procedures in Certain Fields
The Minorities Treaties

IV. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS MADE EFFECTIVE

The Role of Each Nation's Legal System
The Range of Human Rights
The Functioning of the Commission on Human Rights

19-16-2

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PART THREE - FOURTH REPORT

I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The Declared Purpose of the United Nations

Subscribing to the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations in their Declaration of January 1, 1942, added that their common action was based on the conviction "that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence, and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands. . . ."

This avowal of broad aims is more specific in President Roosevelt's interpretation of the Atlantic Charter. Although the Atlantic Charter does not mention freedom of information, the President has pointed out that no world society organized under the principles of the Atlantic Charter could survive without this freedom as well as religious freedom. He has also indicated that the right of peoples under the Atlantic Charter to choose their own form of government "does not carry with it the right of any government to commit wholesale murder or the right to make slaves of its own people." In his recent statement of March 24, 1944, the President again emphasized that we are concerned to eliminate oppressive practices as well as aggressive war:

> "The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality, and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color, or creed may live in peace, honor and dignity."

Consistent with these statements, the Three Power Declaration signed at Teheran by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin invited the active participation in "a world family of democratic nations" of all nations "whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated as are our own peoples to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance."

In contrast, the Axis nations exalt the state as all-powerful in the interests of its rulers, not its people. The state becomes militarized and human beings are little more than cogs in a war machine. Men are born to an "education for death". Their worth as human beings is deflated and they derive what satisfaction they can from the prospect of a conquering state and a master race.

Irreconcilably opposed is the faith that men are born equal, that human life is sacred, that the individual may pursue happiness and enjoy liberty. Our peace-loving governments, in their various ways, are meant to promote the well-being of their people, not to exploit them.

Our Supreme Court has singled out freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly as being "of the very essence of a scheme of ordered liberty." The United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China have incorporated these selfsame freedoms in the Moscow Declaration for liberated Italy, which is intended also for other liberated areas. As Secretary Hull said in his report to Congress:

> "These principles -- including freedom of religion, of speech, of press and of assembly, and the right of the people ultimately to choose their own form of government -- are among the most basic human rights in civilized society."

Human Rights and the Prevention of War

If we seek to release people from the heel of governments which keep them in darkness and persecute them, it is not only because such tyranny outrages the conscience of civilized mankind. It is because we have learned the bitter lesson that this throwback to barbarism in a nation reflects a ruthlessness which often spills over beyond its own borders. We have seen how easily the step has been taken from internal oppression to external aggression, from the burning of books and houses of worship to the burning of cities. We have observed the diseased nation engage in propaganda campaigns spreading the infection abroad. We have seen its victim weakened from within by germs of religious and racial hatred which create discord and suspicion.

International concern for individual human rights goes to the heart of realistic measures for wiping out aggressive war. Freedom, like peace, is indivisible and the world can no more remain long at peace half-free and half persecuted than could our own Union. The savagery of this more awful war has bombed this insight home to us. It deepens our understanding and broadens our objective beyond that of the statesmen of Versailles.

Human Rights in a Just Peace

Besides being an essential condition of any peace, the safeguard of human rights remains an end in itself as an integral phase of a just peace. The progress of civilization has reached a level from which it cannot and will not retreat. Men will not purchase peace at any price. They demand a just peace in which the worth of "all the men in all the lands" is honored

and their freedom can expand. Freedom of information and freedom of religion are symbols which represent to us the opposite of that repression of the human mind and conscience which marks the fascist states. These freedoms reflect respect for the human mind and personality. International organization to check aggression and promote welfare cannot accomplish these ends in the face of tyranny and oppression. Political stability and economic abundance, which are expounded in Parts One and Two of this Fourth Report, would be neither tolerable nor enduring if they did not serve to enhance the freedom of men. As Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, has put it in a Commission broadcast:

> "Among the objectives for which we fight there is none more vital and fundamental than the attainment of a just world, where human rights are recognized and protected. These rights have been in the past generally recognized, but never adequately protected as belonging to mankind simply as mankind. They have been left to local or national enforcement, but never recognized in international law as superior to all other law. Today they are challenged by those aggressor nations who seek to subordinate them utterly to the interests of the state, which recognizes no rights superior to immediate national aims. Here the issue is joined with those who are convinced that there can be no just peace that does not recognize human rights as essential to an orderly world."

As basic human rights are protected in each country the prevention of war is made easier. As war and the strain of its threat are eliminated, the universal protection of human rights can proceed more effectively. The relation between human rights and a just peace is close and interlocking.

The Bill of Rights Tradition

In the Anglo-American tradition, basic freedoms of the person have been placed beyond the reach of government attack. They are, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "unalienable." They are in the language of an older tradition, "natural rights," which governments cannot take away. John Locke, who revived the doctrine of natural rights, greatly influenced the Founding Fathers. Washington wrote in his famous letter to the Jewish congregation at Newport:

> "It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were by indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that those who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens...."

These rights have their legal source in the historic English Acts beginning with Magna Charta. They have their religious source in the Judeo-Christian insistence on the dignity and worth of man. They were given political impetus in the American and French Revolutions which reflected the ancient Greek respect for the reason of man. They are expressly protected in our Constitution, notably in the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights. Jefferson wrote that "a Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference." The bills of rights of the American colonies inspired the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, wherein the rights were said to have universal application though final authority remained in the national state.

More recent bills of rights, as in the twentieth-century constitutions of Czechoslovakia, the Weimar Republic, and the Soviet Union, have made a significant addition to our civil liberties by including economic guarantees such as the "right to work" and social security. Those impose positive duties of administration upon the state and not only a ban against arbitrary interference. Many of the states of our Union have also added various economic rights, like workman's compensation and the right to organize for collective bargaining. Some of these have also been read by the Supreme Court into our federal Constitution which, as Marshall said, was intended to endure for ages to come and to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs.

19-16-4

Notable statements issued in recent years, like the Declaration of the International Rights of Man of L'Institut de Droit International and the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace, have stressed the elimination of discrimination based on racial, religious or other prejudices. This emphasis acquires special pertinence because of the consequence of Hitler's gospel of Aryan superiority which has generated so much hatred and planted the seeds of war. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has taken pains to adopt an explicit policy of non-discrimination in dispensing aid.

II. PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The convulsion of great wars and revolutions has frequently yielded a "new birth of freedom." The bloodshed and sacrifice have not been in vain. They have marked turning points in history. Declarations emerge which express man's restless spirit moving toward further reaches of liberty and equality. The supreme claims of man are asserted. The foundations are laid upon which the coming phase of history is to be organized. These declarations, if not themselves law, are frequently followed by positive law and governmental reconstruction. In our own national experience the Declaration of Independence was followed by the Constitution; the Emancipation Proclamation by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments; Wilson's Fourteen Points by the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Labor Organization. American influence led to the Minorities Treaties at Versailles which were referred to in an American draft as "bills of rights."

The President took occasion to point out to the delegates to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that we mean business in a political and humanitarian, as well as military, sense. Addressing Congress the President has described the goal of security as extending beyond suppression of aggressor nations and embracing social and moral security. The Hot Springs Conference on food and agriculture is yielding a permanent United Nations commission in this field. The Atlantic City Conference on relief and rehabilitation led to the creation of a United Nations authority in that field. A pressing necessity now exists for comparing viewpoints on human rights, for canvassing and clarifying similarities and differences, for seeking to define minimum standards, for trying to raise levels of protection, and for creating appropriate machinery for their maintenance and continual improvement. The sooner we start the better our chance for arriving at common understanding and effective modes of proceeding. Sufficient mutual confidence already exists to warrant going further without fear of rupture. With the Moscow Declaration we have passed beyond that anxiety. We have passed on to Cairo and Teheran. We shall be holding many United Nations conferences on various phases of the peace. Among the most urgent, we submit, is a United Nations Conference on Human Rights.

The initiative for the Conference might well come from the United States. It should be composed of government delegates from each nation, including representatives of private organizations dedicated to the preservation of human rights, and international organizations, governmental and private, similarly concerned. Details of representation and organization would have to be left to the conference itself. In general, there would be need for the conferees to approach the agenda with an open mind, with a firm conviction that the elementary values of democratic civilization are to be consolidated, and with a determination to devise practical machinery for implementing agreed standards. We have much to learn about the values and operations of one another's systems of government.

The primary aim of the conference should be to establish a permanent United Nations Commission on Human Rights with provision for continuing consideration of an international bill of rights and means for insuring its observance. The immediate adoption of an international bill of rights, which would have to be quite general in its terms, would provide an initial foundation. It would need constant refinement and broadening, however. It would have to be followed through by concrete proposals for making it effective in each nation. The creation of the International Labor Organization offers a sound precedent, for in setting up this machinery the Versailles Conference was not content with a mere charter of labor's rights, many of which might by now have been outmoded. Instead the peace treaty created the International Labor Organization which, through its periodic conferences and permanent office, has succeeded in bringing about ratification of almost a thousand treaties, improving conditions in various nations. Continual and increasing attention from an administrative body is needed in any area where standards are to be developed and their application sought. The International Labor Organization developed a world opinion on labor conditions. A similar parliament is now in order to consider basic issues of human rights.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights would be a quasi-autonomous body of experts -- not only jurists but others experienced in public affairs. It would be vested with powers of investigation and advice. Its function would be the continuous development of standards of human rights and measures for their effective safeguards.

19-16-5

The development of standards would result from comparative research, special studies and inquiries, and the deliberations of conferences in the light of changing social conditions, increasing world solidarity, and democratic progress.

The development of effective measures would take the form of proposing needed reformulations of international law and organization for the growing protection of individuals and groups of individuals, offering aid and counsel to nations aiming to revise their legal systems to give effect to agreed international standards, and submitting recommendations to the "general international organization."

For these purposes the Commission would require a permanent secretariat. The secretariat would be directly responsible to the Commission which would meet periodically. The Commission would not be dominated by the "general international organization", but would be recognized by it and derive power from its support. The exact relation will have to await the creation of central political bodies of the general organization.

III. EXISTING INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR SAFEGUARDING HUMAN RIGHTS

The Relation of International and National Law

In the past the protection of human rights has, in general, been the separate and exclusive responsibility of each nation. The individual person had to look to his own state's constitution and legal safeguards. He could not look beyond.

Most of the nations of the world have adopted bills of rights. To list these rights would not tell us very much, however, about what really happens in each nation. We would have to know the customs and traditions of a people, their capacity for self-government, how they feel about the rights that are guaranteed, how insistent they are that their officials observe the rights, how easily the rights can be suspended. We have only to consider the dictatorship aspects of some South American Republics which have constitutions modeled on our own. What nations mean by the rights they purport to guarantee becomes clear only through analysis of their public opinion and their procedures for making the rights effective.

No international guarantee of human rights could aim at a uniformity of national systems identical with our own. A world of nations cut entirely to one pattern is no more possible than desirable. We may, however, seek to bring about certain minimal standards as found in the more forward-looking democratic countries, just as through the International Labor Organization we have sought to heighten continuously the level of conditions surrounding the day's work.

We are determined that hereafter no nation may be insulated and wholly a law unto itself in the treatment of its people. The absolute monarch, who ruled by "divine right," did as he pleased in his relations with other monarchs and with his own subject people. In an age of democracy, when the will and the welfare of people count, when science and industry have shrunk the world into an interdependent neighborhood, governments can no longer remain absolutely sovereign in either of these senses. The aggression of governments outward, as directed against other states, and the aggression of governments inward, as directed against their own people, reach a danger point when they must both be subject to world opinion and international pressures. We are challenged to create instruments for insuring the exercise of elementary human rights throughout the world, with full regard for the diversity and sensitivity of nations in this complex and intimate area. How can the liberty of the individual continue to be a matter only for the law of each nation, as long as war, and the threat of war, periodically force the nation to clip its people's liberty by regimenting industry and labor, by sending its youth off to be killed, by exposing its civilians to long-range bombing, by demanding sacrifices which range to acute economic distress? How can the problem of clamping down on aggressor nations and

preventing war be a matter only for international law, having nothing to do with the law of each nation, when a nation by its law can cut its people off from the influence of foreign opinion, punish as traitors those of its citizens who try to hold the nation to its international obligations, and systematically persecute helpless groups of people in a way to arouse the indignation and apprehension of other nations?

There are certain respects in which international law and agencies already act on nations to help preserve certain human rights. These we shall now consider. They have the potentiality of expansion. They provide the starting point for the deliberations of the proposed Conference on Human Rights and the activities of the projected Commission on Human Rights.

Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad

If a citizen travels or does business in another country, the diplomatic protection of his own country follows him. The treaties which developed in the nineteenth century usually provided that each of the countries should treat the nationals of the other as it does its own people. Sometimes a treaty between a strong and a weak nation resulted in aliens being in even a better position than native citizens. Thus some international standards of simple human rights have developed. In this connection it will be noted that strong nations are at the center of responsibility in the United Nations which will be laying down the standards in the name and interest of humanity tomorrow.

19-16-6

International law has operated with the principle that it is protecting the interest of the nation in fair treatment of its own citizens abroad. The protection is not extended to the citizen abroad in his character as an individual human being -- which is our present concern -- but in his status as a citizen abroad of another nation. It is not human rights qua human rights which are safeguarded.

Intervention in the Name of Humanity

If a person is ill-treated by his own country, international law does not generally try to protect him in any way. Sometimes, however, a country's mistreatment of its own people, or portions of them, is so ghastly, as in the case of the Belgian Congo or the persecution of Christian Armenians by the Turkish Empire or the Jews under Czarist Russia, that world opinion becomes incensed. Sentiments of common humanity drive other nations to make protest. In connection with instructions he was sending our Ambassador to Czarist Russia in 1905, Secretary of State Root wrote:

> "For some who are in despair, the knowledge that there is friendliness and sympathy in the world may be an encouragement; and the expression of abhorrence and condemnation by the civilized world for the cruelties which have been practised, may in time come to have some little restraining effect."

As Secretary Root's measured language reveals, statesmen have been uncertain of the effectiveness of such "humanitarian intervention" even when it is followed, as has sometimes been the case, by the breaking off of diplomatic relations. There is no orderly and organized international machinery for stepping in between helpless people and their rulers, and bringing relief. It is an index of the extent to which international law and organization must be enlarged when our common humanity yields no effective means for pursuing a demand to desist from barbarities that, as in Hitlerian Germany, would have shamed Attila. The Council of the League of Nations in protesting against certain conditions in Spain resolved that they were in violation of "elementary dictates of humanity" and offended the "conscience of mankind." The most eminent international law authorities of Europe, Asia and the Americas, at a meeting of L'Institut de Droit International in New York in 1929, agreed that strengthening of international law in this regard was urgently needed. The teachings of authorities of high distinction are already recognized by the Permanent Court of International Justice as one of the sources of international law, as are also "the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations." Little can be accomplished, however, without more effective international organization and sanctions.

Special Procedures in Certain Fields

In the last hundred years there has been a development of more direct international protection in certain fields of humanitarian concern. Agreements have been reached for suppression of the slave trade. Traffic in women and children has come under control. Under the League of Nations a Mandates Commission was created with special trusteeship machinery to protect and advance non-self-governing peoples.

The Treaty of Versailles set up the International Labor Organization out of the recognition, now deepened, that peace must rest on social justice. This organization was notable in giving international representation to the human beings to be protected. Representatives of labor and industry, as well as of governments, participate. An industrial association can protest to the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization if a treaty has allegedly been violated.

These organizations and arrangements are prime examples of international implementation of the international interest in human life and dignity, in the welfare and progress of human beings, in stopping their depredation and advancing their condition and standards for their treatment. We must again remind ourselves, however, that legally speaking, just as in protection of citizens abroad, it is a nation's interest which is said to be protected and not that of the individual human being. Each nation is presumed to be a citadel in which individual persons huddle anonymously.

Because of this basic dogma of international law, an individual seeking remedies under international law must secure the espousal of his cause by his nation or some nation. He has no direct access to international procedures or protection.

The Minorities Treaties

A slight departure from this dogma is found in the Minorities Treaties which were adopted after World War I. These treaties were imposed on Poland and other new, enlarged or defeated countries, or those later entering the League. They gave equal protection to individuals belonging to minorities of "race, religion or language" -- ethnic, church or national minorities -- in the states of east-central Europe. These states are composed, in a way unlike western states, of many organized and cohesive groups. Minorities had been provided for in previous peace conferences but these Minorities Treaties were the first systematically implemented international attempt to limit the absolute power of the state over its own subjects. Under them an individual member of one of these minority groups was permitted to petition the League of Nations for redress. An international procedure was made available to him. But his petition was not actually taken up unless some member of the League Council espoused it. The individual could push the button but he could not make the gears work. He was dependent on political factors in the Council.

A significant further step was taken in the procedure provided for Upper-Silesia by the treaty between Poland and Germany, which embodied vital clauses of the standard Minorities Treaties. Under this procedure the individual had locus standi before a regional international agency. He could bring suit on the spot against the authorities of his own state. This procedure succeeded in staying the hand of the Nazis in Upper Silesia until 1937. It has many merits worth considering for similar local procedures in troubled areas hereafter.

The procedure under the Minority Treaties, and in the Upper Silesia experiment, as well as the peculiar problems of human rights to which nationality tensions give rise, will be considered in a separate paper to be presented later by this Commission. This paper will also develop the issues of cultural, ethnic and religious group rights as a phase of the general problems of freedom of association. The general safeguard of human rights, with which we are here concerned, is not that of members of specified minority groups in certain countries only, but embraces the rights of every one. Unlike Wilson's Fourteen Points and their preoccupation with national self-determination, authoritative statements of leaders of the United Nations express great concern also for the rights of man -- "all the men in all the lands," as the Atlantic Charter has it.

IV. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS MADE EFFECTIVE

The Role of Each Nation's Legal System

If we are to protect the human rights of men in every land we must do it with due regard for, and utilization of, the legal system and habits of each country. Even though international clearance, guidance, and implementation are developed, the enforcement of human rights must necessarily remain essentially a national and local matter. To promulgate an international bill of rights as part of the international law of the future would not mean much in the absence of legal organization to apply and enforce it. There is no chance that such proposed organization will include at this time a general right of appeal from a nation's own courts to the World Court. But if we are to have international standards we cannot rely for their observance simply on the uninspired disposition of each nation. Here is where the Commission on Human Rights will need to function, in ways to be determined, as a bridge between international standards and agencies, on the one hand, and the legal system of each nation, on the other. We must bring home the international standards while making no unnecessary interference with the customary functioning of national governments. We must proceed, however, with the firm and steady insistence that human rights must be preserved as against the conflicting sensitivity of states. First things come first. We shall get nowhere if, by deference to the absolutism of states, we are deterred at the threshold by the bogey of national sovereignty. As Professor Philip C. Jessup recently said in chiding his fellow international lawyers:

> "We have taught the layman to worship the arch-fiction of the sovereign state and thereby we have built a Maginot line against the invasion of new ideas in the international world, and behind that rampart the demagogue and the reactionary are enthroned. The day of the fixed fortification has waned, but it must be we, the international lawyers of the democracies, that evolve the international legal strategy which will replace a law which is primarily and historically a law for the sanctification of the status quo with a law in motion."

The legal system of each country is already a tool for enforcing international obligations. Under our own Constitution treaties are part of the supreme law of the land and are enforced by our courts. In theory it is the same in every nation. Many nations have expressly declared in their constitutions that international law is part of their national law

The practice may vary somewhat from time to time, or from case to case, but in general, national legal machinery can be an effective means for carrying out a nation's international duties and for vindicating rights which may accrue to an individual under international law. The strengthening of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which we have recommended, would not do away with this function of national tribunals any more than the creation of the United States Supreme Court eliminated the need for local courts. International law is not "foreign." It does not operate outside national borders in a never-never land "without a local habitation and a name." The more it is enlarged the more it will permeate our own institutions and processes. Our major need, as well as our opportunity, is to press national legal machinery more and more into an instrument for effective protection of internationally agreed standards of human rights.

Competent observers believe that there will be great fermentation in the revision of constitutions as the war comes to a close. This circumstance also presents a practical opening for providing more effective protection of human rights.

The Range of Human Rights

The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace premised in the first fundamental for the general international organization, that it "should provide for eventual participation by all nations capable of fulfilling their responsibilities." It may, therefore, be proposed that, as a condition of such active participation, each nation adopt in its constitution or basic laws a guarantee of the four chief civil freedoms: speech, religion, press and assembly. Formal agreement to such a requirement should be sought. Except for consultative contact with the Commission on Human Rights and such increasing pressures as would result from continual international conference, each nation would naturally reserve the right to construe these freedoms in accordance with its own traditions and needs. We could no more have Russia, or China tell us how much religious freedom to permit Mormons, Christian Scientists, or Jehovah's Witnesses, for example, than we could tell those countries what range freedom of their religions should have. Each of these freedoms is in a large degree relative to a particular social and political context. None of them anywhere is absolute and unconditional. Freedom of speech, for instance, will not excuse slander, obscenity, or incitation to riot. Each of these freedoms is also relative to counteravailing governmental ends like the safety of the state as against seditious activity.

Freedom of information, though a part of freedom of speech, should be singled out for closer and more direct international protection, inasmuch as no international organization could function at all if a government were able to isolate its people from news about its operations. Freedom of information, especially in matters of international concern, across and within the borders of each nation would be a right under particular surveillance by the Human Rights Commission. It is as pivotal as inspection and control of arms and their production.

It is of critical importance that nations should undertake, with the aid of the Commission on Human Rights, to establish more adequate national legal procedures, where needed, for vindication of the rights constitutionally guaranteed. The right would have little meaning without a tribunal to which the individual had access for its protection.

Judicial review of legislation, as in our own system, is not necessarily the best means for affording such protection. There is no lesser liberty in England without judicial review or any written constitution. Administrative protections, as in France, may be as good or better.

With respect to certain attributes of our own criminal trials, commonly considered essential, like a jury or the privilege against self-incrimination, Justice Cardozo has observed: "Few would be so narrow or provincial as to maintain that a fair and enlightened system of justice would be impossible without them."

In any event there would have to be a genuine assurance within each state of equal protection and enforcement, without arbitrariness, for all inhabitants of the state.

Nor can nations be permitted hereafter to deprive part of their population of their human rights by the simple stratagem of denationalizing them them and confining human rights to citizens of the state.

An underlying goal of the Commission on Human Rights would be to seek avoidance of discrimination because of intolerance based on fortuitous factors like race, religion, language, sex, or country of national origin.

Article IV of the Declaration of the International Rights of Man adopted by the high authorities on international law at the meeting of L'Institut de Droit International, alluded to earlier, reads as follows:

> "No motive based, directly or indirectly, on distinctions of sex, race, language, or religion empowers States to refuse to any of their nationals private and public rights, especially admission to establishments of public instruction, and the exercise of the different economic activities and of professions and industries."

Article V adds cogently:

> "The equality herein contemplated is not to be nominal, but effective. It excludes all discrimination, direct or indirect."

Of similar tenor is the first article of a declaration drawn by the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme in 1936, which does not have the limitation to nationals:

> "The rights of a human being are irrespective of sex, race, nationality, religion or opinion.
>
> "These inalienable and imprescriptable rights attach to the human personality. They are to be respected on all occasions and everywhere maintained against all political and social oppressions. The world-wide protection of these rights should be so guaranteed that no State should be able to refuse their enjoyment to any human being within its territory."

A formula couched in less legalistic and more literary terms has been proposed by H. G. Wells, based on discussion of a more elaborate declaration in England. It reads in part:

> "I believe in the right of every living human being, without distinction of color, race, sex or professed belief or opinion, to liberty, life and subsistence, to complete protection from ill-treatment, equality of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness and an equal voice in the collective government of mankind."

19-16-9

The Conference of American States in 1938 made it clear that it is contrary to our systems to countenance "any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which make it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently."

The American "Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace" includes this objective as among the minimum requirements of a moral world order:

> "The dignity of the human person as the image of God must be set forth in all its essential implications in an international declaration of rights and be vindicated by the positive action of national governments and international organization. States as well as individuals must repudiate racial, religious or other discrimination in violation of these rights."

These declarations aim at requiring a certain standard of conduct from all nations toward all men. International concern is expressed not only for how a nation treats its aliens, but how it treats its own citizens -- how all men are treated in respect to their elementary rights as civilized

human beings. They thus depart from the traditional dogma that only nations are subjects of international law. They herald individuals as subjects of international law. They are more concerned to preserve the sovereign rights of human beings than the absolute sovereignty of national states.

In the nineteenth century, nationalism swelled so rapidly that the interests and welfare of individuals were submerged in the perspective of international law. The strength and importance of nationalism is still great and must be fully acknowledged. At the same time, however, it must be curbed in ways essential for world order and decency. International organization must reach out its hand to persons who would otherwise be completely at the mercy of a government which combines brutality with absolute power. International law must protect the legitimate interests of individual persons as well as the potent groups of persons who constitute national formations. We are still dealing with a world of nation-states, however, not with individual citizenship in a world government. World citizenship for the predictable future is not a working conception.

We may be chastened by Wilson's acquiescence at Versailles in the rejection of the principle of racial equality which embittered the Oriental world. The cancerous Negro situation in our country also gives fodder to Japanese propaganda and makes our ideals stick like dry bread in the throat. In anti-Semitism we are a mirror of Nazi grimaces. These motes in our own eye are not to be extenuated. There is, however, a vast difference between a governmental policy of persecution, as in Germany, and laggard customs which have not yet been broken on the wheel of a legal policy which forbids them. We cannot postpone international leadership until our own house is completely in order. Through revulsion against Nazi doctrines, we may hope to speed up the process of bringing our own practices in each nation more in conformity with our professed ideals.

Special attention must be given to the peculiarly international problem of statelessness and migration. The enormous displacement of populations in Europe and the widespread homelessness have created an unprecedentedly poignant refugee and migration problem. When a nation expels people they become a burden on surrounding nations. Hence migration problems cannot be regarded as solely national. These urgent problems require special handling along the lines suggested in the Third Report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. We there proposed the establishment of a separate agency for this purpose and pointed out that: "Failure to be prepared for these population movements will mean starvation and disease, great confusion and suffering, overloaded local agencies, and increase of criminality and disorder. The tragic situation affords the United Nations an opportunity to gain respect through protection of human rights."

Human rights are interwoven with economic security and cultural advancement. The Human Rights Commission would need to cooperate closely with other international agencies like the International Labor Organization, the Organization of Intellectual Cooperation and any commissions on education, public health and social welfare which may be erected.

The foregoing are some of the leading problems in the range of human rights which the Conference, and later the Commission, on human rights would need to consider. The problem of fixing the scope of its deliberations is itself extremely complex. No one could be facile in proposing an agenda, certainly not in projecting the standards to be formulated and the means for assuring their observance. The American Law Institute has been deliberating on an international bill of rights. Others are preparing treatises on the same theme. A distinguished body of lawyers under the chairmanship of Manley Hudson has issued a reconstruction of international law for the future. These contributions, and others still to be born, will be advancing our thought. The problem is one which will engage for many generations the minds of those seriously concerned with international organization and the maintenance of a just peace. It must increasingly challenge the attention of peace groups in all lands in cooperation with cultural and humanitarian organizations.

19-16-10

The Functioning of the Commission on Human Rights

The problem is largely one of education and public sentiment. No legal organization or effort can succeed without a vigilant public opinion among the peoples of each land. To inform public opinion and awaken it to the importance of safeguarding human rights will be one of the prime functions of the Human Rights Commission.

With the aid and stimulation of the Human Rights Commission, enforcement of standards will still lie largely with the nations themselves in accordance with their own traditions and legal systems. The Human Rights Commission would be aided in carrying out its mandate if it were to have offices in every nation or regional federation. Permission to appear before national tribunals to present the international viewpoint would be a notable and effective step in the direction of bridging the gap between national and international law.

If an individual believes himself deprived of a fundamental human right, after exhausting local remedies provided by his nation, he should have direct access to the Human Rights Commission. The Commission should be empowered to receive petitions in these circumstances and, under limitations established by the general international organization, to make an investigation.

If violations of human rights become flagrant or inveterate in any area, the Commission may find that peace is menaced and that a trouble zone should be declared to exist by the political council of the general international organization. In such trouble zones, the Human Rights Commission should be definitely empowered in its discretion to establish a branch office which may provide legal aid to aggrieved persons before national tribunals. It would also follow the observance of any report or recommendation which the Commission may render or any judicial decision which may be made affecting human rights. The Commission should have the right, under procedures to be set up, to carry an appeal from the trouble-zone tribunals to the political council or Permanent Court.

During the period of transition, it will doubtless be imperative to establish such stringent enforcement machinery in the defeated nations. It would also be immediately available for vexing mandated areas, if needed. It might also be appropriate in other places where Nazi toxins have left their scars.

* * * * *

We have seen that the systematic violation of human rights may directly affect the peace of the world. We have seen also that the civilized goals for which we fight against a cruelly barbaric enemy demand the safeguard of human rights. Some would oppose international efforts to protect human rights on the ground that it will alienate some supporters of an international security organization limited to the task of curbing military aggression. These are reminded that political security is itself but a minimal means to a broader end: the fulfillment of men and the enjoyment of the happiness of life. Political security could not last under conditions of tyranny and human indignity. Efforts to achieve security against war will be enhanced, we believe, if linked to a positive program of vision for all mankind. This vision was long since had by Benjamin Franklin:

> "God grant that not only the love of liberty but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his feet anywhere on its surface and say, 'This is my country.'"

COMMISSION TO STUDY
THE
ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

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Fourth Report

Part III.
International Safeguard of Human Rights

EIGHT WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

May, 1944

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181

FOREWORD

The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace was organized in November 1939 under the chairmanship of James T. Shotwell. Its *Preliminary Report* was released in November 1940. A second report on *The Transitional Period* was published in February 1942, and a third, on *The United Nations and the Organization of Peace,* in February 1943.

The Commission's Fourth Report deals with *The Continuing Organization of the United Nations* in relation to the problems of security against war, social and economic welfare, and international safeguards of human rights.

The Fourth Report is being issued in sections and the following parts have already appeared:

General Statement: Fundamentals of the International Organization

Part One: *Security and World Organization*

Part Two: *Economic Organization of Welfare*

Herewith the Commission presents Part III, the final section, of its Fourth Report entitled *International Safeguard of Human Rights.*

The following members of the Commission have signed this statement:

James T. Shotwell, *Chairman*
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Mary Noel Arrowsmith
Henry A. Atkinson
Frank Aydelotte
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International Safeguard of Human Rights

I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The Declared Purpose of the United Nations

Subscribing to the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations in their Declaration of January 1, 1942, added that their common action was based on the conviction *"that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence, and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands. . . ."*

This avowal of broad aims is more specific in President Roosevelt's interpretation of the Atlantic Charter. Although the Atlantic Charter does not mention *freedom of information,* the President has pointed out that no world society organized under the principles of the Atlantic Charter could survive without this freedom as well as religious freedom. He has also indicated that the right of peoples under the Atlantic Charter to choose their own form of government *"does not carry with it the right of any government to commit wholesale murder or the right to make slaves of its own people."* In his statement of March 24, 1944, the President again emphasized that we are concerned to eliminate oppressive practices as well as aggressive war:

> *"The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality, and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color, or creed may live in peace, honor and dignity."*

Consistent with these statements, the Three Power Declaration signed at Teheran by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin invited the active participation in *"a world family of democratic nations"* of all nations *"whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance."*

Our Supreme Court has singled out freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly as being "of the very essence of a scheme of

ordered liberty." The United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China have incorporated these selfsame freedoms in the Moscow Declaration for liberated Italy, which is intended also for other liberated areas. As Secretary Hull said in his report to Congress:

> *"These principles—including freedom of religion, of speech, of press and of assembly, and the right of the people ultimately to choose their own form of government—are among the most basic human rights in civilized society."*

In irreconcilable contrast, the Axis nations exalt the state as all-powerful in the interests of its rulers, not its people. The state becomes militarized and human beings are little more than cogs in a war machine. Men are born to an "education for death." Their worth as human beings is minimized and they derive what satisfaction they can from the prospect of a conquering state and a master race.

Human Rights in a Just Peace

If we seek to relieve people from the oppression of governments which keep them in darkness and persecute them, we do so not only because such tyranny outrages the conscience of civilized mankind. We do so because this throwback to barbarism reflects a ruthlessness which often extends beyond the nation's own borders. We have seen how easily the step has been taken from internal oppression to external aggression, from the burning of books and of houses of worship to the burning of cities. We have seen the diseased nation engage in propaganda campaigns which spread the infection abroad and weaken the victim nation by germs of religious and racial hatred. Thus, international concern for individual human rights goes to the heart of realistic measures for wiping out aggressive war.

Besides being an essential condition of any peace, the safeguard of human rights remains an end in itself as an integral phase of a just peace. The progress of civilization has reached a level from which it cannot and will not retreat. Men will not purchase peace at any price. They demand a just peace in which the worth of "all the men in all the lands" is honored, in which their freedom can expand. Freedom of information and freedom of religion are symbols which represent to us the opposite of that repression of the human mind and conscience which marks the fascist states. International organization cannot check aggression and promote welfare in the face of tyranny and oppression. Political security and economic abundance, which are expounded in Parts One and Two of this Fourth Report, would be neither tolerable nor enduring if they did not serve to

enhance the freedom of men. As Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, has put it in a *Commission* broadcast:

> "Among the objectives for which we fight there is none more vital and fundamental than the attainment of a just world, where human rights are recognized and protected. These rights have been in the past generally recognized, but never adequately protected as belonging to mankind simply as mankind. They have been left to local or national enforcement, but never recognized in international law as superior to all other law. Today they are challenged by those aggressor nations who seek to subordinate them utterly to the interests of the state, which recognizes no rights superior to immediate national aims. Here the issue is joined with those who are convinced that there can be no just peace that does not recognize human rights as essential to an orderly world."

As basic human rights are protected in each country, the prevention of war is made easier. As war and the strain of its threat are eliminated, the universal protection of human rights can proceed more effectively. The relation between human rights and a just peace is close and interlocking.

The Bill of Rights Tradition

In the Anglo-American tradition, basic freedoms of the person have been placed beyond the reach of governmental attack. They are, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "unalienable." They are, in the language of an older tradition, "natural rights," which governments cannot take away. John Locke, who revived the doctrine of natural rights, greatly influenced the Founding Fathers. Washington wrote in a famous letter:

> "It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were by indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that those who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens. . . ."

These rights have their legal source in the historic English Acts beginning with Magna Charta. They have their religious source in the Judeo-Christian insistence on the dignity and worth of man. They were given political impetus in the American and French Revolutions which reflected the ancient Greek respect for the reason of man. They are expressly protected in our Constitution, notably in

the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights. Jefferson wrote that "a Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference." The bills of rights of the American colonies helped inspire the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, wherein the rights were said to have universal application though final authority remained in the national state.

More recent bills of rights, as in the twentieth-century constitutions of Czechoslovakia, the Weimar Republic, and the Soviet Union, have made a significant addition to our civil liberties by including economic guarantees such as the "right to work" and social security. These impose positive duties of administration upon the state and not only a ban against arbitrary interference. Many of the constitutions of the states of our Union have also added various economic rights, like workman's compensation and the right to organize for collective bargaining. Some of these have also been read by the Supreme Court into our federal Constitution which, as Marshall said, was intended to endure for ages to come and to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs.

Notable statements of eminent international law and religious authorities in recent years have stressed the elimination of discrimination based on racial, religious or other prejudices. This emphasis acquires special pertinence because of the consequence of Hitler's gospel of Aryan superiority which has generated so much hatred and planted the seeds of war. Accordingly, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has taken pains to adopt an explicit policy of non-discrimination in dispensing aid.

II. PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Great wars and revolutions have frequently yielded a "new birth of freedom." The bloodshed and sacrifice have not been in vain. They have marked turning points in history. Declarations emerge which express man's further reaches toward liberty and equality. The foundations are laid upon which the coming phase of history is to be organized. These declarations, if not themselves law, are frequently followed by positive law and governmental reconstruction. In our own national experience the Declaration of Independence was followed by the Constitution; the Emancipation Proclamation by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments;

Wilson's Fourteen Points by the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Labor Organization. American influence led to the Minorities Treaties which were referred to in an American draft as "bills of rights."

The President took occasion to point out to the delegates to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that we now mean business in a political and humanitarian, as well as military, sense. Addressing Congress, the President has described the goal of security as extending beyond suppression of aggressor nations to embrace social and moral security.

A pressing necessity now exists for comparing viewpoints on human rights, for canvassing and clarifying similarities and differences, for seeking to define minimum standards, for trying to raise levels of protection, and for creating appropriate machinery for their maintenance and continual improvement. The sooner we start, the better our chance for arriving at common understanding and effective modes of proceeding. Sufficient mutual confidence already exists to warrant going further without fear of rupture. With the Moscow Declaration we have passed beyond that anxiety. We have passed on to Cairo and Teheran. We shall be holding many United Nations conferences on various phases of the peace. Among the most urgent, we submit, would be a United Nations Conference on Human Rights.

The initiative for the conference might well come from the United States. The conference should be composed of government delegates from each nation, including representatives of private organizations dedicated to the preservation of human rights, and delegates of international organizations, governmental and private, similarly concerned. Details of representation and organization would have to be left to the conference itself. In general, there would be need for the conferees to approach the agenda with an open mind, with a firm conviction that the elementary values of democratic civilization are to be consolidated, and with a determination to devise practical machinery for implementing agreed standards. We have much to learn about the values and operations of one another's systems of government.

The primary aim of the conference should be to establish a permanent United Nations Commission on Human Rights with provision for continuing consideration of an international bill of rights and means for insuring its observance. The immediate adoption by the conference of an international bill of rights, which would have

to be quite general in its terms, would provide an initial foundation. It would need constant refinement and broadening, however. It would have to be followed through by concrete proposals for making it effective in each nation. The creation of the International Labor Organization offers a sound precedent. In setting up this machinery the Versailles Conference was not content with a mere charter of labor's rights, many of which would by now have been outmoded. Instead the peace treaty created the International Labor Organization which, through its periodic conferences and permanent office, has succeeded in bringing about over eight hundred ratifications of some sixty conventions, improving conditions in various nations. Continual and increasing attention from an administrative body is needed in any area where standards are to be developed and their application sought. The International Labor Organization has been gradually developing a world opinion and increased focus on labor conditions. A similar parliament is now demanded to consider basic issues of human rights.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights would be a quasi-autonomous body of experts—not only jurists but others experienced in public affairs. It would be vested with powers of investigation and advice. Its function would be the continuous development of standards of human rights and measures for their effective safeguard.

The development of standards would result from comparative research, special studies and inquiries, and the deliberations of conferences in the light of changing social conditions, increasing world solidarity, and democratic progress.

The development of effective measures would take the form of proposing needed reformulations of international law and organization for the growing protection of individuals and groups of individuals, offering aid and counsel to nations seeking to revise their legal systems to give effect to agreed international standards, and submitting recommendations to the "general international organization."

For these purposes the Commission would require a permanent secretariat. The secretariat would be directly responsible to the Commission which would meet periodically. The Commission would not be dominated by the "general international organization," but would be recognized by it and derive power from its support. The exact relation and division of authority will have to await the creation of central political bodies of the general organization.

III. EXISTING INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR SAFEGUARDING HUMAN RIGHTS

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In the past the protection of human rights has, in general, been the separate and independent responsibility of each nation. The individual person had to look to his own state's constitution and legal procedures. He could not look beyond.

Most of the nations of the world have adopted bills of rights. To list these rights would not tell us very much, however, about what really happens in each nation. We would have to know the customs and traditions of a people, their capacity for self-government, how they feel about the rights that are guaranteed, how insistent they are that their officials observe the rights, how easily the rights can be suspended. What nations mean by the rights they purport to guarantee becomes clear only through analysis of their public opinion and their procedures for making the rights effective. Because of their variety no international bill of human rights could undertake to create a uniformity of national systems. A world of nations cut entirely to one pattern is no more possible than desirable. We may, however, seek to bring about certain minimal standards such as are established in the more forward-looking democratic countries, just as through the International Labor Organization we have sought to heighten continuously the level of conditions surrounding the day's work.

We are determined that hereafter no nation may be insulated and wholly a law unto itself in the treatment of its people. The absolute monarch, who ruled by "divine right," did as he pleased in his relations with other monarchs and with his own subject people. In an age of democracy—when the will and the welfare of people count, when science and industry have shrunk the world into an interdependent neighborhood—governments can no longer remain absolutely sovereign in either of these senses. The aggression of governments outward, as directed against other states, and the aggression of governments inward, as directed against their own people, must each be subject to world opinion and international pressures when a danger point is reached. How can the liberty of the individual continue to be a matter only for the law of each nation, as long as war periodically forces the nation to clip its people's liberty by regimenting industry and labor, by sending its youth off to be killed, by exposing its civilians to long-range bombing, by demanding sacrifices which often include acute economic distress? How can the problem of preventing war be a matter only for international law,

having nothing to do with the law of each nation, when a nation by its law can cut its people off from the influence of foreign and world opinion, punish as traitors those of its citizens who try to hold the nation to its international obligations, and systematically persecute helpless groups of people in a way to arouse the indignation and apprehension of other nations?

There are certain respects in which international law and agencies already act on nations to help preserve certain human rights. These we shall now consider. They have the potentiality of expansion. They provide the starting point for the deliberations of the proposed Conference on Human Rights and the activities of the projected Commission on Human Rights.

Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad

If a citizen travels or does business in another country, the diplomatic protection of his own country follows him. The treaties which developed in the nineteenth century usually provided that each of the countries should treat the nationals of the other as it does its own people. Sometimes a treaty between a strong and a weak nation resulted in aliens being in even a better position than native citizens. Thus some international standards of simple human rights have developed. In this connection it will be noted that strong nations are at the center of responsibility in the United Nations which tomorrow will be laying down the standards in the name and interest of humanity.

International law has operated with the principle that it is protecting the interest which the *nation* has in fair treatment of its own citizens abroad. The protection is not extended to the citizen in his character as an *individual human being*—which is our present concern—but in his status as a citizen abroad of another nation. It is not human rights *qua* human rights which are safeguarded.

Intervention in the Name of Humanity

If a person is ill-treated by his own country, international law does not generally try to protect him in any way. Sometimes, however, a country's mistreatment of its own people, or portions of them, is so ghastly, as in the case of the natives of the Belgian Congo or the persecution of Christian Armenians by the Turkish Empire, that world opinion becomes incensed. Sentiments of common humanity drive other nations to protest. In connection with our pro-

test against the pogroms in Czarist Russia in 1905, Secretary of State Root wrote:

> "For some who are in despair, the knowledge that there is friendliness and sympathy in the world may be an encouragement; and the expression of abhorrence and condemnation by the civilized world for the cruelties which have been practised, may in time come to have some little restraining effect."

As Secretary Root's measured language reveals, statesmen have been uncertain of the effectiveness of such "humanitarian intervention." That is so even when it is followed, as has sometimes been the case, by the breaking off of diplomatic relations. There is no orderly and organized international machinery for stepping in between helpless people and their rulers in order to bring relief. It is an index of the extent to which international law and organization must be enlarged when our common humanity yields no effective means for pursuing a demand to desist from the most hideous barbarities. The Council of the League of Nations in protesting against certain conditions in Spain resolved that they were in violation of "elementary dictates of humanity" and offended the "conscience of mankind." The most eminent international law authorities of Europe, Asia and the Americas, at a meeting of *L'Institut de Droit International* in New York in 1929, agreed that strengthening of international law in this regard was urgently needed. The teachings of authorities of high distinction are already recognized by the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice as one of the sources of international law, as are also "the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations." Little can be accomplished, however, without more effective international organization and sanctions.

Special International Procedures in Certain Fields

In the last hundred years there has been a development of more direct international protection in certain fields of humanitarian concern. Agreements have been reached for suppression of the slave trade. Slavery in any part of the globe has come to be viewed as repugnant to the common feelings and standards of humanity. Traffic in women and children has come under control. Under the League of Nations a Mandates Commission was created with special trusteeship machinery to protect and advance non-self-governing peoples.

The Treaty of Versailles set up the International Labor Organization out of the recognition, now deepened, that peace must rest on

social justice. This organization was notable in giving international representation to the persons who were to be protected. Representatives of labor and industry, as well as of governments, participate. An industrial or labor association can protest to the International Labor Organization if a convention has allegedly been violated.

These organizations and arrangements are prime examples of *international governmental implementation* of the international interest in human life and dignity, in the welfare and progress of human beings, in stopping their degradation, and in advancing their condition and standards for their treatment. We must again remind ourselves, however, that legally speaking, just as in protection of citizens abroad, it is a nation's interest which is said to be protected and not that of the *individual human being*. With the great exception of the International Labor Organization, each nation is presumed to be a citadel in which individual persons huddle anonymously. Because of this basic dogma of international law, an individual seeking remedies under international law must secure the espousal of his cause by his nation or some nation. He has no direct access to international procedures or protection.

The Minorities Treaties

A slight departure from this dogma is found in the Minorities Treaties which were adopted after World War I. These treaties were made for Poland and other new, enlarged or defeated countries, or those later entering the League. They gave equal protection to individuals belonging to minorities of "race, religion or language" —ethnic, church or national minorities—in the states of east-central Europe. These states are composed, in a way unlike western states, of many organized and cohesive groups. Minorities had been provided for in previous peace conferences but these Minorities Treaties were the first systematically implemented international attempt to limit the absolute power of the state over its own subjects. Under them an individual member of one of these minority groups was permitted to petition the League of Nations for redress. An international procedure was made available to him. But his petition was not actually taken up unless some member of the League Council espoused it. The individual could push the button but he could not make the gears mesh. He was dependent on political factors in the Council.

A significant further step was taken in the procedure provided for Upper Silesia by the treaty between Poland and Germany, which

embodied vital clauses of the standard Minorities Treaties. Under this procedure the individual had *locus standi* before a *regional international agency*. He could bring suit on the spot against the authorities of his own state. This procedure succeeded in staying the hand of the Nazis in Upper Silesia until 1937. It has many merits worth considering for similar local procedures in troubled areas hereafter.

The procedure under the Minorities Treaties, and in the Upper Silesia experiment, as well as the peculiar problems of human rights to which nationality tensions give rise, will be considered in a separate paper to be presented later by this *Commission*. This paper will also develop the issues of cultural, ethnic and religious group rights as a phase of the peculiar problems of freedom of association. The general human rights, with which we are here concerned, are not those of members of specified minority groups in certain countries only, but the rights of every one. Unlike Wilson's Fourteen Points and their preoccupation with national self-determination, authoritative statements of leaders of the United Nations express great concern also for the rights of man—"all the men in all the lands," as the Atlantic Charter has it.

IV. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS MADE EFFECTIVE

The Role of Each Nation's Legal System

If we are to protect the human rights of men in every land we must do it with due regard for, and utilization of, the legal system and habits of each country. Even though international clearance, guidance, and implementation are developed, the enforcement of human rights must necessarily remain essentially a national and local matter.

To promulgate an international bill of rights as part of the international law of the future would not mean much in the absence of legal organization to apply and enforce it. There is no chance that such proposed organization will include at this time a general right of appeal from a nation's own courts to the Permanent Court of International Justice. But if we are to have international standards we cannot rely for their observance simply on the uninspired disposition of each nation. Here is where the Commission on Human Rights will need to function, in ways to be determined, as a bridge between international standards and agencies, on the

one hand, and the legal system of each nation, on the other. We must bring home the international standards while not needlessly interfering with the customary functioning of national governments. We must proceed, however, with the firm and steady insistence that human rights must be preserved as against the conflicting sensitivity of states. We shall get nowhere if, by deference to the absolutism of states, we are deterred at the threshold by the bogey of national sovereignty. As Professor Philip C. Jessup recently said in chiding his fellow international lawyers:

> "We have taught the layman to worship the arch-fiction of the sovereign state and thereby we have built a Maginot line against the invasion of new ideas in the international world, and behind that rampart the demagogue and the reactionary are enthroned. The day of the fixed fortification has waned, but it must be we, the international lawyers of the democracies, that evolve the international legal strategy which will replace a law which is primarily and historically a law for the sanctification of the status quo with a law in motion."

The legal system of each country is already a tool for enforcing international obligations. Under our own Constitution treaties are part of the supreme law of the land and are enforced by our courts. In theory there is similar enforcement of international law in every nation. Many nations have expressly declared in their constitutions that international law is part of their national law.

The practice may vary somewhat from case to case, and impediments are not infrequently found, but, in general, national legal machinery can be an effective means for carrying out a nation's international duties and for vindicating rights which may accrue to an individual under international law. The strengthening of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which we have recommended, would not do away with this function of national tribunals any more than the creation of the United States Supreme Court eliminated the need for local courts. International law is not "foreign." It does not operate outside national borders in a never-never land "without a local habitation and a name." The more it is enlarged the more it will permeate our own institutions and processes. Our major need, as well as our opportunity, is to press national legal machinery more and more into an instrument for effective protection of internationally agreed standards of human rights. Competent authorities believe that there will be great fermentation in the revision of constitutions as the war comes to a

close. This circumstance presents a practical opening for providing fundamental legal ground for protection of human rights.

The Range of Human Rights

The problem of fixing the gamut of human rights is itself extremely complex. No one could be facile in outlining their scope, certainly not in projecting the standards to be formulated and the means for assuring their observance. The American Law Institute has been deliberating on an international bill of rights. Others are preparing treatises on the same theme. A distinguished body of Canadian and American authorities has recently issued a formulation of "the international law of the future." Its first two principles bear directly on our problem:

"Each State has a legal duty to carry out in good faith its obligations under international law, and it may not invoke limitations contained in its own constitution or laws as an excuse for failure to perform this duty.

"Each State has a legal duty to see that conditions prevailing within its own territory do not menace international peace and order, and to this end it must treat its own population in a way which will not violate the dictates of humanity and justice or shock the conscience of mankind."*

These contributions, and others still to be made, will be advancing our thought. The problem is one which will engage for many generations the minds of those seriously concerned with international organization and the maintenance of a just peace. It must challenge increasingly the attention of peace groups in all lands in cooperation with cultural and humanitarian organizations. The following are some of the leading problems in the range of human rights which the Conference, and later the Human Rights Commission, would have to consider.

Constitutional Civil Freedoms

The *Commission to Study the Organization of Peace* premised as a first fundamental for the general international organization that it "should provide for eventual participation by all nations capable of fulfilling their responsibilities." It may, therefore, be proposed that, as a condition of such active participation, each nation

**The International Law of the Future: Postulates, Principles, Proposals (A Statement of a Community of Views by North Americans)*, International Conciliation, April 1944.

adopt in its constitution or basic laws a guarantee of the four chief civil freedoms: speech, religion, press and assembly. Formal agreement to such a requirement should be sought. Except for consultative contact with the Commission on Human Rights and such increasing pressures as would result from continual international conference, each nation would naturally reserve the right to construe these freedoms in accordance with its own traditions and needs. We could no more have Russia or China tell us how much religious freedom to permit Mormons or Jehovah's Witnesses, for example, than we could tell those countries what degree freedom of religion should have there. Each of these freedoms is to a large extent relative to a particular social and political context. None of them anywhere is absolute and unconditional. Freedom of speech in our country, for instance, will not excuse slander, obscenity, or inciting to riot. Each of these freedoms is also relative to countervailing governmental ends like the safety of the state as against seditious activity.

Freedom of Information

Freedom of information, though a part of freedom of speech, should be singled out for closer and more direct international protection, inasmuch as no international organization could function if a government were able to isolate its people from news about the operations of the organization. Freedom of information, especially in matters of international concern, across and within the borders of each nation would be a right under particular surveillance by the Human Rights Commission. It is as pivotal as inspection and control of arms and their production.

Adequate Legal Machinery in Each Nation

It is of critical importance that nations should undertake, with the aid of the Commission on Human Rights, to establish more adequate national legal procedures, where needed, for vindication of the rights constitutionally guaranteed. These rights would have little meaning without a tribunal for enforcement to which the individual had easy and effective access.

Judicial review of legislation, as in our own system, is not necessarily the best means for affording such protection. There is no lesser liberty in England without judicial review or any written constitution. Administrative protections, as in France, may be as good or better.

With respect to certain attributes of our own criminal trials, often

considered essential, like a jury or the privilege against self-incrimination, Justice Cardozo has observed: "Few would be so narrow or provincial as to maintain that a fair and enlightened system of justice would be impossible without them." Thus procedural guarantees may vary.

In any event there would have to be a genuine assurance within each state of equal protection and enforcement, without arbitrariness, for all inhabitants of the state.

Nor can nations be permitted hereafter to deprive part of their population of a human right by the simple stratagem of denationalizing them and confining human rights to citizens only.

Avoidance of Discrimination

An underlying goal of the Commission on Human Rights would be to seek avoidance of discrimination based on fortuitous factors like race, religion, language, sex, or country of national origin.

Article IV of the Declaration of the International Rights of Man adopted by the high authorities on international law at the meeting of *L'Institut de Droit International,* alluded to earlier, reads as follows:

> "No motive based, directly or indirectly, on distinctions of sex, race, language, or religion empowers States to refuse to any of their nationals private and public rights, especially admission to establishments of public instruction, and the exercise of the different economic activities and of professions and industries."

Article V adds cogently:

> "The equality herein contemplated is not to be nominal, but effective. It excludes all discrimination, direct or indirect."

Of similar tenor is the first article of a declaration drawn by the *Ligue des Droits de l'Homme* in 1936, which does not have the limitation to nationals:

> "The rights of a human being are irrespective of sex, race, nationality, religion or opinion.
>
> "These inalienable and imprescriptable rights attach to the human personality. They are to be respected on all occasions and everywhere maintained against all political and social oppressions. The world-wide protection of these rights should be so guaranteed that no State should be able to refuse their enjoyment to any human being within its territory."

A formula couched in less legalistic and more literary terms has

been proposed by H. G. Wells, based on discussion of a more elaborate declaration in England. It reads in part:

> "I believe in the right of every living human being, without distinction of color, race, sex or professed belief or opinion, to liberty, life and subsistence, to complete protection from ill-treatment, equality of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness and an equal voice in the collective government of mankind."

The Conference of American States in 1938 made it clear that it is contrary to our systems to countenance "any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which make it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently."

The American "Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Declaration on World Peace," issued in 1943, adds an emphasis on international implementation:

> "The dignity of the human person as the image of God must be set forth in all its essential implications in an international declaration of rights and be vindicated by the positive action of national governments and international organization. States as well as individuals must repudiate racial, religious or other discrimination in violation of these rights."

The general aim is to require a certain standard of conduct from all nations toward all men. International concern is directed toward how a nation treats its citizens, how it treats its aliens, how it treats all its inhabitants—how all men are treated in respect to their elementary rights as civilized human beings. There is a departure from the traditional dogma that only nations are subjects of international law. Individuals are hailed as direct subjects of rights and duties under international law. There is more concern to preserve the fundamental rights of human beings than the absolute sovereignty of national states.

The strength and importance of nationalism is still great and must be fully acknowledged. At the same time, however, it must be curbed in ways essential for world order and decency. International organization must reach out its hand to persons who would otherwise be completely at the mercy of a government which combines brutality with absolute power. International law must protect the legitimate interests of individual persons as well as of the potent groups of persons who constitute national formations. We are still dealing with a world of nation-states, however, not with individual citizenship in a world government. World citizenship for the foreseeable future is not a working conception.

We may be chastened by Wilson's rejection at Paris of the principle of racial equality—a rejection which embittered the Oriental world. The Negro situation in our country and expressions of anti-Semitism, which foster enemy propaganda, are not to be passed over. There is, however, a vast difference between a governmental policy of persecution, as in Germany, and laggard customs which have not yet been broken by a legal policy which forbids them. We cannot postpone international leadership until our own house is completely in order. Nor can we expect nations to agree that their own houses should be brought into order by the direct intervention of international agencies. We have only to consider the difficulties which any such course would encounter in our own or other countries. Through revulsion against Nazi doctrines, we may, however, hope to speed up the process of bringing our own practices in each nation more in conformity with our professed ideals.

Migration and Statelessness

Special attention must be given to the peculiarly international problem of statelessness and migration. The enormous displacement of populations in Europe and the widespread homelessness have created an unprecedentedly poignant refugee problem. When a nation expels people they become a burden on surrounding nations. Hence migration problems cannot be regarded as solely national. These urgent problems require special handling along the lines suggested in the Third Report of the *Commission to Study the Organization of Peace*. We there proposed the establishment of a separate agency for this purpose and pointed out that: "Failure to be prepared for these population movements will mean starvation and disease, great confusion and suffering, overloaded local agencies, and increase of criminality and disorder. The tragic situation affords the United Nations an opportunity to gain respect through protection of human rights."

Economic and Cultural Rights

Human rights are interwoven with economic security, particularly the security to pursue one's vocation, and with cultural advancement of every kind. The Human Rights Commission would need to cooperate closely with other international agencies like the International Labor Organization, the Organization of Intellectual Cooperation and any commissions on education, public health and

social welfare which may be erected. In its Philadelphia Charter adopted on May 11, 1944, the International Labor Organization affirmed that: "All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursuit of both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity."

The Functioning of the Commission on Human Rights

Drawing upon our accumulated experience with the Minorities Section of the League, its Mandates Commission, the Upper-Silesian Convention, the International Labor Organization, the national Committees on Intellectual Cooperation, and other experiments in international collaboration and implementation, we find that certain suggestions for the functioning of the Human Rights Commission emerge for consideration.

In the field of safeguarding human rights, the problem is, of course, in the first instance largely one of education and public sentiment. No legal organization or effort can succeed without a vigilant public opinion among the peoples of each land. To inform public opinion and awaken it to the importance of safeguarding human rights will be one of the prime functions of the Human Rights Commission.

With the aid and stimulation of the Human Rights Commission, enforcement of standards will still rest with the nations themselves in accordance with their own traditions and legal systems. The link between these and the international body might well be furnished by independent local committees in every nation or regional federation. Permission for them to appear before national tribunals to present the international viewpoint would, if granted, be a notable further step in the direction of bridging the gap between national and international law.

The Human Rights Commission should be empowered, under prescribed conditions, to receive petitions from individuals or groups of individuals who allege that they have been deprived of a human right encompassed in the international bill of rights—provided that the petitioner shall have first exhausted the remedies provided by his nation. Within limitations to be established by the political council of the "general international organization," the Commission may investigate. It is assumed that each of the big nations will have a veto power in the decisions of the political council.

If violations of human rights become flagrant or inveterate in any

area, the Commission may find that peace between nations is menaced and, if so, recommend to the political council that a trouble zone should be declared to exist. If this recommendation is approved, with the due and necessary concurrence of the larger powers, the Human Rights Commission should be definitely empowered, in its discretion, to establish a branch office in such trouble zones for the purpose of providing legal aid to aggrieved persons before national tribunals. The branch office would also follow the observance of any recommendation which the Commission may make or any judicial decision which may be made affecting human rights. The Commission should have the right, under limitations and procedures to be set up, to carry an appeal from the trouble-zone tribunals to the political council or Permanent Court.

During the period of transition, it may be imperative to establish such stringent enforcement machinery in the defeated nations. It would also be immediately available for mandated areas, if needed. It might also be appropriate in other places where Nazi propaganda has left its scars.

V. SUMMARY CONCLUSION

We have seen that the systematic violation of human rights may directly affect the peace of the world. We have seen also that the civilized goals for which we fight against a cruelly barbaric enemy demand the safeguard of human rights. Political and economic security are but minimal means to a broader end: the fulfillment of men and the enjoyment of civilized human rights.

Civilization is not possible without fundamental freedoms of human living. "This fact," as James T. Shotwell has pointed out, "has long been recognized in the development of law and justice within the state, but never until our own time has it become a major question of international relations. It is true that, throughout the centuries, prophets and leaders of the great religions have denounced oppression and appealed for justice between man and man on a universal basis. But these general precepts have only been incorporated into law within the confines of each nation. While international law drew its inspiration from the universal principles of Christian, Greek and Roman ethics, its field was limited to the relation of one government to another. Each state, jealous of its sovereignty, has regarded any expression of foreign interest in the welfare of its citizens at home, as an interference in its own affairs. Now, as a result of the Second World War, it has become clear that

a regime of violence and oppression within any nation of the civilized world is a matter of concern for all the rest. It is a disease in the body politic which is contagious because the government that rests upon violence will, by its very nature, be even more ready to do violence to foreigners than to its own fellow citizens, especially if it can thus escape the consequences of its acts at home. The foreign policy of despots is inherently one which carries with it a constant risk to the peace and security of others. In short, if aggression is the key-note of domestic policy, it will also be the clue to foreign relations.

"There is, however, a more fundamental reason for regarding despotic governments as dangerous to the peace and prosperity of other nations than their own. No people can remain indifferent to the sufferings of innocent victims without losing something of their own spiritual life. We can no longer plead ignorance when these things happen in other parts of the world, for when oppression becomes a policy of state, the cries of the victims reach our ears from even the dungeons of the Gestapo. To ignore this suffering as having no part in our own lives is contrary to the dictates of Christian teaching. To offer only useless sympathy, attempting no measure of redress, is the kind of hypocrisy which lessens the moral fibre of those who attempt to satisfy their consciences with mere emotional appeals."*

Efforts to achieve freedom from fear and want will be enhanced if linked to a positive program for vindicating the human rights of all men. The problem, as we have seen, is extremely complex. A practical start toward solving it must be made. In summary of our main, general recommendations, therefore, we propose that measures be taken to safeguard human rights throughout the world by (1) convening without delay a United Nations Conference on Human Rights to examine the problem, (2) promulgating, as a result of this conference, an international bill of rights, (3) establishing at the conference a permanent United Nations Commission on Human Rights for the purpose of further developing the standards of human rights and the methods for their protection, (4) seeking the incorporation of major civil rights in national constitutions and promoting effective means of enforcement in each nation, (5) recognizing the right of individuals or groups, under prescribed limitations, to petition the Human Rights Commission, after exhausting local remedies, in order to call attention to violations.

*Reprinted with permission of Macmillan from James T. Shotwell, *The Great Decision*, 1944.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

8 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

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Margaret Olson, *Secretary*

November 13, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In answer to your recent letter asking if the Commission had taken a stand on colonies in the post-war world, we are sending you under separate cover copies of our reports which include sections on colonies and dependent peoples.

19-35-23

Enclosed is a copy of our flier "The General International Organization - Its Framework and Functions." You will see that Point VI deals with colonies.

Also enclosed is a copy of the page proofs of a pamphlet Mr. Eichelberger has written on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. Copies of this will be available on Wednesday of this week. Trusteeship for dependent peoples is mentioned briefly in the section "What Was Postponed for Later Decision."

We have in preparation now a short report on trusteeship and shall be glad to send you a copy when it is published.

The Commission acts as the research body for the League of Nations Association, so this letter is also in answer to your inquiry addressed to the latter organization.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Olson

Margaret Olson

enclosure

[Enclosure]

The General International Organization

ITS FRAMEWORK AND FUNCTIONS

NEGOTIATIONS between our government and the major United Nations are under way for the establishment of the General International Organization promised at the Moscow Conference and approved in principle by the United States Senate. The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace presents an outline of what it believes to be essential in the framework of such an organization if it is to have the strength to guarantee enduring peace and prosperity.

In November, 1943, the Commission published eleven "Fundamentals for Permanent United Nations Organization" based upon its four years of study. The framework which follows is drawn from these "Fundamentals" and from a "Design for a Charter of the General International Organization" published as an extra August, 1944, issue of "International Conciliation." This framework covers essentials only, omitting many details necessary in a complete plan of organization. Persons interested in further study are referred to the publications of the Commission and the "Design" noted above.

I. What All Nations Must Do

1. All nations must live within the circle of international law and order. This means that all nations should be bound to:

   a. Abstain from aggression.
   b. Join in preventing aggression.
   c. Settle disputes only by peaceful means.

All States abiding by these obligations should have the right to participate in the General International Organization established for security and for economic and social betterment. The General International Organization should be set up immediately by the United Nations with provision for eventual participation in it by all other nations. Obviously the present Axis powers will not be admitted to participation until representatives of their governments are accepted by the Assembly.

This plan differs from the system of membership of the League of Nations to which a nation might belong or not, and from which a nation, like Japan for instance, could withdraw if she thought it advantageous to break her pledge of peace. That pledge which is the basis of community life admits of no exception. It is worldwide. Regional organizations or alliances are not enough to keep the peace of the world.

II. What Is The Necessary Framework?

1. There should be an Assembly composed of representatives of all qualified States. It should meet at least once a year. Decisions on some matters may require more than a majority vote, but the requirement of unanimity must be discarded. The Assembly should:

   a. Be responsible for the maintenance of peace.
   b. Coordinate the activities of international bodies established in connection with the General International Organization.
   c. Recommend to nations policies agreed upon by the Assembly in support of their common interests.

2. There should be an Executive Council composed of not more than eleven members. The major powers should have continuing membership; the others should be elected periodically by the Assembly. As executive body of the Assembly to which it reports, the Council should be recognized as representative of all States.

The chief duty of the Council should be to supervise the prompt settlement of disputes and to direct measures for the prevention of war. Action on these matters should be taken by majority vote, including the concurrence of all the continuing members voting.

3. There should be a General Commission composed of representatives of the Assembly and the heads of the non-political agencies to advise on the solution of economic, financial, social, cultural and educational problems.

4. The Permanent Court of International Justice should be maintained and developed.

5. There should be a Director General elected by the Assembly. He should be assisted by a staff of experts selected for individual competence on a wide geographical basis.

III. How Shall Peace Be Maintained?

1. All States should be obligated to use their military and economic power to restrain aggression when called upon by the Council. The Council should take the necessary steps to resist any sudden aggression. In case of such aggression the State which is attacked may use force to defend itself but should immediately refer the matter to the General International Organization and secure its approval and assistance.

2. The General International Organization should be equipped with certain instruments of police power under the direction of the Council, such as:

   a. A permanent international air patrol recruited by voluntary enlistment, ready to fly at once to a scene of trouble.
   b. Strategic bases jointly occupied in the name of the General International Organization by the forces of those States which have the greatest security interest in the areas.

3. As confidence in security develops, gradual reduction in armaments should follow. A permanent disarmament commission should be created to bring about practical general agreement on armament reduction. This commission should have authority to inspect and report to the Council on national armaments establishments.

IV. How Shall Disputes Be Settled?

Most international disputes are settled by the ordinary methods of diplomacy. But, if these fail, the General International Organization should provide a variety of further means for friendly settlement such as conciliation, arbitration, and the good offices of the Council or Assembly.

In case a dispute cannot be settled by these friendly methods, and threatens the peace of the world, it should be brought to the attention of the Council by either party to the dispute, by any other State, or by the Director General. If the dispute is of a nature for which treaty or law exists, it should be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice by either party or by the Council. The decision of the Court should be binding.

In case all other methods of settling the dispute have failed, the Council should make an investigation and give a decision which should be binding on the parties. Such decision should be given by majority vote providing there is no adverse vote from any continuing member of the Council. The vote of any State party to the dispute should not be counted.

Any State should have the right to request the Council to investigate any situation which might endanger the friendly relations between states, and on recommendation by the Council, the Assembly should have the right to advise readjustment.

V. How Shall The General Welfare Be Promoted?

International cooperation for the promotion of the general welfare is necessary for the maintenance of peace, but the power of the General International Organization in this field should be advisory rather than compulsory. The General International Organization should utilize or create autonomous agencies to promote cooperation for the physical and spiritual well-being of mankind. It should carry on and improve the work of the League of Nations in the field of economic, financial and social problems.

There should be adequate agencies including the International Labor Organization and the proposed World Organization for Food and Agriculture, and other agencies for international economic and social relations especially in trade and finance, social and health problems, cultural cooperation and education.

The General International Organization should provide means through international law for safeguarding essential human rights.

VI. Dependent Peoples

The protection of dependent peoples is a sacred trust for mankind and the League of Nations Mandate system should be continued and improved. The Japanese mandated islands should be placed under mandate of members of the United Nations with the greatest security interest in the Pacific.

Nations with non-self governing colonies should administer these territories, with special consideration to the education of the natives for self-government, elimination of exploitation, and maintenance of equal opportunity for all people.

VII. Budget

The costs of peace are infinitesimal compared to those of war. The expense of the General International Organizaton should be maintained by contributions from individual States and by independent revenue derived from international services performed.

Conclusion

The choice is between world organization and anarchy leading to a third world war. A Constitution will not of itself guarantee peace and justice. It must be supported by the will, courage, and intelligence of the masses of the people and their leaders. If this time the nations succeed in ending world anarchy, as we believe they are determined to do, it will be because an alert public opinion demands a strong General International Organization and supports the statesmen in carrying it into effect.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE
181 8 West 40th Street New York 18, N. Y.
August 1944

Resolution

on

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals

•

Adopted by the Political Committee of the
American Labor Conference on International Affairs

•

AMERICAN LABOR CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
9 East 46th Street New York 17, N. Y.

THE DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

Text of a resolution adopted by the Political Committee of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs and made public at the Second Meeting of the Conference, New York, December 16, 1944.

The Political Committee of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs endorses wholeheartedly the principles of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, which aim at the creation of a community of nations which shall outlaw war and aggression and establish the rule of law in international relations. In this respect Dumbarton Oaks moves towards the fulfillment of the ideals that American labor as well as the labor unions and the political labor parties of all countries have advocated. The committee expresses its satisfaction that the executive organ of the international community, the Security Council, is to be made into a powerful and efficient body which shall have at its disposal all necessary means, including armed forces, for maintaining peace and preventing aggression. Moreover, a special organ of the General International Organization—the Economic and Social Council—is to be created which shall bring more cooperation and planning into the rather chaotic economic relations of the world. This has always been one of the aims of organized labor.

In supporting these policies the peoples of the world, including organized labor, will be reaffirming their belief in a new world in which the relations between peoples shall be based on the same simple rules of law and morals as the relations between individuals in civilized countries, where the supreme criterion is not might but right, in the framework of freedom and equality.

But our endorsement of these principles of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals does not absolve us from making justified criticism of the many weaknesses and shortcomings of the draft in its present form. The President of the United States has explained that this draft has been published "to permit full discussion by the people of this country prior to the convening of a wider conference on this all important subject."

To implement the pledge made in the Atlantic Charter and in Moscow the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals should be amended in the following respects:

1. After a period of transition the new international organization should become a universal one, unlimited by the present formula that

"membership should be open to all peace-loving states." Permanently to exclude any state is to prejudice the new order. In this new order all states must be peace-keeping.

2. The General Assembly, composed of all states, should be given more important functions as the basis of the whole international organization. It should be given the right to initiate proposals for action by the Security Council on all matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council should furthermore be made accountable to the General Assembly for any actions it has decided to undertake and for their execution.

3. The Security Council in its projected form gives excessive dominance to four or at most five Great Powers. It is entirely fair and proper that the greater responsibility of the Great Powers in the prevention of war and aggression should be matched by a greater share in the leadership of the organization and in its decisions. Their co-operation is essential to the success of the organization. But we must emphatically reject any proposals which would exempt four or five Great Powers, the permanent members of the Security Council, from the equal rule of law. It would be neither just nor sound for any one of these Great Powers to be allowed to vote in a case where it is accused of aggression. It would be still more unacceptable for its vote alone to suffice to annul any complaint against it. Yet this would automatically be the result if the provision requiring the unanimity of the "permanent members" of the Council should be adopted. It would mean, practically, that every Great Power would enjoy freedom to engage in aggression and that any aggressor nation having a mighty protector in the Council would be free from punishment. We therefore propose that the rule of unanimity be replaced by a two-thirds majority of all members including a majority of the permanent members of the Security Council.

We cannot accept the defeatist proposition that no international organization can possibly restrain a Great Power which is prepared to risk aggression and start a new conflict. If that were so, then the whole program of Dumbarton Oaks would be futile, and the proclaimed "sovereign equality of all nations, big and small," would become a mere deception. We must insist that international law apply alike to all nations and that no nation be put above the law. The duty of the General International Organization is to enforce peace, the rule of law and the equal protection of all peoples of the globe, and no opportunistic considerations can free the community of nations of its moral obligations in the service of humanity.

4. Besides these specific defects of the present Dumbarton Oaks plan there is a lack of certain constructive proposals which are urgently needed

if the world is to be subject not to the rule of force but to the rule of law adopted through collective consideration and democratic decision. The Security Council should have as one of its functions the preparation of a continuous policy for the reduction of armaments. There is also lacking any provision for raising the living and cultural standards of dependent peoples, the colonies of the Axis countries, mandated territories, and semi-colonial or backward areas that cannot now be self-governing. A system of international trusteeship should be established for this purpose, and a special organ of the General International Organization with sufficient authority and means should be entrusted with the task of helping the above mentioned countries and nations to accomplish in peace, and free of exploitation, the necessary evolution to modern culture and political, social and economic maturity.

Never before in the history of mankind has the internal progress of each individual nation been so closely and intimately interlocked with the international structure of the world. The social and economic achievements of individual countries would mean nothing in the event of a new world catastrophe. Thus the task of creating an adequate international community of nations based on the freedom and equality of all peoples, rather than on a division into spheres of influence, acquires a decisive importance from the viewpoint of labor and its historic mission. Labor everywhere must with all its force and energy pursue the policy of advocating and supporting the basic principles proclaimed by the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals in their full and true form, without any distortion or misinterpretation in the imperialistic interest of any Great Power.

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THE UNITED NATIONS
and
NON-SELF GOVERNING PEOPLES

40/8V/53

A PLAN
FOR TRUSTEESHIP

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

8 West 40th Street **New York 18, N. Y.**

December, 1944

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

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JAMES T. SHOTWELL

Director
CLARK M. EICHELBERGER

Chairman of Executive Committee
WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON

Chairman of Education Committee
EMILY HICKMAN

Director of Popular Education
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Secretary
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COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE
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FOREWORD

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals for an international organization to maintain peace and security did not include plans for dealing with non-self governing peoples. This question was among those left to be considered by the United Nations as a whole, for there could be no possible doubt of its inclusion in the final plan of international organization.

In view of the fact that a meeting of representatives of all the United Nations will probably be held in the not distant future, and that the questions to be considered are now laid before public opinion for consideration and debate, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace has drafted a preliminary plan for colonial trusteeship, the substance of which might find a fitting place in the General International Organization of the United Nations. The document has been drafted in concrete terms in order to bring the essential problems clearly to the fore. The wording of these proposals is not suggested as a final text, but as an outline to be filled in at the conference of the United Nations and to be modified or extended in the light of subsequent experience.

The problem of dependent peoples has been discussed by the Commission in more than one of its publications. A summary statement of its conclusions in this regard was made in the following terms in the "Fundamentals for Permanent United Nations Organization" published by it after the Moscow Conference in 1943:

> The international organization should provide for a system of trusteeship over non-self governing peoples.
>
> Nations with non-self governing territories should accept certain responsibilities to the international organization for the elimination of exploitation and for the extension of self-government.

The present text is based upon this statement. It was prepared by a committee of the Washington branch of the Commission under the chairmanship of Professor Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University.

A Plan for Trusteeship for Non-Self Governing Peoples

Dependent territories formerly in the possession of enemy states should not be annexed by any state. Such territories should be under the authority of the United Nations and should be administered in accordance with the principle of trusteeship.

The welfare of peoples in non-self governing territories should be promoted and ensured by three essential measures:

1. A United Nations declaration of principles, guaranteeing the advancement of non-self governing peoples.
2. Regional commissions, with consultative and advisory functions, designed to promote the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the region
3. A Permanent Trusteeship Council, to supervise and direct, on behalf of the General International Organization, the administration of existing mandated territories and other dependent territories taken from enemy states.

I. *Declaration of Principles for Non-Self Governing Territories*

The Declaration of Principles, which should be issued by the United Nations, should embrace the following:

1. A broad recognition of the international interest involved in the administration of dependent territories by individual nations, and acceptance by such nations of a measure of accountability to the international community for the conduct of such administration, for the well-being of the dependent peoples, and for the progressive development of these peoples toward self-rule, involving application of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms to all dependent peoples.
2. A pledge to protect the civil rights of all dependent peoples.
3. A pledge to maintain general equality of economic opportunity in all dependent territories, as far as may be in the interest of the inhabitants, including access to raw materials, and markets, and opportunity for investments.
4. A pledge to eliminate, in all dependent territories, such abuses as slavery and the slave trade, forced labor, compulsory recruiting

of workers, penal sanctions in breaches of labor contracts, pass and curfew laws, and all other practices involving intimidation and compulsion of native laborers.

5. A pledge to undertake measures designed to promote the welfare of the dependent peoples, including encouragement of the fullest possible employment under conditions protecting the physical and moral well-being of the worker, and provision against his economic exploitation.
6. A pledge to insure broad systems of mass education in dependent territories, designed to eliminate illiteracy, to prepare the people for the management of their own political and economic affairs, and to train them in skills in order that they may compete on equal terms with other peoples in the civilized world.
7. A pledge to associate the dependent peoples progressively and to the fullest extent possible within the bounds of their preparation with the management of the political and economic life of their territories.

II. *Regional Commissions*

1. In order to implement the promises of the Declaration of Principles for non-self governing territories, the United Nations should undertake to promote the establishment of Regional Commissions in the colonial areas of the world, including the Caribbean, West and East Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Central and South Pacific.
2. The Regional Commissions in their membership should include representatives of the colonial powers controlling dependent territories in the region; independent states in the region; nations with major economic or strategic interests in the region; politically advanced dependent territories having a substantial measure of local autonomy; the Trusteeship Council, if any Trustee Territories are located within the region; and representatives of other international agencies in the discretion of the Regional Commission.
3. The Regional Commissions should be advisory and consultative bodies whose primary concern should be to promote the political, economic and social well-being and advancement of all the peoples of the regions. They should undertake to deliberate upon, and to devise recommendations looking toward, the solution of problems and the improvement of conditions with respect to the following:

Preparation for self-government; preparation for economic self-reliance; health; regional trade; economic development, industrial and agricultural; access to capital; financial and exchange problems; housing; labor supply, productivity and conditions of work; education, cultural and vocational; relationship between the international security authority and the territorial authorities in the region, especially with respect to regional security; regional police cooperation; and other related matters.

4. Each Regional Commission should formulate a basic instrument defining its objectives and the principles to which it will adhere, in conformity with the problems, needs and conditions of the particular region. In each such regional instrument the Declaration of Principles for Non-self Governing Territories should be incorporated.

5. The Regional Commissions should expedite the development of self-governing institutions and local management of local economic enterprise in the dependent territories of the regions.

6. More specifically, the Regional Commissions should have authority to:

   a. Receive and publish with its own comments thereon regular periodic reports from each colonial power in the region on the extent to which progress is being made and planned in the evolution of the dependent peoples concerned toward political and economic self-control, and on the progress made in the promotion of their economic and social well-being, including, *interalia,* public health, nutrition, land ownership, working conditions, inter-regional migration, and education.

   b. From the experience thus acquired, to submit to the colonial powers and to the Permanent Trusteeship Council suggestions for general or specific policies for the attainment of these ends.

   c. To maintain a permanent secretariat and technical staff, which would make periodic on-the-spot inspections of conditions in the dependent areas of the region, under the obligation of formal report to the Regional Commission, and which would be available for technical advice.

   d. To call special conferences on the problems of one or more areas, which may include representatives of the administering powers and of the peoples of the dependent territories.

   e. To establish a permanent research council to devote its efforts to surveys of the problems and needs of the region.

f. To provide, in any of its meetings, when it may be considered advisable, for the special *ad hoc* representation of dependent peoples of the region when matters vitally affecting their interest are under discussion in the Commission.

g. To associate with the Commission, in such capacities as it may deem fit, representatives of the International Labour Office and any other international bodies dealing with problems of special concern to the region.

h. To develop other appropriate relationships within the General International Organization.

III. *Permanent Trusteeship Council*

1. The General International Organization, as a means of discharging its responsibility toward certain of the dependent territories and their peoples which are now or will become wards of the international community, shall establish a Permanent Trusteeship Council.

2. The territories to be administered under the direction of the Permanent Trusteeship Council should be the present "B" and "C" mandates, the colonial territories to be detached from Italy and Japan, and any colony or dependency of one of the United Nations which might be placed under the direction of the Trusteeship Council with the consent of such Nation. These territories should be administered as trusts of the United Nations. The International Organization shall exercise all of the prerogatives of government on behalf of the trustee territories until such time as the peoples of such territories demonstrate an ability to exercise this power responsibly in their own behalf. Ultimate sovereignty and ultimate title in the trustee territories shall rest in those territories and their peoples.

3. The Trusteeship Council should be composed of fifteen experts in colonial administration appointed by the General International Organization, including at least one national of each of the States administering trustee territories. The Trusteeship Council may discharge its responsibility for the proper administration of the trustee territories through a designated administering authority, which may be an individual state, or, where considered desirable, a specially constituted international administration.

4. The General International Organization shall exercise the following powers with respect to the trustee territories and their administering authorities:

a. To designate the members of the Trusteeship Council;

b. to designate the administering authorities and to remove them for cause;

c. to formulate a specific charter for each territory to be administered as a trust. Each such charter should define the terms and conditions under which the territory will be administered. The charters should emphasize the obligation of the administering authority to train the inhabitants of the trust territory for self-government and for management of local economic enterprise, and should incorporate full guarantees for the protection of the civil rights of the inhabitants;

d. to require and to review annual reports from the administering authorities on the observance of the terms of the territorial charters;

e. to consult with the administering authorities and to make specific recommendations to them concerning the discharge of their administrative functions;

f. to require the appearance of representatives of the administering authorities before the Trusteeship Council and to provide supplemental information on the conduct of the administration;

g. to conduct periodic inspections in the trust territories, to institute, when considered necessary, special investigations in particular territories, and, if deemed desirable, to maintain in any trust territory a permanent representative of the Trusteeship Council;

h. to receive and consider petitions respecting the conditions in any trust territory and to hear petitioners in person;

i. to recommend and to approve or reject public or private projects involving large-scale economic developments which will affect the welfare of the inhabitants; and

j. to review the annual budgets of the trustee territories.

[1944]

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1. A broad recognition of the international interest involved in the administration of dependent territories by individual nations, and acceptance by such nations of a measure of accountability to the international community for the conduct of such administration, for the well-being of the dependent peoples, and for the progressive development of these peoples toward self-rule, involving application of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms to all dependent peoples.
2. A pledge to protect the civil rights of all dependent peoples.
3. A pledge to maintain general equality of economic opportunity in all dependent territories, as far as may be in the interest of the inhabitants, including access to raw materials, and markets, and opportunity for investments.
4. A pledge to eliminate, in all dependent territories, such abuses as slavery and the slave trade, forced labor, compulsory recruiting

of workers, penal sanctions in breaches of labor contracts, pass and curfew laws, and all other practices involving intimidation and compulsion of native laborers.

5. A pledge to undertake measures designed to promote the welfare of the dependent peoples, including encouragement of the fullest possible employment under conditions protecting the physical and moral well-being of the worker, and provision against his economic exploitation.
6. A pledge to insure broad systems of mass education in dependent territories, designed to eliminate illiteracy, to prepare the people for the management of their own political and economic affairs, and to train them in skills in order that they may compete on equal terms with other peoples in the civilized world.
7. A pledge to associate the dependent peoples progressively and to the fullest extent possible within the bounds of their preparation with the management of the political and economic life of their territories.

II. *Regional Commissions*

1. In order to implement the promises of the Declaration of Principles for non-self governing territories, the United Nations should undertake to promote the establishment of Regional Commissions in the colonial areas of the world, including the Caribbean, West and East Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Central and South Pacific.
2. The Regional Commissions in their membership should include representatives of the colonial powers controlling dependent territories in the region; independent states in the region; nations with major economic or strategic interests in the region; politically advanced dependent territories having a substantial measure of local autonomy; the Trusteeship Council, if any Trustee Territories are located within the region; and representatives of other international agencies in the discretion of the Regional Commission.
3. The Regional Commissions should be advisory and consultative bodies whose primary concern should be to promote the political, economic and social well-being and advancement of all the peoples of the regions. They should undertake to deliberate upon, and to devise recommendations looking toward, the solution of problems and the improvement of conditions with respect to the following:

Preparation for self-government; preparation for economic self-reliance; health; regional trade; economic development, industrial and agricultural; access to capital; financial and exchange problems; housing; labor supply, productivity and conditions of work; education, cultural and vocational; relationship between the international security authority and the territorial authorities in the region, especially with respect to regional security; regional police cooperation; and other related matters.

4. Each Regional Commission should formulate a basic instrument defining its objectives and the principles to which it will adhere, in conformity with the problems, needs and conditions of the particular region. In each such regional instrument the Declaration of Principles for Non-self Governing Territories should be incorporated.

5. The Regional Commissions should expedite the development of self-governing institutions and local management of local economic enterprise in the dependent territories of the regions.

6. More specifically, the Regional Commissions should have authority to:

   a. Receive and publish with its own comments thereon regular periodic reports from each colonial power in the region on the extent to which progress is being made and planned in the evolution of the dependent peoples concerned toward political and economic self-control, and on the progress made in the promotion of their economic and social well-being, including, *interalia,* public health, nutrition, land ownership, working conditions, inter-regional migration, and education.

   b. From the experience thus acquired, to submit to the colonial powers and to the Permanent Trusteeship Council suggestions for general or specific policies for the attainment of these ends.

   c. To maintain a permanent secretariat and technical staff, which would make periodic on-the-spot inspections of conditions in the dependent areas of the region, under the obligation of formal report to the Regional Commission, and which would be available for technical advice.

   d. To call special conferences on the problems of one or more areas, which may include representatives of the administering powers and of the peoples of the dependent territories.

   e. To establish a permanent research council to devote its efforts to surveys of the problems and needs of the region.

f. To provide, in any of its meetings, when it may be considered advisable, for the special *ad hoc* representation of dependent peoples of the region when matters vitally affecting their interest are under discussion in the Commission.

g. To associate with the Commission, in such capacities as it may deem fit, representatives of the International Labour Office and any other international bodies dealing with problems of special concern to the region.

h. To develop other appropriate relationships within the General International Organization.

III. *Permanent Trusteeship Council*

1. The General International Organization, as a means of discharging its responsibility toward certain of the dependent territories and their peoples which are now or will become wards of the international community, shall establish a Permanent Trusteeship Council.

2. The territories to be administered under the direction of the Permanent Trusteeship Council should be the present "B" and "C" mandates, the colonial territories to be detached from Italy and Japan, and any colony or dependency of one of the United Nations which might be placed under the direction of the Trusteeship Council with the consent of such Nation. These territories should be administered as trusts of the United Nations. The International Organization shall exercise all of the prerogatives of government on behalf of the trustee territories until such time as the peoples of such territories demonstrate an ability to exercise this power responsibly in their own behalf. Ultimate sovereignty and ultimate title in the trustee territories shall rest in those territories and their peoples.

3. The Trusteeship Council should be composed of fifteen experts in colonial administration appointed by the General International Organization, including at least one national of each of the States administering trustee territories. The Trusteeship Council may discharge its responsibility for the proper administration of the trustee territories through a designated administering authority, which may be an individual state, or, where considered desirable, a specially constituted international administration.

4. The General International Organization shall exercise the following powers with respect to the trustee territories and their administering authorities:

a. To designate the members of the Trusteeship Council;

b. to designate the administering authorities and to remove them for cause;

c. to formulate a specific charter for each territory to be administered as a trust. Each such charter should define the terms and conditions under which the territory will be administered. The charters should emphasize the obligation of the administering authority to train the inhabitants of the trust territory for self-government and for management of local economic enterprise, and should incorporate full guarantees for the protection of the civil rights of the inhabitants;

d. to require and to review annual reports from the administering authorities on the observance of the terms of the territorial charters;

e. to consult with the administering authorities and to make specific recommendations to them concerning the discharge of their administrative functions;

f. to require the appearance of representatives of the administering authorities before the Trusteeship Council and to provide supplemental information on the conduct of the administration;

g. to conduct periodic inspections in the trust territories, to institute, when considered necessary, special investigations in particular territories, and, if deemed desirable, to maintain in any trust territory a permanent representative of the Trusteeship Council;

h. to receive and consider petitions respecting the conditions in any trust territory and to hear petitioners in person;

i. to recommend and to approve or reject public or private projects involving large-scale economic developments which will affect the welfare of the inhabitants; and

j. to review the annual budgets of the trustee territories.

CONFERENCE ON JEWISH RELATIONS, INC.

[For a better understanding of the position of the Jews in the Modern World]

1841 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PHONE CIRCLE 6-1191

March 27th, 1944

Book

19-88-70

Professor W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of March 3rd which has just been forwarded to us by Professor Marcus of Cincinnati. Essays on Antisemitism is published at Two Dollars but we would be happy to offer you the seven copies you desire at the special rate of $1.34 per copy--which is the price charged to bookdealers. As a matter of fact, we should have been happier to do even better, but you will doubtless appreciate the obstacles which mundane considerations put in the way of scholars who would really like to be cooperative.

May I add that we shall be most interested in the reactions of your class to this volume, and should you find time to write us about them, we should be indeed appreciative.

Yours sincerely,

Theodor H. Gaster

Theodor H. Gaster
Executive Secretary

MB:RB

134
27
9.38

[Conference on Jewish Relations]

March 30, 1944

19-38-71

Mr. Theodor H. Gaster

1841 Broadway

New York, New York

My dear Mr. Gaster:

Enclosed is my check for $9.38 to pay for seven copies of the Essays on Antisemitism @ $1.34 a copy. If there is further charge for carriage, let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Conference on Race Relations]

Chicago Conference

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

February 10, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

19-36-90

The war has forced to the front the question of race and color. This is not a new problem, but its mounting acuteness, as a factor in world civilization, demands that fresh attention be given to what is happening and is likely to happen in America.

Conviction as to the necessity for action is widespread throughout the nation. Almost every thoughtful leader is concerned. Many organized groups, nationally and locally, are attempting to find something they can do about it. The present tension and the current interest indicate the need for very careful planning in order that effective action may be taken.

The Southern Regional Council is doing constructive work in that special area. But race relations in the North and West may be worked out in patterns different from those that bind the South.

The situation is urgent. The whole subject needs the careful thought of the best minds in the country. Someone must take responsibility. We are therefore asking you to be one of a small number of persons to sit down with us for two days to plan for definite action, especially in the North and West, to meet the situation now and at the end of hostilities. We confidently expect that the conference will formulate a program around which large numbers of interested people can rally for a forward step in bringing our race relations into line with the democratic principle for which we are fighting the war.

The meeting will be held in Chicago on March 21 and 22, 1944, and the expenses of those who participate will be met. Details as to hours and places of meeting will be sent later. We urge that even at inconvenience and sacrifice you will find it possible to join in this consultation. Please send your reply to Mr. Edwin R. Embree, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

Marshall Field

Marshall Field

Edwin R. Embree

Charles S. Johnson

[Conference on Race Relations]

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

March 3, 1944

19-31-36

Dear Doctor DuBois: We are hoping that you are planning to attend the conference on race relations in Chicago on March 21 and 22. Enclosed is a brief summary of arrangements for the meetings. Will you please let us know whether we may count on having you with us at this important conference?

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Conference on Race Relations]

March 3, 1944

19-31-30

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mr. Embree:

Answering your invitation of February 10, may I say that I plan to attend your conference March 21 and 22. Will your conferees make their own plans for hotel accommodations or will some central place be designated?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Conference on Race Relations]

March 6, 1944

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

I have already written you that I plan to attend the Chicago conference. Will you please reserve me a single room with bath at the Sherman Hotel? I expect to arrive from Texas the night of March 20.

19-31-40

Of the holding of conferences there is of course no end and perhaps ought not to be. I am wondering in this conference how far your program and object is cut and dried and how far you want suggestions. I have in mind of writing out a concise "Plan for the American Negro During and After The War". The central idea is that, like all groups, we face three main problems: poverty, ignorance and disease; and growing out of these three problems in varying degrees is the problem of crime. I want to suggest a radical economic solution, tending toward consumers and producers cooperation for the problem of poverty; an educational program which would stress elementary education and the state support of higher education; a program of health including social medicine and hospitalization.

Shall I send you this outline in concise but carefully worked out detail?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OD

[Conference on Race Relations]

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

March 6, 1944

19-31-39

Dear Doctor Du Bois: We are delighted to know that you are planning to attend the race relations conference in Chicago on March 21 and 22. The statement of arrangements which I sent on March 3 must have crossed your letter of the same date. I am assuming from your inquiry that you would like to have us reserve in your name one of the rooms we are holding at the Hotel Sherman, and we have therefore done so.

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Conference on Race Relations]

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Drexel 7100

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

19-31-41

March 9, 1944

Dear Doctor Du Bois: In response to your letter of March 6, we do have definite ideas of what we think may come out of the Chicago conferences of March 21 and 22. In general we believe that fresh patterns in race relations may be established that will have a direct bearing on the lives of the four million Negroes who are now living in the North and West. We are interested in establishing something much nearer to true democracy than we have had in the past. Not only for the sake of this large number of Negroes, but for the sake of America as a whole. I am convinced that by centering our attentions on the more democratic North and West we can make another important step ahead.

I see no conflict between the general plans for this conference and the specific proposal that you have in mind. I would like very much to see your outline and I certainly approve your working it out in detail for presentation at the meetings.

We are looking forward to seeing you soon.

Very truly yours,

ERE:SO

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

92

Kenwood 9200

Stock Manual

[Conference on Race Relations]

Chicago Conf

LIST OF PERSONS ATTENDING CONFERENCE ON RACE RELATIONS

CHICAGO, MARCH 21 AND 22

14

Louis Adamic, author, contributing editor Common Ground, Milford, New Jersey

W. W. Alexander, Vice President, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago

Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, Industrial Secretary, national staff of YWCA

Commander D. W. Armstrong, in charge Negro training camps, Great Lakes Naval Training Station

~~Frank Aydelotte, Director, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.~~

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C.

Jacob Billikopf, ~~attorney,~~ Chairman, Philadelphia Interracial Committee

Manchester Boddy, Editor and Publisher, Daily News, Los Angeles

Homer S. Brown, attorney, member Pennsylvania House of Representatives

Frederick L. Brownlee, General Secretary, American Missionary Association, New York

Ralph J. Bunche, Head, Department of Political Science, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ, New York

19-31-11

Horace Cayton, Director, Parkway Community House, Chicago

Ben M. Cherrington, Director, Social Science Foundation, University of Denver

John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Eugene Cook, Chicago representative, Time and Life

Hubert T. Delaney, Justice, Domestic Relations Court, New York

Albert Deutsch, staff of PM, New York

Major Charles Dollard, representing General Frederick Osborn of War Department (Phy Jon)
2C563 Pentagon Bldg. Washington. D.C.

W. E. B. Du Bois, author, editor, professor of sociology, Atlanta University

Edwin R. Embree, President, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago

Harry H. Field, Director, National Opinion Research Center, Denver

X Speaker

Marshall Field, Publisher, PM and Chicago Sun

John Anson Ford, Chairman, Board of Supervisors, County of Los Angeles

~~Ernesto Galarza, Chief, Division of Labor and Social Information, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.~~

Lester Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, New York

Mrs. Mary Jane Grunsfeld, special assistant, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago

Bishop Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids, Michigan, former Chairman, President's Fair Employment Practices Committee

Maxwell Hahn, Executive Vice President, The Field Foundation, New York

~~William H. Hastie, Dean, Howard University Law School,~~ Washington, D. C.

Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., consultant, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago

Charles Houston, attorney with wide experience in discrimination cases, Washington

Norman Houston, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles

Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, President, National YWCA, New York

Charles S. Johnson, Director, The Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville

Mordecai Johnson, President, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Joseph D. Keenan, Vice Chairman, Office of Labor Production, War Production Board, and Secretary, Chicago Federation of Labor

George Kells, Board of Aldermen, Chicago

Robert Kenny, Attorney General of State of California

Father John LaFarge, Editor, America, New York

Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City

Mrs. Oswald Bates Lord, Executive Committee, Council for Democracy, New York

Isadore Lubin, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Margaret Mead, anthropologist, American Museum of Natural History, New York

H. Scudder Mekeel, anthropologist, University of Wisconsin

Carl Murphy, President, The Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore

19-31-12

Philleo Nash, anthropologist, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, Washington, D. C.

~~Howard W. Odum, Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina~~

F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

James G. Patton, President, National Farmers Union, Denver, Colorado

Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia

Mrs. Justine Wise Polier, Justice, Domestic Relations Court, New York

P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor, Pittsburgh Courier, Pennsylvania

A. Philip Randolph, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, New York

Leonard M. Rieser, attorney, Chicago

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, Chairman, National Committee on Housing, New York

A. Rubin, Vice President, National Smelting Company, Cleveland

Lillian Smith, editor South Today, author Strange Fruit, Clayton, Georgia

Sara Southall, Supervisor of Employment and Service, International Harvester Co., Chicago

Otis Peabody Swift, representing Henry Luce of Time

Edward O. Tabor, attorney, Chairman, Interracial Committee of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

R. J. Thomas, President, International Union United Automobile Workers, Detroit

Harold Thompson, Director Interracial Commission, City of Detroit

~~Channing Tobias, National Council of YMCA, New York~~

Willard Townsend, National Executive Committee, C. I. O.

Fred G. Wale, Director, Division of Rural Education, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago

~~William D. Waymack, Editor, The Des Moines Register and Tribune~~

George Weaver, Director of National C. I. O. Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, representing J. Raymond Walsh

Robert C. Weaver, Director, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago

Joseph Weckler, special assistant, Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago

Sleeler, George

19-31-13

Jacob Weinstein, Rabbi, K. A. M. Temple, Chicago

Louis Weiss, attorney, New York City

Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York

~~Joseph H. Willits, Director for Social Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, New York~~

Louis Wirth, sociologist, University of Chicago

Edward L. Worthington, Director of Public Health and Welfare, representing Frank J. Lausche, Mayor of Cleveland

Richard Wright, author, Brooklyn, New York

Bishop Richard Robert Wright, Jr., Wilberforce, Ohio

Donald Young, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, Washington, D. C.

P. B. Young, President and Publisher, The Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia

19-31-14

[Conference on Race Relations]

Chicago Conf

PERSONS INVITED TO MEETINGS MARCH 21 AND 22, 1944

W. W. Alexander, Chicago and Washington
Marian Anderson
Mrs. Eleanor Copenhaven Anderson, YWCA
Commander D. W. Armstrong, USN
Frank Aydelotte, Princeton, New Jersey
Laird Bell, attorney, Chicago
Ruth Benedict, Columbia University
Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Washington, D. C.
Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia
Hugo Black, U. S. Supreme Court
Abe Bluestein, A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.
Manchester Bode, Los Angeles Daily News
Homer S. Brown, State Senator, Pennsylvania
Frederick L. Brownlee, Congregational Board, New York
Mrs. Pearl Buck
Ralph Bunche, U. S. State Department
Harold H. Burton, Senator from Ohio
Turner Catledge, New York Times
Samuel M. Cavert, Federal Council of Churches of Christ
Ben M. Cherrington, University of Denver
Karl Taylor Compton, President, M. I. T.
James B. Conant, Harvard University
Bartley C. Crum, attorney, San Francisco
Virginius Dabney, Richmond Times-Dispatch
Judge H. T. Delaney, New York
W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlanta University
Milton Eisenhower, Kansas State College
Edwin R. Embree, Chicago
Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal
Marshall Field, Chicago
John Anson Ford, County Commissioner, Los Angeles
Judge Jerome Frank, New York City
Helen Gahagen, Hollywood
Ernesto Galarza, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
Lloyd K. Garrison, National War Labor Board
Clint Golden, War Production Board
Lester Granger, National Urban League
Bishop Francis J. Haas, Grand Rapids, Michigan
H. Penrose Hallowell, Lee Higginson Company, Boston
Judge William H. Hastie, Howard University
Helen Hayes
Leon Henderson, Millville, New Jersey
Charles Houston, attorney, Washington, D. C.
Norman Houston, Golden State Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles
Palmer Hoyt, The Oregon Journal, Portland
Harold L. Ickes, Washington, D. C.
William M. Jeffers, Union Pacific Railroad
Walter A. Jessup, Carnegie Corporation
Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University
Eric A. Johnston, U. S. Chamber of Commerce
Mordecai Johnson, Howard University
Edgar F. Kaiser, Oregon Shipbuilding Company
Joseph Keenan, War Production Board
Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago
Robert Kenny, Attorney General of California
Roger Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco
Frank J. Lauche, Mayor of Cleveland

Mrs. David M. Levy, New York City
Isadore Lubin, Department of Labor
Henry Luce, Time, Inc., New York
Archbishop Robert E. Lucey, San Antonio, Texas
J. G. Luhrsen, Railway Labor Executives Association
Bishop William C. Martin, Omaha, Nebraska
Fowler McCormick, International Harvester Company
Bishop Joseph T. McGucken, Los Angeles, California
Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History
Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Englewood, New Jersey
William A. Neilson, New York City
Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina
General Frederick Osborn, War Department
Mrs. William S. Paley, New York
Surgeon General Thomas J. Parran, Washington, D. C.
F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute
James G. Patton, Farmers Union, Denver
Clarence Pickett, American Friends Service Committee
Judge Justine Wise Polier, New York
Clarence Randall, Inland Steel Company
A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Robert Redfield, University of Chicago
Leonard M. Rieser, attorney, Chicago
Paul Robeson
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York
Will Rogers, Jr., Representative from California
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, National Committee on Housing
A. Rubin, National Smelting Company
Beardsley Ruml, R. H. Macy and Company
Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts
Bishop B. J. Sheil, Chicago
Boris Shiskin, A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.
Bishop H. Lester Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio
Lillian Smith, writer, Clayton, Georgia
Sara Southall, International Harvester Company
Robert Sproul, University of California
The Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes, New York
Edward O. Tabor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Charles Taft II, State Department, Washington, D. C.
Elbert Thomas, Senator from Utah
R. J. Thomas, United Automobile Workers
Channing Tobias, YMCA
Willard Townsend, National Executive Committee, C.I.O.
Guy W. Vaughan, Curtiss-Wright Corporation
Henry A. Wallace, Washington, D. C.
Raymond Walsh, C.I.O.
Walter Wanger, Hollywood
William D. Waymack, Des Moines Register
Orson Welles, Hollywood
Sumner Welles, Oxon Hill, Maryland
Walter White, NAACP, New York
William L. White, Emporia Gazette
Joseph H. Willits, Rockefeller Foundation
Wendell Willkie, New York
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, New York
Bishop Richard Robert Wright, Wilberforce, Ohio
Donald Young, Washington, D. C.

[Conference on Race Relations]

TWO FIFTY PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK
17

March 27, 1944

19-36-87

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Mr. Marshall Field mentioned again Friday that he is very eager to get a copy of the statement you made at the conference in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, last week. If you send the statement to him in care of the Chicago Sun, 400 West Madison Street, please have your secretary mark the letter "Personal" so that it will come to the attention of Mr. Field.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Maxwell Hahn

[Conference on Race Relations]

March 30, 1944

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
250 Park Avenue
New York , New York

19-36-88

My dear Mr. Hahn:

Enclosed you will find the state- which Mr. Marshall Fields asked for. It was copied by the stenographer in Chicago and I thought he already had a copy. I am enclosing another with slight verbial changes. I appreciate his interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Conference on Race Relations]

TWO FIFTY PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK
17

Chicago Conference

April 3, 1944

19-36-86

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Thank you so much for the copy of the statement which you read at the Hotel Sherman meeting. Mr. Field and the rest of us are all very glad to have this.

Sincerely yours,

Maxwell Hahn

[Conference on Race Relations]

Chicago Conference

April 3, 1944

Dear Doctor Du Bois: It was the request of the conference on race relations held on March 21 and 22 that your statement be sent to all the members. There have also been requests for the introductory paper by Mr. Embree, the questions presented by Mr. Field and the principles suggested by Doctor Bunche. As secretary of the conference, I am enclosing herewith these four papers.

10-36-89

Very truly yours,

Mary-Jane Grunsfeld

Mrs. Mary-Jane Grunsfeld
Room 618
134 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Encs. 4

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Enclosure - Conference on Race Relations]

Introductory Statement by
Edwin R. Embree in opening
Conference on Race Relations
Chicago, March 21 and 22, 1944

This meeting is called for a very definite reason. We who have called it want help. Mr. Field, as publisher of two liberal newspapers, Doctor Johnson, as student and consultant on social problems, I, as officer of a foundation and chairman of a mayor's committee, are being deluged by questions and calls for help on race relations from cities throughout the North and West, by church groups, labor organizations, individuals and agencies of every sort. Calls on the Rosenwald Fund alone during recent months have taken one or two or three of our officers for periods of from one day to three weeks to city groups in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Toledo, Evansville, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Church bodies - especially Methodists, Congregationalists, Jews, Catholics, and the Federal Council of Churches - are besieging us for information and guidance. Special calls come from school officials, teachers, labor leaders, and local officials.

19-30-19

Other agencies seem to be feeling the same stress. Urban Leagues, the NAACP, Civil Liberties Committees, social agencies have joined in city after city in calling for new and more effective means of meeting the new levels of interest and action.

Mr. Field, Doctor Johnson and I called this conference as individual citizens. It is true that each of us is connected with one or another foundation, and the calls that have poured in upon us have been in large part because of our institutional connections. But we must make this perfectly clear. If there are questions of financing this or that project, so far as we are concerned those questions must be taken up in regular course with our respective foundations. Our presence here - as yours - is

[Enclosure 1]

not as delegates of any organization but as citizens deeply concerned with democracy.

We sense a new ferment in the whole matter of harmonious and effective living together. While repressive forces are striving to defeat at home what we are fighting to win abroad, many other forces are eager as never before to create a fully functioning democracy.

We need help in meeting the multitudinous calls, and we feel in these very pressures an opportunity for some fresh advance. So we have called together this representative group, including persons from many important agencies working in this field, to take an over-all view, to discuss the issues, and to plan ways to give cohesion and momentum to all this new interest in race relations.

10-30-50

It is not to be expected that so large and distinguished a group as this will meet for two days without exuding wisdom on various topics, some of them perhaps more important than the subjects we have in mind. We have no desire - and certainly no power - to limit the discussion. But we believe we will accomplish most, both in the discussion itself and in the results that may grow out of it, if we concentrate our major attention on a definite subject.

We have called this conference to discuss what can be done to bring minority groups, especially Negroes, into fuller participation in American democracy, especially in the North and West.

We recognize that there are many fronts to the battle for democracy. And various agencies are making the fight on various sectors: labor, social security, religious freedom. Each of these segments is a part of the whole. Victory on any one front helps toward the common goal. Without discounting the other aspects, we have called to this conference persons who have special

[Enclosure]

knowledge of one phase, who are in a position to plan wisely and act effectively on the specific problem of race relations.

Negroes are the largest of the disadvantaged minorities in America - one tenth of the entire nation. They have suffered the cruelest hurts throughout our history and even today suffer peculiar discriminations. The treatment of Negroes is the most glaring discrepancy between American practice and the American creed. Unless we can bolster democracy at this point, the whole structure is liable to crumble. It may be proper, in our discussions and plans, to keep in mind the whole realm of minority problems. But for effectiveness we suggest concentration on Negro participation in democracy.

Let us be perfectly clear about our motives. We have not come together out of charity for some lowly brethren, but out of a common concern. Every one in this room has an equal stake in this battle. There may be a difference among us in the timing of the penalties. Negroes today are the chief victims of discrimination, along with the Mexicans and Orientals. Jews are already singled out for persecution, if and when the more vulnerable colored groups are attended to. Catholics are not very far behind. And against labor huge forces are eager to go into battle - a battle that will be easier if the labor front can be kept broken by racial and religious schisms. Whether we recognize ourselves as members of any special minority or not, we will all go down if the democratic way of life is scuttled. No man - and no race - is an island. All are a part of the main. If the bell tolls the knell of the rights of any group, "never send to know for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for thee."

We suggest that we concentrate our discussions and our planning on race relations in the North and West.

19-30-20

[Enclosure]

Negroes are no longer massed wholly in the South. Today over four million are living in the North and West - one third of the whole group of slightly less than 13 million. New York State, in the 1940 Census, ranked ninth among the states in Negro population, standing just below Virginia and well above Tennessee and Florida and Arkansas. Chicago today has 335,000 Negroes, twice the number in any southern city. Negroes make up fully one tenth of such industrial cities as Philadelphia, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland. Even the new city of Los Angeles reported 64,000 Negroes in the 1940 Census and is estimated to have over 100,000 today. In three swift years war industry has swelled San Francisco's old and well-adjusted Negro colony of 2500 into ten times its number: 25,000 teeming, jostling, far-from-assimilated Brown Americans. With these numbers, northern cities must give attention to race relations.

19-30-20

Not only attention, but a new kind of attention. Too long the racial attitudes of the whole nation have been set by the traditions of a single small section. This conference is called to consider a new Declaration of Independence - independence to build our human relations not on the basis of southern feudalism but of American democracy. All these years certain Southerners have been saying, "Yankees, keep out. This is our problem. We will handle Negores in our own way." It is now time for the rest of the country to say to the South, "We are going to do our social engineering in our way."

In emphasizing our interest in the problems of the Negroes of the North and West, we do not express or imply any lack of interest in the fate of any American anywhere. Whatever happens to any citizen - in the North, in the West or in the South - must be of concern to all groups who have at

[Enclosure]

heart the welfare and social health of the American democracy. We propose to concentrate on areas outside of the South solely because in the past the mores and traditions and legal limitations which prevail in the South have been used to delay or halt progress in other parts of the country with the consequence that the Southern pattern threatens to become the national pattern. There will be occasions, of course, when the problems of the South will demand our attention. We believe, however, that a centering of attention on the areas where the social habits have not crystallized to the same extent will better serve not only those areas but eventually the South itself.

In order to make effective use of the wisdom and power of this assembly, I think we will have to submit to some pretty stern regulations and scheduling. I suggest, for example, that we omit certain ceremonies that are often a part of such conferences.

19-30-21

1. Formal resolutions on specific topics. To get anything like unanimity on any resolution by such a body as this would probably require hours of debate and revision, and might fritter energy on specifics that should go into discussion and planning on a broad front.

2. Attempts to formulate explicit details of any proposed procedures. The most such a conference as this can do is to survey the field as thoroughly and accurately as possible and plan the general types of effort that seem wise. Details of operation and personnel will best be left to a small continuation committee of this conference or to some continuous working body.

What we hope to do in these two days is

(1) explore the position of Negroes and of race relations, especially in the North and West,

(2) discuss definite procedures and methods that may be most effective in the years immediately ahead,

(3) plan what instrumentalities can best meet the new demands and the fresh opportunities of this emergency.

[Enclosure]

Questions presented by
Marshall Field at Conference
on Race Relations, Chicago,
March 21, 1944

These questions assume that many essential factors in race relations have to do with federal regulations and federal action: such as segregation in the armed forces; full employment of minorities in war industries, government agencies; etc. But this group seems to me in a position to give most useful answers on questions which have a bearing on local problems throughout the North and West.

1. What are the conditions of the 4 million Negroes now living in the North and West? What are the chief bars to their full participation in American democracy? What are the chief tension areas in race relations in the northern cities?

2. What can be done to build up democracy from the grass roots in order to give substance to interracial cooperation throughout the country?

3. Recognizing that there are problems peculiar to the South that require special attention - can a movement be initiated and implemented for building democratic patterns in race relations in the North and West, independent of the traditions of the South?

What can be done specifically to meet the new demands and fresh opportunities of this emergency?

a. What help and guidance can be given to the many city and state committees that have come into being in recent months, in such matters as housing, restrictive covenants, civil rights, schools, and other specific problems?

[Enclosure]

b. What stimulus or assistance can be given to the various church bodies to bring their vast influence to bear on these problems?

c. What can be done through cooperation with labor and industry and through local programs to insure to minorities a fair share of available economic opportunities?

d. What can be done by way of popular education to create appreciation for the diverse contributions to America and to develop a sense of fair play?

e. How can materials be created and methods introduced into the schools to educate future citizens to apply democracy to all racial and cultural groups?

19-36-7

[Enclosure]

1

The Conference approved the setting up of a Clearing House to include the specific items mentioned in the third question presented by Mr. Marshall Field. Mr. Ralph Bunche then submitted the following set of principles which he felt should guide this work.

19-35-2

[Enclosure]

Statement by Ralph Bunche at
Conference on Race Relations
Chicago, March 22, 1944.

I.

Any organization set up by this Conference shall direct its efforts toward the achievement of the following objectives:

1. The full integration and participation of all people in local and national community life on the basis of equal rights and equal opportunities.

2. Full opportunity for employment in accordance with ability, training and experience.

3. Full opportunity for education and specialized training.

4. Equal opportunity to join labor unions and full participation in union activities.

5. Full access to public housing, health, welfare, recreational and other community facilities and services.

6. Full equality before the law.

7. Fair and equal treatment at the hands of the police.

II.

Recognizing that primarily the racial problems of American cities are the inevitable results of enforced ghetto life for minority groups, the organization will strive to prevent the development of new ghettoes and to achieve the dissolution of those now existing.

14-36-9

III.

Procedures and techniques employed by the organization shall, in each instance, be measured against the stated objectives, with a view to assurance that there shall be no retrogression in the steady movement toward those objectives. For example, there should be no encouragement to the extension of the existing limits of the segregation pattern even though an apparent immediate advantage for the Negro group may seem to be at stake.

[Enclosure]

IV.

The organization, in its attack on a specific racial problem in a particular community, as its next step in the progress toward the ultimate objective, shall strive to gain acceptance for the most advanced practice with respect to such problem to be found in any other city similarly situated.

V.

The organization, in addition to its function as a clearing house for information on minority problems and race relations, shall undertake to initiate useful reports and studies and to compile data for distribution to communities which require its services.

VI.

The effectiveness of the organization will in large measure depend upon the extent to which it is accepted - by progressive elements in the communities and by existing organizations engaged in parallel or related activities - as representative of and responsive to those who aspire to the attainment of a full democracy in this nation and for all people.

19-36-10

VII.

The organization shall exert its efforts to the end that its function will be self-liquidating, by inducing the communities themselves and their governments to undertake the establishment of such services as a proper obligation and procedure in the attainment of the democratic ideal.

[Conference on Race Relations]

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

April 7, 1944

19-31-43

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The conference held in Chicago on March 21 and 22 asked the sponsors of the meeting to proceed with organizing a Clearing House on Race Relations.

The next step is to form a board to carry on the further planning and to direct the new movement. It will help us if each of you who attended the meeting will send us promptly your individual suggestions of from 15 to 20 persons who in your opinion should make up the directing board. Your recommendations, of course, need not be restricted to persons who attended the meetings.

The wide-spread interest in practical and effective work in this phase of American democracy and the continued pressing calls for information, help, and guidance from many parts of the country confirm the need for prompt action.

We shall appreciate your continued cooperation and shall keep you informed as plans develop.

Very truly yours,

Edwin R. Embree

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Conference on Race Relations]

April 29, 1944

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

19-31-42

My dear Mr. Embree:

Answering your letter of April 7, I beg to suggest the following 15 persons as possible members of the board of directors:

Ruth Benedict	F. D. Patterson
Jacob Billikopf	Clarence Pickett
Homer S. Brown	A. Phillip Randolph
Federick L. Brownlee	Lillian Smith
Mrs. Pearl Buck	Channing Tobias
Judge William Hastie	Louis Adamic
Charles Houston	Bishop Richard Wright
Mordecai Johnson	

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

(CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE PHILOSOPHIE)

Dr. Camille Lhérisson
Port-au-Prince, Haiti 13 Septembre 1944.

Mon cher Docteur Du Bois:

Je tiens à vous exprimer
les vœux les meilleurs de la
Société Haïtienne d'Etudes
Scientifiques. Nous serions
très heureux, si vous veniez
avant de quitter Haïti lui
confier un message de bonne
volonté se rapportant à l'importance actuelle du problème
de la Connaissance. Et qui
serait lu le jour de

13-9-44

Mr W. E. Burghart Du Bois, Esq.
Port au Prince

l'inauguration du Congrès
international de Philosophie.
" On semble avoir perdu
de vue, avec une facilité
monstrueuse, que l'homme
est justement la seule
réalité terrestre qui ne
puisse être une monnaie
d'échange, car c'est
précisément en raison
de lui que tout doit
être évalué. "

Il est d'autant plus

le monde puisse encore
posséder des hommes
comme vous, dont l'autorité
morale est capable
de prévenir l'humanité
de quelques uns de ses
maux et qui travaillent
à obtenir plus de
justice par un humanisme
plus complet.

Veuillez, agréer, mon
cher Dr Dubois, l'assurance
de mes sentiments les
plus distingués.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

14 September 1944

My dear Sir:

I greatly regret my inability to remain in Haiti and attend the sessions of the Philosophical Congress; but I find it impossible. May I, therefore, take the opportunity of sending through you a greeting to this group of persons interested in the advance of science. In my earlier days I chose philosophy as my particular field and began its study under William James, Josiah Royce, George Santayana and George Palmer at Harvard University. Under their leadership I came to realize the critical place in which philosophy finds itself in our day. Earlier in the history of the world, it was at several epochs possible for a single great mind to comprehend with considerable throughness the known wisdom of its day. But in our day, and especially in the extraordinary development of natural science since the seventeenth century, it is almost impossible that one mind can be sure of grasping the whole field of scientific knowledge.

It has been necessary, therefore, for us to wait until unification and more complete comprehension of the message of specialized fields of study should give opportunity at some future day for a few great minds to grasp a philosophy of living. We, therefore, who love wisdom must today, with a certain impatience, content ourselves with being among this generation which waits for light; which waits for more complete integration of knowledge and more comprehensive grasp of the meaning of life and living.

19-26-15

Especially does our age call for closer understanding between our knowledge of technique and our processes of reasoning: there must come broad marriage between industry, manufacturing and commerce on the one hand, and thought, feeling and ideal on the other. Such unification will mean a new and broader philosophy, a finer and more complete possibility for guiding and uplifting the world.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Camille Lherisson
Secretaire
Congres de Philosphie
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

19-33-14

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

September 25, 1944

My dear Dr. Lherisson:

I still have memories of that very delightful luncheon which you gave for me on the day of my departure from Haiti. I want to express to you and Mme. Lherisson my thanks for your hospitality and also my hope that your philosophical congress is going well. I was very sorry not to be able to stay and attend.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

Dr. Camille Lherisson
Bois Verna
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

WEBD:elj

[Earl Conrad]

19-33-35

SCHOLASTIC

The American High School Weekly

220 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Earl Conrad
707 W. 171st st.
New York 32, N.Y.

Feb. 4, 1944

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

While we're not acquainted personally we do have great common interests. I chance to be a white historian with an over-all interest in Negro life and history and am the author of a recent book issued by Dr. Woodson, "Harriet Tubman." I daresay that Associated Publishers sent a review copy to Phylon, but in any case I'm writing to say that I am sending you a copy under separate cover.

At the same time I'm going to ask xxx a favor of you - that you write a note for me to the Guggenheim Foundation from which I'm seeking a fellowship in order to do a critical biography of Frederick Douglass - in case you approve of Tubman.

I think you'll find that I leaned considerably on some of your own references to Tubman, especially in the section which I devoted to Harriet Tubman's relationship to John Brown.

The job I propose to do with Douglass has the interest of Doubleday-Doran Co. and an organization called the Book Find Club. I intend a popularly written book which will estimate Douglass' impact - but will not necessarily be definitive, though that is what I more or less did with Tubman.

So far I've been very fortunate with sponsors. Among those who've written to the Guggenheim people for me are Alain Locke, Charles H. Wesley, Carter G. Woodson, Adam Clayton Powell, L.D. Reddick, Philip Van Doren Stern, Richard Wright, and numerous others.

But I've been informed that in order to win a fellowship it's pretty important to reinforce one's application with as many scholarly recommendations as possible - and so I'm querying you. What the Foundation wants to know is whether the proposed project has value and whether the applicant can execute it.

If, after reading Tubman, you think I'll do, and you want to pen a line to the Foundation, I'll be greatly appreciative. A letter should go to Henry Allen Moe, Secretary-General, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

There's only one point - if I can stimulate your interest in this: time is getting short. If you do write, Dr. DuBois, let them hear from you shortly.

And if I can ever be of any service to yourself or others, let me know.

Respectfully yours,

Earl Conrad

Earl Conrad

19-33-36

February 8, 1944

Mr. Earl Conrad
220 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Conrad:

I have your letter of February 4. Your proposed subject is of course of great interest to me, but since I do not know you personally, my only base of judgment would be your book on "Harriet Tubman". This book is available for all to judge. I am afraid I have therefore no way of serving you! Nevertheless I wish you every success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E.B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

January 22, 1944

Subscriptions

Publishers of the Consumer's Union
17 Union Square
New York, New York

19-25-5

Gentlemen:

I wish to renew my subscription for the Consumer's Union, Nation and New Republic. Will you let me know what the cost will be and where I should send the money.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

April 13, 1944

Professor Lloyd A. Cook
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

19-27-113

My dear Prof. Cook:

I have your letter of March 10 and am very glad indeed to know that you can be with us. What I am trying to do is to get the Negro Land Grant Colleges, along with some of the white institutions, associated in a cooperative study of the Negroes in the South, continously made with increasing breadth and thoroughness. At present we are just on the edge and I am afraid that because of the transportation and draft difficulties, this second conference will be much less valuable and impressive that I had hoped. I am expecting to have hers, Frazier of Howard, Lundberg of Bennington, Duncan of Oklahoma, possibly one or two other sociologists. In addition to that there will be probably 15 or 20 representatives of the Social Science departments of the Negro Land Grant Colleges. Thus we will have a group of about 20 or 30 persons to talk over the work that these colleges are doing, the social situation in the various states and plans for the future.

The meetings will take place at the mens' dormitory of Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut Street S. W. The first session will be at 2 P.M. Tuesday April 18, the second at 7 P.M. and the third and fourth Wednesday April 19 at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. You can find hotel accommodation and meals in the city if you wish(Biltmore, Ansley or Henry Grady) or we can put you up simply at the university. I look forward to you coming with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-30-116

U.S.Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti
January 17,1944

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
U. S. A.

Dear "Chief":

I am hoping that before this reaches you, you will have received an invitation which M.Stephen Alexis (Cultural Relations Officer) wrote you several days ago. It may have been delayed if the Minister of Foreign Affairs had to sign it. At any rate, I have conferred with Bellegarde who suggests that you write Minister Gérard Lescot in case the invitation has not yet reached you. The reason for this is that it was originally intended to invite you to the conference that was scheduled for February. Since that conference has been postponed until September, and since we all are anxious to have you come as soon as possible, both M.Bellegarde and I thought it advisable for you to contact Minister Lescot. Incidentally, M.Bellegarde showed me a very cordial and enthusiastic letter that Minister Lescot had written him concerning your visit.

Congratulations on this new and richly deserved honor that has come to you. I am only surprised that the Academy did not elect you to membership earlier.

We are hoping to use a page or two from Black Folk Then and Now in an anthology of Haitian Readings from American Authors that we are now preparing for our English classes. The Coordinator's Office in Washington will write to request the authorization.

What about Phylon? I still haven't received the October number. And have you investigated the possibility of sending copies to Minister Dartigue and Senator Nemours? Needless to say, I am anxiously waiting to see a review of my Five French Negro Authors in the pages of that magazine.

The young "menial" you mentioned is writing you. She claims, however, that you, the inventor of the short note, should not object when others follow in your illustrious footsteps.

All the best to you.

Sincerely yours,
Mercer Cook
Mercer Cook

19-30-115

January 24, 1944

Mr. Mercer Cook:
U. S. Embassy
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Cook:

The letter from Minister Lescot I have not yet received. I have written Logan about it and suggested that he might get in touch with the Haitian Minister in Washington. I do not like the idea of writing to Minister Lescot in Haiti concerning an invitation which I have not yet received.

I shall be very glad to have you use anything from any of my books in your anthology. You must however get the consent of the publishers. I am sending you another copy of the October Phylon, which has already been sent; and also sending two extra copies which I shall be glad to have you distribute as you may think best.

The review of your book has not been written yet, but it will be one of my early tasks. Matters are going on pretty well here, but I still miss you. Miss Clemmons is helping me read proofs. I leave on the 9th for lectures in the North. My best regards to the family with one well-known exception.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-30-122

U.S.Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti
May 6,1944

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear "Chief":

First, let me pass on the latest news about your long-awaited visit to Haiti. Last month, Ambassador Liautaud was here, and stated that you would be coming down this summer. I took it for granted that all was decided. Later I learned that there is even a possibility that you will be invited to give a few lectures here during summer school (August 15 or thereabouts to September 15). At any rate, there seems to be no doubt that you will receive an invitation to the conference in September.

I had heard sometime ago, through an article in the Courrier, that you would be leaving A.U. at the end of this school year, but your letter to Vashti brought me the first definite news of that tragedy in the history of the university. I am taking it for granted that it was purely a voluntary move on your part. If it wasn't, then what I am thinking would not pass by the censor!

Will you continue as editor-in-chief of Phylon? I have dashed off a short article that I would like to see published in the last issue you edit. There is nothing urgent about the article itself, but I have a sentimental interest in contributing to that particular number.

Our own plans for next year are uncertain. We have been urged to remain one more year, but have reached no decision as yet. At any rate, we'll be on hand to welcome you when you step off the plane onto Haitian soil!

With all best wishes to you,

Sincerely yours,
Mercer Cook
Mercer Cook

P.S. I am broad-minded enough to overlook a rather affectionate remark that you made in your letter to Vashti. Kindly do not let it happen again.

19-30-120.

REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

DEPARTEMENT DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE

COMMISSION COOPERATIVE
HAITIANO-AMERICAINE D'EDUCATION

No.....

October 10, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Chief:

Only the many duties connected with the reopening of school could have made me postpone this letter to you. Your visit to Haiti was indeed a triumph -- people are still talking about it -- and the Cooks are proud to have been here to witness it.

We are enclosing some clippings and photographs. More of the former will follow when Cahiers d'Haiti publishes its next issue containing your speeches. Your final lecture was carried serially in Haiti Journal, and I thought it best to wait and send you the complete address in the Cahiers. Your letter to Lhérisson was read and applauded at the opening session of the Congrès de Philosophie. The previous day it had been translated and published by Haiti Journal.

Your rum is awaiting boat space; you should receive it by Christmas anyway.

Bellegarde left two days ago for Venezuela. He returns in about three weeks and then goes to Canada and the States for lectures. Like all the other Haitians I know, he is most enthusiastic about your visit and only regrets that you could not stay longer. Dr. Price Mars came by the other evening and felt exactly as Bellegarde did. Moreover, Dr. Réné Salomon, president of the Cénacle des Etudes, was planning a special meeting in your honor, but you had left before he could arrange it.

My Anthology comes off the press next week. I shall send you a copy.

Vashti joins me in best wishes for your success in the new work, and hopes that you will write us occasionally. She is enclosing the book list from Caravelle.

Cordially,
Mercer Cook
Mercer Cook

P. S. Not a word as yet from Dr. E. Irene Diggs. I wonder if she left any of the University there.

19-30-121

15 November 1944

My dear Cook:

I have your kind letter of October tenth and am delighted to know that you are still cooking. Things have been moving delightfully rapidly here. Miss Diggs is on the job and drops in most every day. She is living at International House.

We have talked with your Mother over the telephone and tried to impress upon her that she must make the Christmas visit. I am writing her again.

Rufus and I had some friendly bouts as you will see from the enclosed clippings. I saw President Scruggs of Lincoln at the meeting of the Land Grant College Presidents. I got a chance for only a word but he said "I wish we could get Cook at Lincoln".

If you can do anything to expedite that rum and carving, I would be under deep obligation. Send me a copy of the anthology with bill.

My love to Vashti and the young man and to you the assurances of my special consideration.

Yours with best wishes,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Mercer Cook
The United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti

[Vashti Cook]

19-30-117

United States Embassy
Port-au-Prince
Haiti
March 20, 1944

My dear Dr. Dubie,

Now that you are a national academician I begin this letter with fear and trembling. I know that my illiterate chatter will bore you no end.

You must forgive the long silence which has been due to a loaded schedule rather than to negligence or indifference. I have been your devoted press agent - (shades of my apprenticeship in Phylon's publicity department) and although my services were unnecessary, I am sure that M. Stephan Alexis, Cultural Relations Officer, thinks of you as soon as he sees me. The workings of state affairs are slow; at Christmas time I was assured that a letter was written to you, the Minister of Foreign Relations had only to sign it. Last week I was told that the Haitian Ambassador said in the presence of said Minister that the Dubois project was a reality. I am, of course, ignorant of the details.

We have worked very hard and my boss has been a severe task master. This is one job that I can't forget when I leave the office. I am on call at any and all times.

I hope that you will get down here before we leave. The delay is due (I think) to the fact that they want you to be on the program with Jacques Maritain when that conference takes place. Scheduled for February, this affair has been postponed until September.

The Cooks send their best regards. Remember us to the Atlanta friends.

Sincerely yours,
Vashti
Vashti

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
U.S.A.

P.S. I don't understand why Phylon has ignored everything that Mercer has written. Not one of the three articles which he wrote for Free World has been listed in "Race in Periodicals", nor has his book been listed in "Mere Mention". (over)

Free World September 1943
Free World February 1944

of Course the article of 1942 in Free World is too old for thought, but it just occurred to me that the omissions seem to continue. I excused this as an oversight.
His work in Haiti is also of interest to Rhylow.

19-30-118

April 7, 1944

Mrs Vashti Cook
c/o U. S. Embassy
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Vashti:

Thank you for your long delayed letter. I am still waiting for the invitation from Haiti. Perhaps they are going to postpone it until September—or later! Please present my humble apology to that husband of yours over the neglect of his book. It is inexcusable; but the fact is I have had a hell of a time this year: first the attempt to get secretarial aid; then the sudden notice of my impendind retirement, which I first heard of in November; oceans of correspondence, lectures and the like. I had planned to review the book in the fall and had it standing right before me on my desk and then simply forgot it each time until too late. But I am putting a review in Phylon, second quarter, which I hope may atone. My best regards to you and family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Cooke]

June 15, 1944

5-82-61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is not given to many of us to have an association with one whose competence and learning have wrought so much for mankind. Because we have had that opportunity we are extremely grateful to the vagaries of life that made it possible.

Because we respect what you have contributed to our understanding of that life, within and beyond the veil, we thank you.

Because you have been consistent in calling no man master, we are certain that you have but reached another milestone in an illustrious career.

In retiring from Atlanta University please carry with these expressions of our good will, respect and sincerity.

Cordially yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

June 23, 1944

B-20-32

Miss Anne M. Cooke
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My dear Anne:

I appreciate your kind words of June 15.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

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916 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

November 6, 1944

19-27-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Friday, January 17, we are holding a symposium based on the book What the Negro Wants, which is one of our November dividend selections. Franklin Frazier will be moderator and among the participants will be Professor Logan, Professor Sterling Brown, Doxey Wilkerson, a possibility of Mrs. Bethune and Mr. Randolph. We wish very much that you could join the discussion which we feel will add to the contribution which the Bookshop is able to make to Washington. We will be glad to pay your expenses from New York if you can participate.

The sales of the book will be promoted by such a symposium, we feel sure, and we want to give Washington people a chance to hear and talk with some of the authors. Could you please wire us collect if we could include you in our publicity?

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor M. Wheeler

for the Book and Forum Committee

me 2-3 p.m. - 1 meeting Jan 17.

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FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

send collect

9 November 1944

Eleanor M. Wheeler
The Cooperative Bookshop
916 Seventeenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

UNLESS UNFORESEEN DUTIES INTERVENE I SHALL TRY TO BE WITH YOU JANUARY SEVENTEENTH.

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-22-23

Charge to the account of $

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FOR VICTORY
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TODAY

19-22-24

22 December 1944

Miss Eleanor M. Wheeler
Cooperative Bookshop
916 Seventeenth Street Northwest
Washington, D/ C.

SO FAR AS I CAN NOW SEE CAN BE WITH YOU JANUARY TWENTY-FIFTH.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Rushton Coulborn]

938 Santa Barbara Rd.,
Berkeley 7, Calif.

7/22/44.

19-30-114

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

My salutations and salaams upon the completion of another chapter in your career. Need I say that your Translation will be a loss to me, and that I hope your presence will continue to enrich the righteous and afflict the unrighteous at Atlanta University even though you now go among its Fenzo.

There will be many to say to you now that they counted it a privilege to be associated with you, and, if I know you, you will not in every case be altogether ready to receive those Tributes at their face value! Another personage is said to have remarked: "Not everyone that saith unto me 'Lord, Lord' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven". But I aspire to admission to the heaven of those whose sentiments toward you you accept. (Sorry! Much learning is making me dull: deplorably elephantine.) I shall think of you — if I may be allowed to say so — as a monument to decent pride, to scorn of hypocrites and worms, to derision of stupid solemnity. This much I know you will allow me to say, for have you not always made clear to me your contempt for the English, and is not such frank expression of my feelings thoroughly un-English? But — to repay you in your own currency — I will stop there and suppress the still franker and more beautiful sentiments, as an Englishman should!

You may have heard that I am continuing my studies for a further year by grace of the Social Science Research Council. Since you supported my first application to that wise body, I owe you renewed thanks for their continuing faith in me. So far I have satisfied my curiosity — I think that is the accurate way to express it — about philosophy, mathematical physics, and partly about biology. In the coming year I hope to do so about the rest of biology, about anthropology, and conceivably about those few scraps of sociology which are not quackery. When all this is

finished I shall pose as an educated man.

Again, you may have heard, unless I exaggerate the importance that attaches to my affairs, of the birth of Geoffrey McIntosh Coulborn on May 7th last. He is doing admirably, and we are thanking heaven for an approximate evening up of the numbers (males and females). As on the last occasion, I was the nurse so that I feel I deserve a part of the credit for the achievement as well as Helen. All of them are well, & Frances and Johnny are going to school here in an endeavor to get a little fortification against an education in Georgia.

All good wishes to yourself and to Mrs. DuBois. Helen joins me in the hope, which I repeat, that you will not forthwith shake off the red dust of Atlanta University from your feet.

Yours sincerely,

Rankin Coulborn.

COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY

11 WEST 42nd STREET • WIsconsin 7-1616 • NEW YORK 18

November 6, 1944

20-4-182

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Dept. of Special Research
Nat. Assn. for Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am grateful to you for your letter of October 27 and have discussed this matter with the Council for Democracy which I represented at the State Department meeting.

The Council has not taken any formal position with respect to colonies in the postwar world and has no formulated plans of action and while it should be generally sympathetic toward the views that you expressed in your letter, the organization is primarily concerned with problems of democracy at home and does not feel it has any special competence to deal with the equally complex problems to which your inquiry is addressed.

For my personal information, I should like to be kept informed of the results of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Norton

ROBERT NORTON

rn-ls

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International Relations

GRamercy 3-4310

THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION
of the Congregational Christian Churches of the United States of America
289 Fourth Avenue — New York 10, N. Y.

November 1, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 5th Ave.
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of October 26th, I wish to state that I welcomed your remarks about the shortcomings and the possibilities of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, as I heard them stated on the floor at the State Department. The main emphasis of the Congregational Council for Social Action, in the International Relations field, has been upon the need for collective security--American participation in international organization.

We have not made a primary issue out of the matter of colonial peoples and their problems, but this is one of several issues about which we are concerned.

Enclosed please find the most recent statements of our denomination and of our Council, with respect to international issues. On behalf of our International Relations Committee I would like to say that any proposals for action concerning colonial problems would be received and given serious attention.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon H. Holloway

Vernon H. Holloway

VHH:mt

381-4-82

African Affairs, Council on

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W. A. HUNTON
Educational Director

19-38-25

March 31, 1944

Dear Friend:

With the increasing discussion here and abroad of our war aims in relation to dependent areas of the world, and of the future of Africa specifically, it is clearly appropriate and necessary that opportunity should be given at this time for a body representative American leaders in varied fields of our social life to meet together and attempt to reach a common agreement on basic principles and measures which they conceive essential for the future welfare of the African people. This is especially true since Africa represents perhaps the main testing-ground of the determination and ability of the United Nations to abolish imperialism and its evil consequences from the world.

In the light of these circumstances, the Council on African Affairs, in cooperation with the undersigned persons who are widely known for their interest in the welfare of African and other colonial peoples, is sponsoring a Conference on "Africa - New Perspectives". The Conference will be held Friday, April 14, 1944, beginning at 2:30 P.M. at the Institute for International Democracy, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

We are eager to have you participate in this Conference, and we earnestly request that you set aside the afternoon and evening of April 14th so that you may attend.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

Paul Robeson, Chairman
William Jay Schieffelin, Vice-Chairman
Max Yergan, Executive Director

uopwa
#16-2

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April 7, 1944

19-33-90

Mr. Paul Robeson
c/o Mr. Robert Rockmore
10 East Fortieth Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Robeson:

I have had within the last month tw interesting communications. One was from Amy Jacques Garvey, widow of the late Marcus Garvey living in Jamaica; the other was a telegram from Dr. Harold Moody from London. Dr. Moody is perhaps you know is a black West Indian, long resident in london and recently elected Chairman of the old and celebrated London Missionary Society. Both these communications asked for my cooperation looking toward a post-war conference to consider needs and demands of Negroes.

I am writing the enclosed letter to Dr Moody and at the same time I am writing to Mr. Max Yergan and Mrs Garvey asking each if they would join me as conveners of a Fifth Pan African Congress to meet in London as soon as practical at the end of the war.

I do not insist upon "Pan African" but suggested it merely to indicate a certain continuity in our efforts since the First World War; also for establishing our claim to the name since it is a tendency in certain parts of the world to use this name for an organization dominated by white folk, however, any other name or designation will be acceptable to me.

Will you kindly let me know at your convenience if you are willing to join me and the others named in such a consideration and will you add any suggestions that you may have.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-37-80

April 7, 1944

Mr. Max Yergan
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

and

Mr. Paul Robeson
c/o Mr. Robert Rockmore
10 East Fortieth St.
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Yergan:

I have had within the last month two interesting communications. One was from Amy Jacques Garvey, widow of the late Marcus Garvey living in Jamaica; the other was a telegram from Dr. Harold Moody from London. Dr. Moody as perhaps you know is a black West Indian, long resident in London and recently elected Chairman of the old and celebrated London Missionary Society. Both tese communications asked for my cooperation looking toward a post-war conference to consider needs and demands of Negroes.

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Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

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W. A. HUNTON
Educational Director

19-9-24

April 21, 1944

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have delayed this reply to your letter of April 7th in the hope that I could discuss the matter with some of my associates in the Council on African Affairs. We had planned to hold a meeting this week, but have had to postpone it for a few days due to illness and inability to be present on the part of several members.

It will be possible, I am quite sure, for me to send you a very definite reply about the middle of next week.

I need not assure you of my very great interest in the subject you raised and of my appreciation for your kindness in writing to me.

Yours sincerely,

Max Yergan

MY:jc
uopwa:16

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9-22-44

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Educational Director

August 21, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was very pleased to learn that you are to become Director of Special Research on the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and are to be engaged in developing materials relating to policies for Africa and other colored peoples in the post-war world.

I want to congratulate you upon having entered a field of work where, I am sure, your valuable background of study and experience will have full room for expression.

You have no doubt seen the pamphlet reporting the proceedings of the Conference on Africa held under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs last April. Embodied there are the principal views of our organization with respect to the future status of the African people, seen in the light of present developments toward collective action in promoting security and peace throughout the world. There are, I am sure, ample points of agreement between your view of this matter and that of the Council to warrant mutual helpfulness in our parallel undertakings. Please be assured that the officers of our Council certainly desire such a relationship.

With every wish for your full satisfaction and sucess in your new position,

Very sincerely yours,

Max Yergan

Max Yergan
Executive Director

MY:rj
uopwa: 1

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19-31-26

W. A. HUNTON
Educational Director

November 29, 1944

24530

Mr. Walter White
Executive Secretary, NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

DEC 1 - 1944

Dear Mr. White:

International agreements are now being formulated which will determine the kind of world a United Nations' victory will bring. The Dumbarton Oaks Conference was the most important and far-reaching step toward such agreements.

Shortly after the publication of the results of that Conference, Mr. Stettinius, Secretary of State, said, "It cannot too often be emphasized that the proposals are tentative, and as yet incomplete . . . Much work remains to be done before the international organization can take definite form and become a living reality . . . Throughout this process there is need for wide, intelligent, and maturing consideration of the proposals on the part of the American people and of all other peace-loving peoples. Only as there develops in this country a substantial and informed body of public opinion, can the government go forward successfully in the task of participation in further steps needed for the establishment of an international organization."

The Council on African Affairs agrees that informed public discussion and expression will go far toward the formulation and realization of sound and democratic international policies. Our Council believes (see editorial on page 3 in enclosed Bulletin, New Africa) that it is vitally important to give maximum public support to the proposals for international cooperation and, at the same time, to make constructive supplementary recommendations for directing that cooperation toward the effective solution of those problems which endanger world security and peace.

We, therefore, invite your cooperation in bringing to the attention of our government and the American public the importance of supporting the incorporation of certain basic principles and objectives for the advancement and liberation of the African people in the program and functioning of the projected international organization.

Dr. Hunton
WH

The enclosed statement addressed to President Roosevelt and Mr. Stettinius, Secretary of State, represents, we believe, the essential and most widely supported views on this question. It would appear to be more desirable to present such a concise statement rather than any detailed and comprehensive declaration covering all African problems.

We hope to have this letter signed by a wide range of prominent citizens, and we trust that you will be among these signers. We shall then forward the statement, together with the names of all those endorsing it, to the President and Secretary of State, at the same time releasing it with the widest possible publicity. (The organizational affiliation of the signers will be indicated, simply for listing purposes, unless withholding of such identification is requested.)

It is, of course, also desirable that independent action is taken by individuals and organizations in voicing the stake of colonial peoples in the post-war international security plans. Such action may take the form of letters to the metropolitan press, as well as to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the State Department, and President Roosevelt. The Church, the trade unions, fraternal bodies, women's and youth groups, and all other organizations, can and should aid in promoting a clear understanding of these vital problems.

19-31-27

President Roosevelt has said, "Our objective is to complete the organization of the United Nations without delay and before hostilities actually cease." The time for the people to speak is now. We earnestly request your cooperation, particularly in signing and returning the enclosed letter so that there may be proper understanding of the need for international guarantees and cooperation which will adequately provide for the proper role of Africans and other colonial peoples within a world system of peace and security.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

Paul Robeson, Chairman

Max Yergan

Max Yergan, Executive Director

PR:MY:jc
uopwa:#1

[Council on African Affairs]

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLES=

WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR SIGNATURE AMONG THE MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED SIGNERS OF LETTER TO PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE RELATIVE TO AFRICA AND UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. WE WISH TO MAIL THE STATEMENT DECEMBER 14TH=

MAX YERGAN COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS. 242P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Council on African Affairs]

12 December 1944

19-31-29

My dear Mr. Yergan:

I am writing this letter for myself and Mr. Spingarn and in answer to your telegram of December eleventh. We are both willing to sign the declaration although we are not altogether satisfied with its content and wording and would have preferred what we think would be a more realistic approach toward securing effective action.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Max Yergan
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

[DUPL]

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

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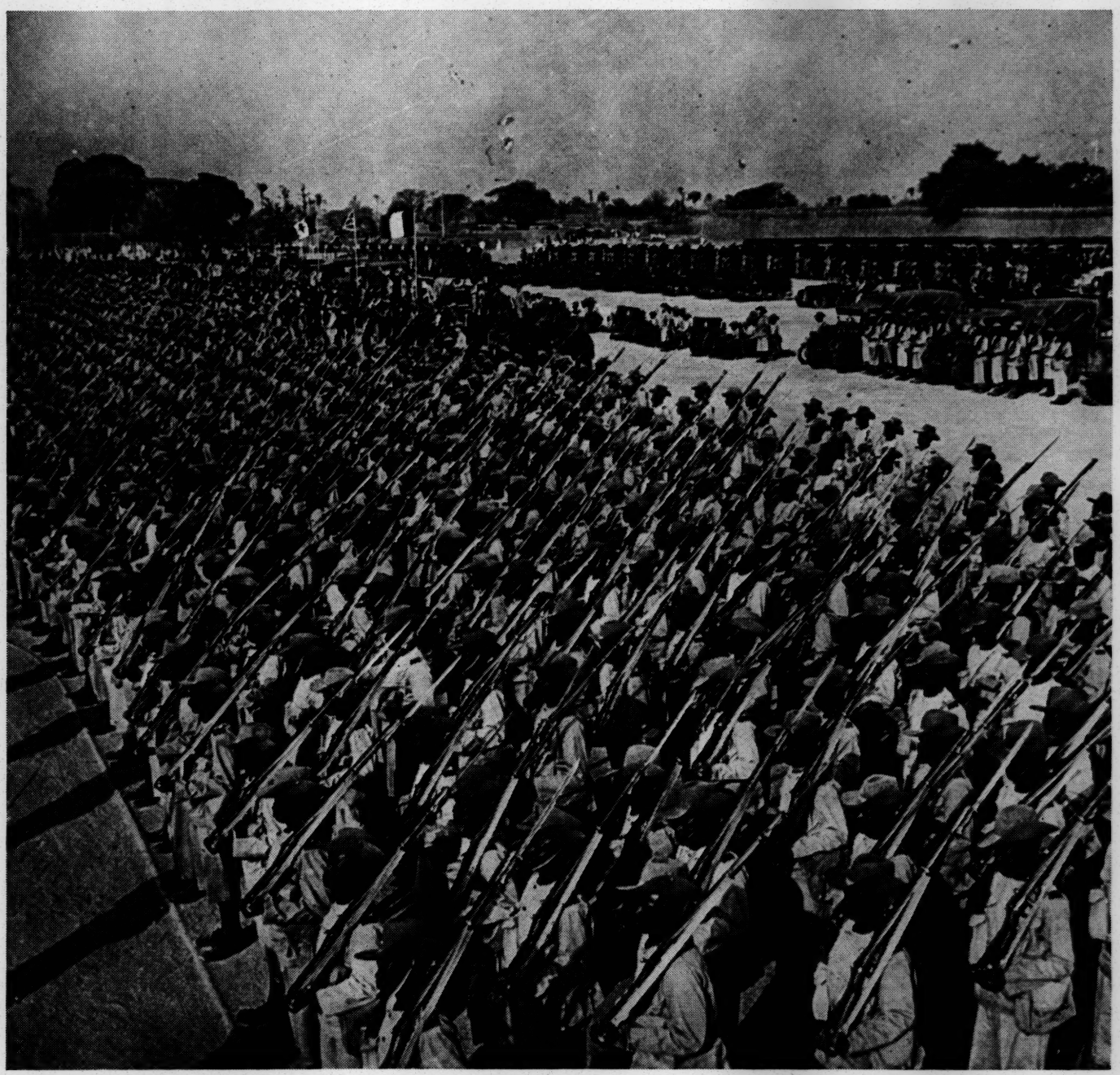
Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

Volume 3, No. 4 264 April, 1944



Nigerian troops, including artillery, tank, and motorized units (in background), drawn up for review at Kano, Northen Nigeria. Troops such as these are fighting today in Burma at the side of Indian, Chinese, British and American forces. (*British Official Photo*)

Negro and White Leaders to Define New Perspectives for Freedom of Africans at Conference April 14

Following upon a recent discussion with officials of the State Department regarding our government's policies with respect to Africa, the officers of the Council on African Affairs have called together a representative group of Negro and white leaders in a Conference on "Africa —New Perspectives" to be held Friday, April 14, at the Institute for International Democracy, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

Among those cooperating with the Council in sponsoring the Conference are Joseph Curran, President, National Maritime Union and Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; M. J. Obermeier, President, Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President, National Council of Negro Women; and David H. Sims, Presiding Bishop, First Episcopal District, AME Church.

Other cooperating sponsors include Professor Joseph E. Chamberlain of Columbia University; Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University; Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, Executive Secretary, Harlem Y.W.C.A.; Ibango Udo Akpabio, President, African Students Association; and F. Nwia-Kofi Nkrumah of the same organization.

The Conference will be divided into two sessions. At the afternoon session, beginning at 2.30 P.M., the presiding officer will be Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs. Following an address by Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director, the floor will be open for discussion of three central problems outlined in a memorandum to the conference participants; namely, increasing Africa's contribution to victory over fascism, territorial and jurisdictional problem, and planning for Africa's place in the post-war world.

The evening session, starting at 7:30 P.M., will open with a panel discussion of "Africa in the American Press" by a group of editors and press representatives. The findings of the Conference and specific proposals of action will then be presented for consideration and adoption.

MODEL HOMES REPLACING SLUMS IN S. AFRICAN HOUSING PROGRAM

The Union of South Africa plans to erect 20,000 dwellings for families on the poverty level as well as low and middle income groups (the latter embracing Europeans) under a new government-sponsored war housing program.

To date, most progress has been made at Port Elizabeth, in the Eastern Cape Province. Constructing at the rate of 100 to 200 a month, over 6,000 new dwellings have been built there in the last five years. Two neat villages have appeared in place of "South Africa's filthiest slum."

Two and three room dwellings for Africans, which cost $650 and $725 to construct, rent for 70 and 80 cents a week. (African gold mine workers receive an average weekly wage of $2.72.) The houses are attractive, have wood stoves, electric light, running water, and water-born sewerage.

Each house is bordered by hedges and fenced in with wire mesh. Young trees line the roadways. There are children's playgrounds, and medical attention and medicine are furnished free to residents of the African projects. One shortcoming of the projects appears to be a lack of adequate communal facilities for public assemblies, shopping, and adult recreation.

This housing progress is commendable. But it must be remembered that there are 7,400,000 Africans in the Union, the vast majority of whom connot afford to pay even 70 cents a week for living quarters. The basic need of the African worker is higher wages.

The prosperity of all countries is the background against which a prosperous world world economy alone can be built, says the Federation of British Industries. It proposes the creation of an International Economic Council which would act as a coordinating body for aiding countries whose standard of living should be raised or whose commercial and industrial activities should be extended.

I.L.O. STANDARDS ENDORSED; VOICE FOR COLONIES URGED

Recommendations for the adoption of the proposed "Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories" (summarized in our last issue) and of certain additional proposals suggested by the Council on African Affairs, have been forwarded by the Council's officers to the United States representatives to the Conference of the International Labor Organization meeting in Philadelphia, April 20.

In its comments on the I.L.O. proposals the Council emphasized that regional policies should be regarded as subordinate and subject to international agreement and planning, "the first and fundamental requirement." The Council also stressed the importance of the article providing for association of the peoples of the dependent territories "in the framing and execution of measures of social progress."

Inasmuch as there is at present no direct representation of colonial peoples in the I.L.O., the Council proposed as one of three supplementary recommendations: "The International Labor Office shall take immediate steps toward securing the addition to the Internation Labor Organization of labor, employer and government representatives of dependent territories."

Secretary Frances Perkins of the Department of Labor, one of the two U.S. government representatives to the I.L.O. Conference, wrote the following reply to the Council's communication:

"I have your letter of March 23rd and have noted with considerable interest the recommendations which you make with regard to the "Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories," as proposed for discussion on the agenda of the International Labor Organization . . .

"I am interested too in your suggestions for supplementary recommendations and shall be very glad indeed to discuss these matters with the American Delegation, and as opportunity arises with the Committees of the International Labor Organization.

"Thank you for your letter and for your very helpful discussion of the matter."

The Council regards as most unfortunate and unjustified the continued refusal (as this is written) of the A.F. of L. leadership to share the representation of American labor to the I.L.O. with the C.I.O.

COLLEGE FACULTIES POINT TO INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUTURE OF COLONIES

"The determination of policies relative to colonial and dependent areas in the post-war period will be the criterion by which millions of people will judge the moral, political and economic principles of the major members of the United Nations. For all the world it will indicate also whether reasonableness, democracy and peace, or selfishness, autarchy and war are to rule future international relations."

This quotations opens the summary of replies received from faculty groups in 42 colleges and universities (all white institutions) as set forth in the report on "Colonies and Dependent Areas" issued last month by the Universities Committee on Post-War Problems. Professor Ralph Barton Perry is Chairman of the Committee.

The faculty groups agree, the report states, "that our post-war plans should include a program for freeing colonial or dependent peoples from the political tyranny, economic exploitation and racial discrimination which so often have been their lot."

Expect International Authority

"Nearly all of the Groups look forward to some sort of an International Colonial Commission. The more optimistic ones expect this to be an integral part of an effectively functioning international organization and to have rather extensive mandatory as well as consultative powers. The more pessimistic Groups think it will be supported only by agreements among the few big powers and that its function will be limited largely to fact-finding."

Most of the groups agreed *in principle* that the determination of the independence for a colony or dependent area is not merely a domestic affair of its suzerain power, but the proper concern of the community of nations. They also agreed *in principle* that there should be no distinction in the treatment of axis-controlled dependent territories and those under the United Nations or neutrals, though they recognized that such a distinction would in practice be insisted upon.

Provisions for Independence of Colonies

Some of the groups proposed that the projected International Colonial Commission should have the authority to reexamine the status of every colonial and dependent area, to admit those ready for self-government as equal members of the community of nations, and in the case of those not ready, to allocate mandates and fix the criteria for mandatory powers, to fix criteria for independence and determine when these had been met, and to set a time-table for progressive steps toward self-government.

It is significant to note that there was no complete agreement on any of the criteria for independence. Greatest agreement was on the principle of ability to maintain law and order, but one of the two groups which rejected this criterion pointed out the difficulty of defining "law and order," and asked if the lynchings, murders and other crimes in the U.S. are signs that we are unable to maintain law and order.

With the warning that "We should beware both of imperialistic expansion and of aloof isolationism," all the groups agreed that the U.S. should "accept its fair share of responsibility" for the future of colonial and dependent peoples.

Editorial

There were several reasons why we felt justified in giving over the whole of the first page of this issue to that spendid picture of Africa's armed might. Two reasons stand out in particular: first, it's a picture that you are not likely to see in any of our daily papers; and second, **it says so much.**

A few months back, in the September issue, we gave an account of the important part, despite the handicaps of colonialism and barriers of prejudice, which Africans from every part of the continent had played in the Ethiopian and North African campaigns. The war is over in Africa, but the war is not over for Africans. They have followed the war to the Italian front and the Burma front. And they will doubtless have a share in the "big push" to Berlin.

Some Questions to be Answered

And after that, what? Is it to be expected that the African who has gained the knowledge that goes with training a soldier, an ambulance driver, a radio technician, or anything else will be content to go back to primitive and archaic ways of doing things, or to the unskilled labor forced upon him by a color bar or other exploitative devices? Is it to be expected that after receiving the proper food, physical training, and medical care to make him a fit fighter and worker, he will be content to return to hunger and disease?

And is it to be expected that after experiencing the many new contacts with peoples of his own continent and other continents, after hearing and seeing how other men live and what they think, after feeling in his marrow the meaning of a common struggle for a common purpose—will you ask this African to go back to the static, profitless, hopeless existence of a colonial subject?

These questions, precisely like the question of what kind of country our own American soldiers will come back to, are crucial. They are the measure of what kind of world we are fighting for.

Desperation of the Reactionaries

Senator (Back-to-Africa) Bilbo of Mississippi, who wants his poll-tax, white-supremacy South preserved intact, warns of the dire post-war consequences when 2,000,000 Negro soldiers return with minds "filled and poisoned with political and social equality stuff."

The nearer we come to a People's Victory, the louder will grow the clamor of the Bilbos and Rankins. And, similarly, the more fervid will become the arguments of those who want to preserve the colonial system intact. Democracy's answer to these forces which would turn back the clock must be the further strengthening of inter-racial, national, and international unity.

Toward the Future

Africa, like the rest of the world, is marching toward the future. There has been a noticeable reluctance in certain official quarters, particularly the British, to face this fact squarely. We therefore welcome such a document as the recently published British report on "Mass Education in African Society," which points out "the impetus given to mass education in China through the educational work among Chinese soldiers and labor corps in the last war . . . We shall find ourselves in the African Colonies with a somewhat similar opportunity at the end of this war."

The implications of the African's military experience, however, go beyond the field of mass education. His whole social, cultural, economic, and political future is affected.

Look once more at that picture on the first page. Can we be content with anything less than a Victory which means **democracy for all peoples?**

American Soldier Drafts African "Beveridge Plan"

From the Arakan front in Burma comes news that an American lieutenant, John D. Johnson, of Portland, Maine, a welfare officer serving with African troops on this front, has helped to work out a post-war "Beveridge plan" for the British West African peasant farmers who are now fighting against the Japanese.

The plan proposes that prior to demobilization the African troops be taught modern agriculture, and that thousands of acres of African bushland be opened up for their homes and farms when they leave the army.

Lieut. Johnson, the first American commissioned in the Royal West African Frontier Force, has been with this force for three years. We congratulate him as an ambassador of true American democracy.

News Notes

FROM BASUTOLAND, a British colony of over a half million Africans in South Africa, come unconfirmed reports that Josiel Lefela, a leader of Lekhotla la Bofa, the people's organization there, has been released from internment. He, together with three other Basuto leaders previously released, was interned in November, 1941, for demanding democratic rights and full military service for his people.

★

A CIRCULAR SHIELD faced with gold has been presented to Commissar Pigalev, Mayor of Stalingrad, by Lozenzo Taezaz, Ethiopian Minister to the Soviet Union, on behalf of Emperor Haile Selassie. The presentation ceremonies marking Ethiopia's tribute to heroic Stalingrad were attended by high Soviet officials at the Kremlin in Moscow.

★

AN 1892 CLAIM due Opobo Chief in Nigeria has finally been acknowledged by the British Colonial Office. The claim was for £11,420 representing compensation for war canoes, guns and other property seized when King Ja Ja, now deceased, resenting the intrusion of white traders into his kingdom, was overpowered by force and deported without authority.

★

DEPLORABLE HEALTH CONDITIONS in many of the "native locations" (segregated areas for African dwellings) adjacent to the larger cities in the Union of South Africa are getting a little more attention from official quarters. The recent report of a health official pointed to the alarmingly high infant mortality rate of 587 per thousand among Africans. In the East London locations a full-time medical officer, a health inspector and visitor, and four African health assistants have been appointed, and the construction of a hospital has been agreed to in principle.

★

THE GOLD COAST now has five trade unions: four in the transport services and one among the post office technical workers . . . The annual assembly of the Gold Coast Youth Conference adopted a unanimous resolution calling for the establishment of a compulsory national fund for educational and industrial expansion.

★

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR PARTY at its annual Conference in January called upon Mr. Madeley, Labor Minister, "to make all possible efforts to speed up" the process of securing the recognition of African trade unions.

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ROBESON BIRTHDAY PARTY WILL BE MEMORABLE AFFAIR

Judging by the splendid program of stellar entertainment arranged by a volunteer committee headed by John T. McManus, movie critic of *PM,* and judging also by the rapidly dwindling supply of tickets at the Council's headquarters, the Birthday Party in honor of Paul Robeson will be something for New York to remember for a long time . . .

There isn't space to name all the sponsors, but here are just a few of the writers, artists, actors, musicians and others who are on the list: Henry Armstrong, Elisabeth Bergner, Dean Dixon, Olin Downes, Duke Ellington, W. C. Handy, Lillian Hellman, Lena Horne, Rockwell Kent, Sergeant Joe Louis, Quentin Reynolds, Herman Shumlin, Teddy Wilson, and Richard Wright.

If it's possible—at this late date—you haven't yet heard, the Birthday Party for Paul Robeson is on Sunday, April 16, beginning at 7:30 P.M. The place—17th Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue. See you there?

LETTER FROM A TEACHER: *Instruction for Democracy*

March 24, 1944

Dear Dr. Hunton:

My young friends in class 7BR of Jr. High School 109, Brooklyn, wish me to tell you that they deeply appreciate your generosity in sending our class copies of your monthly bulletin *New Africa.* Had you witnessed the excitement at the distribution of the bulletin, you would have said, "The new day has come."

In our *Unit on the Negro People* we are concerned primarily with understanding our Negro friends, working with them for the complete defeat of fascism, and marching with them "down freedom road."

To accomplish this sweeping aim we have set ourselves very specific tasks. We move freely backward and forward in time, now studying the origin of slavery, now studying the post-war plans of honest, forward-looking American, French, English and African leaders . . . We know the Negro people helped the American colonies to win freedom in '76, to maintain the Union through the Civil War, to defeat fascism on all fronts today. We expect the American people to help the African colonies win their freedom today . . .

We discuss such topics as the Poll Tax, the treatment of Negroes in the South, the F.E.P.C., the Harlem situation, the Bedford-Stuyvesant Story, Freedom of Colonial Peoples, Teheran and Tomorrow, The Second Bill of Rights, and lots more.

To be brief let me say that our class has divided itself into committees and, with full steam ahead, is going about its job. Let me list the names of some of these committees and the activities in which they are engaged.

1. The Arts Committee—Draws charts and maps. Paints murals. One mural tells the story of the Negro as the scapegoat of history. Another will show the Jew as scapegoat too, thus revealing the need for unity to defeat the 'divide and conquer' tactics of foreign and native fascists. Silhouette studies of African animals adorn the walls.

2. The Fact Book Committee—After diligent research this committee will write new chapters to be added to the child's history of the Negro. Also, it is preparing a program to be called, "So you know Africa?"

3. The Culture Committee—Its aim is to spotlight the contributions of the Negro to our culture and our history. Their plans include interviewing outstanding Negroes in all fields. A report on "An Interview with Paul Robeson" thrilled the class . . .

There are other committees on: Climate of Africa, Explorers of Africa, North, Central and South Africa, Africa at War, and It Happens in Africa. Other activities include: exhibits, trips to the Schomburg Library, museums, etc., radio writing and listening, playwriting, letter writing, construction, story telling, singing, etc.

Nor has the group failed to see the importance of achieving victory through unity in the community. Their heads and hearts helped greatly to put across the Brotherhood Rally at the Lowes Pitkin recently. There two thousand children of all colors and creeds united to demonstrate friendship and build unity. A wonderful rally. Others will follow.

Dr. Hunton, we know you're a very busy man, but if you can spare the time we'd love to have you tell us about New Africa. Can it be arranged?

This letter, as a brief statement of our aims and our activities, has the unanimous approval of my class. So has the invitation.

Once again, thanks for your generosity.

Yours for victory,

Jules Adolphe

(Editor's Note: *The invitation is accepted with pleasure!*)

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Council Officers Greet Ethiopian Minister

While in Washington on March 16 for a consultation with State Department officials, Dr. Max Yergan, Mrs. Edith C. Field and Dr. W. A. Hunton had the honor of being received by his Excellency, Ephrem T. Medhen, Ethiopian Minister to the United States.

Dr. Yergan transmitted greetings from Paul Robeson, the latter's regret at being unable to come Washington and his invitation for the Minister to be his guest, as well as the guest of the Council, whenever he might find it possible to come to New York.

The Ethiopian Minister expressed his thanks for the invitation and his appreciation of the good will and cooperation of the Council.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AS VIEWED FROM WITHIN

(*The following are extracts from an article, "I was a Colonial Civil Servant," written by a young South African, which appeared in the January issue of* Empire.)

When in August 1940 I landed in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanganyika . . . I was steeped in liberal principles and filled with an altruistic regard for the native peoples among whom I was to work. Today I feel disillusioned, frustrated, convinced that I will be in a better position to serve the interests of Africans at home in South Africa. I have accordingly resigned from the Service . . .

I am concerned about the fact that after nearly a quarter of a century of British rule in this former German Colony so little has been accomplished. Mere lack of funds is not, I am sure, the whole story, or even half of it. I believe the country needs two things above all else: a new outlook on the part of its officials, and drastic reform of the whole machinery of governmet . . .

Colonial Colonel Blimps

British colonial officials have many virtues. Let no one undervalue their honesty, impartiality and (according to their lights) conscientious performance of duties. But these qualities by themselves are not enough. Something more positive is required than the prevailing attitude of benevolent despotism. Too often one finds a negative outlook, a spirit of unadventurous routine, devotion to the hierarchial order. There has been a lack of imagination and audacity, and an incapacity to recognize essential change, or the need for it; there has been an unwillingness to take the risks of innovation, even though the times called for the abandonment of obsolete methods . . .

If Tanganyika is to have the necessary adjustments in its administrative technique a thorough revision of the existing system is called for. Unfortunately, those few in the Service who have the power to institute a measure of reform have no wish to do so, for they have become inured to the familiar and blinded to its defects. Their minds have lost much of their former flexibility and not a little of that faculty of critical and imaginative thought of which the Service stands so much in need. To them the present system represents the distilled wisdom and experience of a lifetime, and they look with undisguised suspicion at any proposals from younger men to change the status quo.

Reform, therefore, will have to be imposed from without. But there will be no reform unless the people of Britain insist on it, unless they take the trouble to acquaint themselves with what is being done in their name in far-away corners of the Empire. If they will do this—is it too much to ask?—then assuredly the African will participate in what Mr. Churchill has described as 'the forward march of the common people in all lands towards their just and true inheritance'.

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

P. L. & R. 562

This is your News of Africa
for April, 1944

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

Volume 3, No. 5 — 244 — May, 1944

CONFERENCE URGES INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR AFRICAN PROGRESS

The American people must urge their government to take the initiative in securing international agreements and the establishment of international machinery for promoting rapid and systematic economic, social and political advancement of African and other dependent peoples of the world.

This was the widely-heralded message which Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, addressed to the 8,000 people who assembled in New York on April 16th to honor his birthday. And this message was, at the same time, the essence of the main proposals agreed upon by the Conference on "Africa—New Perspectives" held two days earlier under the auspices of the Council.

In attendance at the Conference were approximately 150 Negro and white leaders— representatives of labor, civic, and women's organizations, the press, the church, and education, together with officers of the African Students Association and other bodies directly concerned with colonial problems.

Miss Anna May Wong, noted actress, and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Latin-American labor leader, join Paul Robeson in admiring his birthday cake, at the great celebration sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, April 16 (see story on last page). The cake was contributed by the Bakers' Union, Local 1, A.F. of L.

Government Officials Present

Also present as interested observers were the following representatives of the foreign governments: Honorable Walter F. Walker, Consul General for Liberia; Dr. Max Horn, Counsellor for the Belgian Congo Government; Dr. Jan Albert Goris, Commissioner of Information for Belgium; M. Gaston Rueff, representing the French Committee of National Liberation; and Mr. Anatole Yakovlev, member of the staff of the New York Consulate of the Soviet Union. Other foreign officials, including Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, sent messages expressing interst in the Conference and regret that they could not attend.

It had been expected that Mr. Henry S. Villard, Chief of the Division of African Affairs, U.S. State Department, with whom the Council officials had held extended discussion a month previously, would be present. But the Council was advised that because of "intensive study on African problems currently going on in the State Department" it was felt inexpedient for a representative of the Department to participate in the meeting.

At the afternoon session of the Conference, at which Paul Robeson presided, there was extended discussion by the Conference participants around the main points set forth in the address of Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council, and in the agenda memorandum. The three central points were (1) increasing Africa's contribution to victory over fascism, (2) territorial and jurisdictional problems, and (3) planning for Africa's place in the post-war world.

The discussion was lively and constructive. Several persons commented on the relation of the problems of the African people to those of Negro Americans, of American labor, of Latin America, and of world-wide economic security.

The abolition of forced labor, the payment of fair prices for cocoa and other African crops, the payment of decent wages, and the abolition of the color bar and pass system were some of the immediately necessary actions stressed in the discussion.

Evening Session

In the evening session, at which Mr. George Marshall, Chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties presided, a panel discussion on "Africa in the American Press" was lead by Mr. Ernest E. Johnson, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Negro Press, with participation of Negro and white press representatives. The panel urged the necessity for fuller and more informative coverage of African developments and news in all sections of the American press, and it proposed several methods of attaining this.

Following this discussion resolutions were presented and acted upon. (See principal resolution on page 3.) And it was voted that the entire proceedings of the Conference setting forth the outlook and program of international cooperation for the advancement of colonial peoples and world security be prepared and published. The Council will forward this report when ready to the appropriate American and European governmental officials and to heads of organizations. Copies will also be available to the public at a charge of 10c covering mailing costs.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINE WORKERS GRANTED PITTANCE INCREASES

Since our report of the hearings on conditions in the South African gold mines held before the Native Mine Wages Commission, printed in last September's issue (and reprinted in full, incidentally, in the January number of the *South African Cape Federation of Labour Unions Official Organ*), we have been awaiting further developments.

We were becoming afraid that, as often happens with such commission investigations, the findings had been shelved and forgotten. An item in the London *Times* of March 25 relieves us of these fears, but at the same time raises other disturbing questions.

The item states: "General Smuts announces that the Government has decided to accept in part the recommendations of the commission on native miners' wages. The chief increases proposed are that natives employed on Sundays shall receive payment for time and a half, as Europeans do; and that there shall be an increase of 4d. a shift for native surface workers and 5d. for underground workers." That means a magnificent increase of 8 or 10 cents a day.

It is not indicated how much of an increase the commission had recommended, but the witnesses testifying on behalf of the workers before the commission were practically unanimous in demanding an increase of 2s. (40 cents) a shift over the current average wage of 2s, 3⅔d. (47 cents) a shift, in order to measure up to a minimum subsistence wage.

This pittance increase is certain to be received with bitter resentment by the African mine workers. Especially so since their wages have been practically stationary for the past 25 years, and still remain far below the wages paid for corresponding work in other pursuits not controlled by the Chamber of Mines.

The *Times* item reports that the wage increases approved will cost the industry £1,850,000 a year, which will be met by the Government returning to the industry the gold realization charges now levied.

This is very generous on the part of the Government, which last year received £19,070,000 in taxes and £2,223,000 for leases from the gold mines. And the government's generosity will be greatly appreciated by the mines' shareholders, who last year collected dividends of £19,553,985. (1£—$4.04 at present exchange.)

Add one more ironic note: the European mine workers, who now receive an average wage almost fourteen times that of the Africans, have demanded a 30 per cent wage increase!

The "Logic" of Race Discrimination

"Common uneducated coloreds can be allowed to be nursemaids to white children, familiarly treating them in all sorts of ways. They can knead and bake the bread and cake the Europeans eat . . .

"I have seen Afrikaner farmers allowing disreputably dressed farm-labourers to sit next to them or their wives in their best cars and carts.

"And yet, when the best educated, the most cultured of coloureds, cleaner than many a second-class European, should take his seat in a first-class carriage, his very respectability is regarded as worse than the disreputableness of sweaty coloured labourers, and an outcry is made for separate coaches.

"It is amazing to me that the churches cannot see how the First Commandment is continually outraged by the "white skin idolatry" that prevails in our country, and try to break its soul-murdering power." —*A letter to the Cape* TIMES, *South Africa, Feb.* 24, 1944.

Bishop Gregg has travelled thousands of miles in a tour of the battle fronts of the United Nations on which Negro soldiers are fighting. Last week he passed through Durban (one of the largest cities in the Union of South Africa), but there was no accomodation for Bishop Gregg—until Dr. Allan Taylor, of the McCord Hospital, offered to put him up there.

Bishop Gregg, you see, is himself a Negro.

The Bishop gratefully accepted Dr. Taylor's hospitality admitting that perhaps the hospital was the right place for him, for after travelling 40,000 miles, he had suddenly discovered in South Africa that he was suffering from a disease he described as "malignant pigmentation."

—From the South African Guardian, Feb. 10, 1944.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PASS LAWS TO REACH CLIMAX MAY 20

It is expected that the great National Conference at Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, South Africa, on May 20th to demand abolition of the Pass Laws will be one of the greatest popular demonstrations in the interest of African welfare ever held in South Africa.

This meeting will climax a long struggle which during the past few months has received new impetus as a consequence of increased severity in the application of the pass laws in the urban areas.

At its annual conference last December, the African National Congress designated the Pass Laws as "Enemy Number One," and inaugurated a systematic campaign to mobilize every South African community against this evil.

In January of this year, 2,000 people assembled at a great Anti-Pass meeting in the Market Square of Johannesburg on the opening day of Parliament. Banners carried at this meeting read, "Away with Passes in 1944" and "Free Africans to Win the War."

Since January Anti-Pass meetings have been held in most of the cities of South Africa. Anti-Pass Committees have been organized on a district and community basis, campaign badges are being sold and petitions calling for the abolition of passes are being circulated in all areas.

What the Pass System Is

To understand why Africans and democratic-minded sections of the European population are so aroused over the Pass Laws, it is necessary to know something of the history and nature of these repressive measures.

Originally designed to "fix" the residence of Hottentots in the Cape Province, the Pass regulations have since been developed to control the entry and movement of Africans in the cities and to prevent their leaving the service of farm employers without their consent.

The African must have a Trek Pass in order to leave his reserve to go to town. He must have a Travel Pass in order to buy a railway ticket. He must have a Six-day Special Pass in order to look for work in the city. He must have other passes to visit a location or a native area other than his own, to be out in the street between 9:00 P.M. and 4:00 A.M., to prove that he is employed, and to prove that he has paid his poll tax.

About a year ago, the Minister of Native Affairs in the Union of South Africa stated that over 300,000 young men had been arrested and convicted in the past three years under the Pass Laws and that "most of these young men had through the Pass Laws been introduced to the police, the magistrates courts, and jails for the first time." This statement amounts to a confession that the pass system is a degrading and socially harmful institution.

Effects of the War

War production has brought about a large expansion of industry and a consequent influx of Africans to the cities. The Minister of Native Affairs recently replied to complaints that farming operations were being hampered as a consequence of this by assuring Parliament that the restrictive provisions of the Native Urban Areas of 1923 (whereby unemployed Africans may legally be driven out of the cities) had been applied to most of the urban areas and these provisions were adequate to check the influx and provide proper controls.

The Council on African Affairs has repeatedly urged South African officials to remove the burden and shame of the pass regulations from African society. Especially is this action urgent at the present time when problems of demobilization and reemployment of South African troops (Africans in non-combatant service) are already being keenly felt. The African's full participation in the industrial production campaign for victory and his integration into South African society on a democratic basis after the war must be guaranteed by abrogation of the pass system and other fascist-like controls and barriers under which he now suffers.

The Council has forwarded communications endorsing the campaign for immediate abolition of the Pass Laws to Major Piet van der Byl, Minister of Native Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa, and to Dr. Y. Dadoo, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee for the May 20th Conference, Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg.

We urge readers of this article to secure similar action by the organizations of which they are members.

AN APPEAL FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO HELP A GOOD CAUSE

A cable of May 2 from South Africa to the Allied Labor News brings word that four gold mining companies, all members of the Chamber of Mines, have brought action for $161,400 against the *Guardian,* South Africa's leading progressive newspaper and one of the most popular weeklies in the country, with a circulation of 45,000.

The action is based on claims of alleged defamation arising from publication of evidence given by the African Mine Workers Union before the Native Mine Wages Commission last year, regarding conditions of work and treatment of Africans in the mines.

The *Guardian* has acknowledged in a front page story that it has found certain of the allegations, which it assumed to be based on true and reliable evidence, to have been unfounded, and it makes a retraction accordingly.

The paper at the same time makes the following declaration: "We hold that the compound system and the system of recruiting African workers which accompanies it are against the interests of these workers and the general interest of South Africa. We are convinced that the cheap labor policy followed by the mines and the low wages paid African miners are a blot on the reputation of South Africa and an obstacle to the progress of our country as a whole."

The Guardian has opened a defense fund campaign and announces over $2,800 already subscribed. It appeals to American trade unions and progressive organizations for donations, and asks that they be sent to the Editor of the Guardian, Box 436, Capetown, South Africa.

The Council on African Affairs whole-heartedly endorses this appeal. Here is a chance to demonstrate concretely the common bond between the forces of democracy in America and in Africa.

Resolution

Adopted Unanimously at Conference, April 14, 1944

WHEREAS, the African people are allied with the progressive forces of the world in the war to overthrow fascism, which victory they recognize as the first essential to their own progress toward liberty, and as entailing as President Roosevent has pointed out, victory over "all forces of oppression, intolerance, insecurity and injustice which have impeded the forward march of civilization."

Centrally important in such a victory is the abolition of the inferior social, economic and political status of dependent peoples in Africa and throughout the world.

The essential requirement for accomplishing this is now provided in the form of close international collaboration toward democratic goals as represented in the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran agreements, which collaboration and harmony can and must supplant the former imperialist rivalries and conflicts which have particularly characterized the European penetration and domination of Africa.

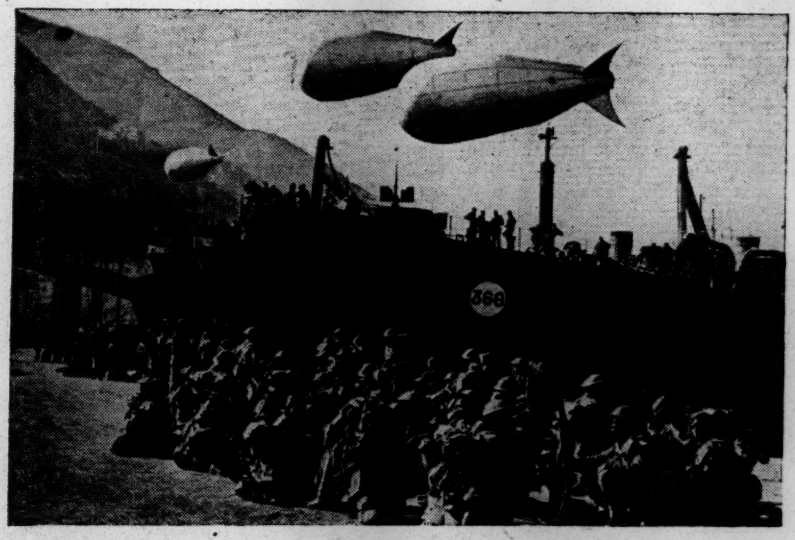
Such collaboration and harmony are essential to the raising of the living standards and social well-being of the African and other dependent peoples, and these advancements are in turn essential to the economic security of America and the world in the trying period of economic readjustment following the war; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the government of the United States should set the pace and standard for promoting policies of mutual aid in mutual self-interest by taking the initiative in securing international agreements and establishing effective international machinery for securing the social, economic and political advancement of the African and other colonial peoples, consistent with the Atlantic Charter and other declarations of the United Nations and with the requirements for achieving world security and peace.

It is essential to the success of such international collaboration in the interest of dependent peoples, first, that these peoples themselves participate fully in the planning and execution of developmental programs of every nature, and second, that all such programs in both principle and practice be directed in a systematic manner toward the achievement of self-government and the right of self-determination by these peoples.

This international agency must, further, guarantee that the interests of the majority of the people are **in practice** as well in theory regarded as paramount in settling the future of the Italian colonies, mandated territories, or other jurisdictional problems, and also in the functioning of any regional organizations.

This conference of Negro and white Americans, with representatives of the peoples of Africa and the British West Indies also in attendance, calls upon the government of the United States to take the leadership in promoting these policies and programs, as a guarantee that the fruits of victory shall be shared equally by all peoples.



African Troops which joined the British 5th Army in the fighting below Rome early this year. (British Official Photo)

News Notes

M. PIERRE RYCKMANS, the Governor General of the Belgian Congo, during his visit to this country as the guest of the American government, paid a call at the offices of the Council on African Affairs on April 19 in company with Dr. Max Horn, Counsellor for the Belgian Congo Government, and L. Petillon, Aide to the Governor-General. Dr. Yergan and other Council officers discussed informally with the officials various aspects of African life in the Congo. The Governor General cited several examples of his administration's policy for protecting the rights and interests of the Africans.

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MR. G. L. DENNIS, Secretary of State for Liberia, recently visited the neighboring British colony of Sierra Leone, repaying the visit of Sir Hubert Stevenson, Governor of that dependency, to the Negro Republic of Africa on the occasion of the inauguration of President Tubman.

★

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has issued an emphatic denial of reports in the English press to the effect that he had discussed post-war pan-African plans with General Smuts, and that Rhodesia had signified a desire to be incorporated in the Union of South Africa.

★

MR. W. J. KWESI MOULD, of Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, is visiting the United States as the representative of thousands of cocoa farmers and other business interests in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. His object here is to promote increased export and import trade relations between African producers and American buyers in the cocoa and timber markets, and between American manufacturers and African buyers. In talking with officers of the Council Mr. Mould expressed the hope that Negro business men in this country might take a greater interest in the opportunities for trade with West Africans.

★

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Professor of Sociology at Howard University and a member of the Council, a short time ago addressed the recently organized Washington Committee of the Council on African Affairs, speaking on "The Cultures of the Races of Africa." Miss Bess Richards is Chairman of the Washington Committee and Dr. A. Langston Taylor is Vice-chairman.

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CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

There never was a Birthday Party quite like it! Thirteen thousand persons, white and Negro, tried to get into the 17th Regiment Armory in New York on the evening of April 16th to honor Paul Robeson on his 46th birthday. Five thousand of them had to be turned away; there just wasn't room.

It was not simply the immense number of Paul's friends and well-wishers that made it such a unique birthday celebration; it was primarily the character of the tributes paid him by persons in all walks of life, and the warm, vibrant spirit of the whole assemblage.

The crowd felt as did Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, who said that they were gathered together to honor "one of the great Americans of our day." They agreed with what Edward G. Robinson said in his message from Hollywood, "In honoring Robeson we honor everything we are fighting for."

Cable greetings were received from the Music Section of the Soviet Union's Society of Cultural Relations, signed by Shostakovich, Prokofieff, and other famous Soviet artists.

There were dozens of other cordial felicitations from Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Sidney Hillman, Pearl S. Buck, Dean Dixon, Walter Damrosch, Newbold Morris, Joseph Curran—we can't name them all.

"The Tallest Tree"

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women, faced Paul Robeson and said, "We recognize you as the tallest tree of our forest in your courageous and dramatic field of service. We, the women of America, bring to you our gratitude for the inspiration which your daily life affords to all mankind. May you live long to plead the cause of justice and to advocate the spirit of democracy throughout the world."

Finally after a long evening of America's best entertainment and many speeches, climaxed by that of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, it was Paul's turn to come up to the platform and face his friends. He stood with head bowed, dabbing at his eyes with handkerchief, during the several minutes of applause, cheers, and Happy Birthday songs from the standing crowd.

His Interest in Africa

When there was quiet, he sang the songs, as many of them as possible, that the audience asked him to sing. And then he talked about his work as an artist, as an artist trying to reflect the culture and best ideals of peoples everywhere. He talked about his deep interest in the African people, his pride in their great history. He spoke of the work of the Council on African Affairs of which he is Chairman. There was earnestness in his words:

"The great forces of American life certainly stand firm for a decent life for all peoples, but certain small groups say: 'We will see that there will be no freedom for African peoples.' America will have much to say about the future of the African continent, and it is impossible to keep 150,000,000 people in slavery and think we can be free here."

It was a great evening for Paul Robeson, for America, and for inter-racial and international democracy and unity. The Council on African Affairs wishes to thank all of you who helped in one way or another to make it such a great evening, and who made donations to the work of the Council.

Dr. Max Yergan presents an album of greetings to Paul Robeson on his 46th Birthday.

I.L.O. CONFERENCE HEARS PLEAS FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

At this writing the Conference of the International Labor Organization in Philadelphia is only midway through its work, and progress on the agenda has been blocked by what one delegate called a policy of "timidity."

There have, nevertheless, already been heard expressions from worker delegates bearing upon the vital problem of the post-war economic development of the industrially backward areas of the world. Mr. Toledano, Mexico's worker delegate, a leading figure in conference discussions, pointed to the constructive development of the productive capacities of Latin America as an essential requirement for making that area an integral part of the progressive post-war world. This development, he emphasized, must be in the interest of the people rather than for the profit of private financial interests as in the past.

The Chinese and Indian worker delegates expressed similar views with regard to the future of their own countries. Serving as advisers to the French and British workers' delegates at the Conference are Mr. Louis Magatte, Secretary General of the Federation of Trade Unions of Native Workers, French West Africa, and Mr. E. E. Esua, General Secretary of the Nigeria Union of Teachers. Liberia and Ethiopia are direct participants in the Conference.

DETENTION OF WEST AFRICAN LEADERS STILL CONTINUES

Several prominent labor leaders and others in the British West African dependencies have been for some time under "restriction" or technical imprisonment under charges of violating the Defense Regulations. Questions in Parliament put to Col. Stanley, British Secretary for Colonies, and appeals from African newspapers, trade unions and other peoples' organizations have not yet effected their release.

Among those detained are Imoudu, President of the Nigerian Railway Workers Union, Wallace Johnson, founder of the West African Youth League, Chief Sama Fokum of Bamenda, and Rev. Dosumu of Sierra Leone.

The *Nigerian Spokesman* in a recent editorial reflected general African opinion in stating, "the fact that they (the above-named men) are looked upon as the type of people that can never think of endangering the safety of the realm has made their release one of the immediate demands of the people.

"We have to repeat again that if the Mosleys who are considered potential dangers to the safety of England can be released from prison, there is no reason why Imoudu, Wallace-Johnson, Sama Fokum, Dosumu and and company should still be under detention or restriction order in West Africa."

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
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for May, 1944

New AFRICA

Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT POINTS TO WORLD INDUSTRIALIZATION

Statements during the past few weeks by President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other high government officials all indicate that the administration is endeavoring to get support for a policy of international collaboration toward expanded industrialization of hitherto undeveloped countries as a necessary step toward post-war economic stability. Three of these expressions of policy may be cited here.

President Roosevelt on the I.L.O. Charter: "With the expanding use of machinery and the revolution in transportation, it is well that the world should recognize the fundamental principle of your declaration: 'Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere.' This principle is a guide to all of our international economic deliberations." The President mentioned the poverty which he had seen in Africa which he visited twice last year, and told the I.L.O. delegates, "I think you can get somewhere by being against exploitation everywhere."

Secretary of State Hull, launching National Farm and Trade Week: "Capital must be made available for the sound development of latent resources and productive capacity in relatively undeveloped areas . . . If we are to have jobs for all our workers and markets for all our goods, people in other countries must likewise have opportunity to produce to their maximum capacity and to pay us, with the fruits of their efforts, for the things we want to sell them."

Assistant State Secretary Adolph A. Berle to the recent Inter-American Development Conference: "We have long since escaped from the idea that some countries were merely beds of raw materials or agricultural production, to be exploited for the benefit of foreign manufacturers. The self-interest of the United States, as a manufacturing country, is best served by the growth of industry elsewhere."

Felix Eboué's Death Mourned as Loss to the World

FRENCH GOVERNOR WORKED AND FOUGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

The general reaction of freedom-loving peoples everywhere to the news of the death of the Negro Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa is summed up in the words of Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, who said: "Not only Africa but the whole world has lost a great man in the death of Felix Eboué."

"Felix Eboué, the great French African, has died from hard work. But what he represented has entered into the very spirit of France," said General De Gaulle, who learned of the Negro Governor's death upon his return from an inspection tour in Italy.

In November, 1940, after thirty years in French Colonial Service, all except six of which were spent in Africa, Eboué was named Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa. He held authority over three and one-half million people in an area of almost one million square miles, the third largest political division of Africa. The great reforms introduced by him in transcontinental road-building, harbor improvements, modernization of agricultural methods and the advancement of social services and living standards were, as one writer has pointed out, "a demonstration of the results that could be obtained by social changes now as a means of furthering both the development of Africa and the prosecution of the war."

Felix Eboué

Born December 26, 1884 in French Guinea
Died May 17, 1944 at Cairo, Egypt

At the Brazzaville Conference last February, Eboué's proposals for raising the social, political and economic conditions of the African masses while preserving the best of their own culture formed the principal basis of the Conference's decisions on the new French colonial policy.

Governor Eboué was one of the foremost figures in the present-day progressive developments within Africa, a man who symbolized the ability of Africans to govern themselves. The world will come to realize increasingly the important role which he played in making possible the organization of the Free French forces, in mobilizing Africans on the side of the United Nations, and in laying the foundation of a new progressive French policy toward its overseas territories.

British Colonies' War Casualties

In fighting for victory over fascism, the British Colonies, exclusive of India and South Africa, have had 25,786 casualties out of a total of 667,159 in all ranks of British Empire Forces during the first four years of war, according to figures recently given out by Mr. Churchill, British Prime Minister.

India's losses were 109,800 and South Africa's (no division of European and African is given) were 23,825. The colonies' casulties consisted of 1,635 killed, 15,130 missing, 1,803 wounded, and 7,218 prisoners.

COUNCIL ACCLAIMS SECOND FRONT INVASION

SOUTH AFRICA FACES NEED OF ECONOMIC REFORMS

Because of the prevailing system of exploiting the African population as cheap labor in the mines and on the farms of South Africa, the political and business leaders of that country are coming face to face with the problem of a dearth of national purchasing power to buy South Africa's goods under the greatly increased production tempo and also of a dearth of trained manpower for the new industries which are planned in the post-war period.

At the meeting of the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce in March, significant statements indicating a new trend of economic thinking were made by General Smuts, the Prime Minister, and Mr. E. R. Keegan, a prominent spokesman for commerce, holding the position of Food Controller.

General Smuts declared that the country had relied too much in the past on unskilled and untrained native labor and that in order to build up a bigger market within the Union itself for the increased production which must come, purchasing power of the great bulk of South Africans, namely the Natives, must be increased. Hinting at governmental action for accomplishing this result, he warned, "You do not want unwholesome conditions which in the end lead to revolution."

Up-grade Living Standards

Mr. Keegan likewise spoke upon the need of up-grading the African's living standards in order to realize "the illimitable opportunities which are before us . . . Men without knowledge will always be poor and South Africa will never be a happy land as long as three-quarters of its population live in poverty . . . Can we afford *not* to educate our natives?"

A recent dispatch from Capetown in the *Christian Science Monitor* expresses the opinion that "outside Afrikander Nationalist circles, an increasing number of white South Africans have shown readiness" to get rid of the cheap labor system, which rests mainly upon enforcement of the color bar, relegating Africans and most other non-Europeans to the status of casual and migratory unskilled laborers. "Undoubtedly the color bar will be a principal issue of the next ten years," the dispatch says.

The Council's opinion is that this issue must be solved at once or South Africa will find itself economically bankrupt in much less than ten years. This view is borne out in the following statement made to the South African House of Assembly recently by one of its members, Mr. Arthur Barlow:

"The time has come to break down the colour bar. There has been all this talk of immigration, but the immigrants are here already. If you double the wages of the natives you will raise their general standard of living, and you will develop industry. The difficulty is that the Chamber of Mines is opposed to any increase in unskilled wages. It is about time that we clashed with the Chamber of Mines."

NEW PAMPHLET OUT—

"for a NEW AFRICA"

See bottom of page 4

On D-Day, June 6, the Council on African Affairs issued the following statement:

The Second Front is now opened and allied forces are striking that blow which will fulfill the Teheran agreement: "the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance." We hail this historic and mighty step.

The Allied invasion represents a blow not only for the liberation of Europe but for the freedom of all mankind from the yoke of fascism. Africans and other colonial peoples throughout the world are sure to hail the invasion as we Americans acclaim it for what it means in this broad sense.

African troops have been fighting in Italy and will doubtless see action in France. Africans are sharing in the allied surge toward victory. The Council on African Affairs is confident that the democratic forces of the world will guarantee their share in the fruits of that victory.

PASS LAWS CONDEMNED IN S. AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

A blistering attack upon the Pass Laws in the Union of South Africa was made before the Union House of Assembly in March by Mr. Donald Molteno, one of the four European representatives elected to speak for the eight million Africans' interest in South Africa's Parliament.

Mr. Molteno's attack came in the course of his motion asking for the repeal of the whole mass of legislation constituting the Pass Laws, and calling on the House to condemn these laws as: (a) against the democratic principles for which the Union was taking part in the war; (b) inconsistent with the Union's healthy economic development; (c) conducive to interracial friction and ill-will; and (d) inimical to the efficient and equitable administration of justice and the penal system. He said:

"If the European population in this country is going to contract a slave mentality and if as a result the Natives are going to contract a permanent dislike for the Europeans, South Africa will be a very sorry country for our children and grandchildren . . ."

Meanwhile the mass campaign of Africans and liberal Europeans for abolition of the Pass Laws continues. The Council on African Affairs sent a cable of support to the National Anti-Pass Conference held at Johannesburg in May, and another cable to the Minister of Native Affairs urging abolition of the pass system.

According to an Allied Labor News cable dispatch, Dr. Yergan's message to the Conference on behalf of the Council was loudly applauded by the 540 delegates present. These delegates represented over 600,000 people and embraced 375 trade union, peasant, political, religious, student and tenant organizations.

At the conclusion of the Conference, which was chaired by Dr. A. B. Xuma, President of the African National Congress, all delegates marched through the city to the new town Market Square, where a huge crowd was assembled. Addresses by Dr. Xuma and Dr. Dadoo were followed by a march of over 25,000 workers through the center of Johannesburg. The marchers, accompanied by two brass bands, sang national songs and carried banners demanding repeal of the Pass Laws.

GOOD SIGNS AND BAD IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

There is both good and bad news from Southern Rhodesia, that British territory just to the north of the Union of South Africa, which has the questionable distinction of being described as a "self-governing colony" within the Empire.

We'll get rid of the bad news first. It relates to a speech a while back made by the Minister of Native Affairs, Captain H. Bartin, concerning the relation of the Atlantic Charter to the Africans of Southern Rhodesia. He said that while it was perhaps true that the Charter did refer to everyone "in a broad sense," he "imagined that when Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt compiled the Charter they had in mind the peoples of countries with an older civilization than Rhodesia!"

As regards the guarantee of "freedom from fear and want," Captain Bertin claimed that the Africans already enjoyed this; they had nothing to fear, and in times of famine the government provided them food, on a kind of deferred payment plan.

Captain Bertin, who is probably no worse than the general run of colonial career men, is a good illustration of the need for an international authority and machinery to insure a new order for colonial peoples.

Turning now to better news, item one is the fact that the Southern Rhodesian Labor Party, which recently achieved national unification, is encouraging African membership.

And item two is a government-sponsored project for promoting cooperative organizations in each "native reserve" and at the same time developing model towns in the reserves, connected with large European centers by good roads. The towns would be equipped with all commercial and social community facilities and would function on a cash basis, barter being eliminated. Capital for these developments, it is said, would come from investments of £1 shares by the Africans in the cooperative organizations.

A government statement on this matter issued in April said: "We earnestly believe that the colony is about to embark on schemes with endless possibilities, which are undoubtedly stepping-stones toward educating and helping the native to become a useful citizen and to take his place in the economic development of the colony."

How About Hearing from Your Organization, Too?

Mr. E. E. Williams, Agent of the Norfolk Port, National Maritime Union, writes in to say:

"At our regular membership meeting of the National Maritime Union held May 29th, 1944 the resolution adopted at the recent conference held on "Africa-New Perspectives" was voted and acted upon. We think this is a very good resolution, that the government of the U.S. should set the pace and standard in securing international agreements and establishing effective international machinery for securing the social, economic and political advancement of the African and other colonial peoples."

A Eulogy

Under any circumstances the death of M. Felix Eboué, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, would have been a tragic sorrow to his family, to his friends in work and battle, to the French Colonial Administration, to the men of all races of whom he was the chief, and to his country. But the fact that this death had to occur unexpectedly before the dawn of Liberation, and that he was thus denied the only recompense which he desired and the only thing which would have been worthy of his cares, his struggles and his service, adds to all our sorrow a little of that bitterness which seizes the soul in the face of what seems like the cruel injustice of destiny . . .

The name of Eboué, yesterday known only in the Colonial Administration, has spread over France, over Africa, over the world. Never separating concern for material improvements from concern for the education of the masses, and gaining in firmness, in wisdom, and in graciousness as his years advanced, until we discover today, too late, that these years were his last years, Governor-General Eboué increased in stature, reputation, and prestige, and his name has become throughout Africa, and even in other continents, the symbol of France's democracy, altruism, and good faith . . .

Governor-General Eboué, I promise you that the French and Christian ideal which was yours, of human brotherhood and uplift of the down-trodden, will continue to guide the colonial policy which you helped us to develop only a few weeks ago at Brazzaville.

From beyond the grave, your wise and calm inspiration will continue to brighten the efforts of France to lead unerringly into a modern life the people toward whom you were so devoted.

Not only history but legend will remember you. Your name will be repeated by the millions in French Equatorial Africa whom you did so much to lift up, by the millions of French Africans, by the millions of Frenchmen, and tomorrow by the multitudes who dream of a new world free of distinctions of race. In the forest, on the plain, and in the bush the poets of the people will exalt your fame, while in our colleges and schools we will explain to the youth of France what it was you did. You will remain for the empire in which you were born, the proof that France recognizes no distinction among her sons of all races except that of merit. Thus you will continue still to serve this country whose institutions, liberty, and culture you cherished and to which your liberating spirit in a day of misfortune gave the basis of belief and faith in the resurrection.

—Passages from the address delivered by M. Rene Pleven, Free French Commissioner of the Colonies, at the state funeral of Governor-General Eboué in Cairo.

One of the Monuments of Governor-General Eboué's Accomplishments: Modern Harbor Installations at Pointe Noir, French Equatorial Africa

News Notes

ETHIOPIAN TROOPS will join with Free French Forces under the command of General Juin in the European campaign, according to unconfirmed reports from London. It is stated that Governor-General Eboue was instrumental in making this arrangement between the Ethiopian Emperor, Haile Selassie, and General de Gaulle. Since the recapture of Ethiopia from the Italians in 1941, the Ethiopian army has been reorganized and undergone modern training, with the assistance of British advisers, but has remained inactive. Why?

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN Trades and Labour Council, biggest trade union federation in the Union of South Africa, planned to send an African as one of its two representatives to the World Trade Union Conference in London. But when it advised the Minister of Labor of this fact, the reply came that it was unlikely that the government would grant such a visa.

(The Conference was called off because of the impending Second Front invasion.)

★

NYASALAND and N. RHODESIA are to have a joint development adviser appointed by the Secretary of State for Colonies. The London *Times* sees this as a tentative step in the direction of regional colonial administration, centralization of planning and authority for groups of colonial territories, as recommended by General Smuts. Africans have justified fears about this plan under existing colonial policies.

★

THE "WEST AFRICAN PILOT" reports flagrant racial discrimination at the fashionable Turf Club at Jos, Nigeria. The editor states: "The principle of racial snobbery, at a time when Nigerians are dying in order to destroy the ideology of herrenvolk, makes me mad and those who think like me mad at the idea that a handful of shortsighted merrymakers could be so myopic as to transform Jos into a miniature South Africa."

★

THE TRANSKEI PROVINCE in South Africa has an epidemic of typhus fever among the Africans, mainly in the "native areas." The Public Health Department's report declares: "Typhus is associated with poverty, dirt and lousiness, and its constant recurrence in some parts of the country is a serious reflection on the living conditions of the natives in those areas. The disease will not be stamped out until great improvement has taken place in the economic and social conditions and the general standards of cleanliness of these people."

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F

COUNCIL ACTS TO ENLIST ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

One of the actions taken by the Council on African Affairs at its regular quarterly business meeting on May 9 was to establish associate memberships for supporters of the Council's program subscribing two dollars or more a year for its work. This step was taken in the light of many inquiries about memberships from interested persons and in view of increasing public interest in African developments and the need for giving organized direction to that interest.

Conferences will be arranged by the Council in cooperation with associate members in their communities. These members will also receive all Council publications.

Present at the meeting were Paul Robeson, Chairman, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Vice-Chairman, Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director, Mrs. Edith C. Field, Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Hunton, Educational Director, Mrs. Lida N. Broner, Judge Hubert T. Delany, Miss Adah L. Kieffer, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Ferdinand C. Smith and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

DISCRIMINATION REVEALED IN S. AFRICAN DEMOBILIZATION

After being limited to noncombat service, and after receiving army wages and family allowances on a much lower level than those of white South African servicemen, the Africans who enlisted in the South African army now face further discrimination as they are demobilized.

The Minister of Defense gives the following figures on army discharges from August 1, 1943 to February, 1944:

	Discharged	*with honorable discharge*
European	8,595	7,766
Asiatic	1,866	1,218
Colored	1,859	1,101
African	10,264	6,021

Please note that while 90.4 per cent of the Europeans received honorable discharges, this was true of only 65.3 per cent of the Asiatics, only 59.2 per cent of the Colored, and only 58.6 per cent of the Africans. The descending scale parallels precisely the relative status of each group in South African society. A coincidence?

The Minister of Defense stated that in deciding against giving a soldier an honorable discharge, each case was considered on its merits. Besides serious offenses, the number of seriousness of other offenses were also considered as well as length of service and periods of active service in theatres of operation. Obviously, in the light of such considerations the dishonorably discharged serviceman stands little chance of launching a successful complaint.

But do the dishonorable discharges carry any penalties other than that of disgrace? Definitely, yes. A soldier who is dishonorably discharged forfeits an allowance of £5 if European, £3 if Colored, and £2 if an African. Note again the descending scale. Further, he becomes ineligible for the rehabilitation grants of up to £50 and forfeits vacation leave. Thus dishonorable discharges mean material savings on the government's obligations toward its servicemen.

The story of South African demobilization procedure does not end here. There is the problem of readjusting the discharged soldier to civilian life.

Soldiers are supposed to be retained in service until they receive suitable employment or get an adequate pension. However, if officials consider that the refusal of an offer of work is unreasonable, the soldier may be immediately discharged anyway, another opportunity for discrimination.

Fortunately, it can be stated that some white South Africans are taking an interest in protecting the rights of demobilized non-Europeans. Most notable among the efforts toward fair treatment is the work of the Springbok Legion. In Johannesburg the Legion opened an employment bureau, staffed entirely by non-European soldiers and serving non-European ex-servicemen. In the first ten days that the bureau was open, 120 men were placed in permanent jobs.

The Legion is an organization of 42,000 men and women, including non-Europeans, serving in or discharged from the South African forces. It has demanded a thorough investigation of the whole question of discharges.

Nigerian Troops, hurdling barricades, demonstrate the fitness which has accounted for their successes in Burma. (British Inf. Serv.)

INDEPENDENCE SOUGHT FOR ETHIOPIA'S COPTIC CHURCH

Moving further toward national autonomy for Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie has authorized formal announcement that the next Archbishop of the Ethiopian Coptic Church must be appointed from the ranks of the Ethiopian bishops. This step will break a tradition of almost 2,000 years during which the Ethiopian Church has been virtually controlled by the Egyptian Coptic Church and has been governed by an Archbishop sent from Egypt.

Probably contributing to the Emperor's decision is the fact that the present Archbishop Kurulus has been criticized as having little direct interest in the Ethiopian people, not having even learned their language. He has also been charged with using his church office to interfere in the political life of the country. No attempt, however, is to be made to oust the present Archbishop, who presided at the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie; the new policy will apply to the Archbishop's successor.

AFRICAN STUDENTS ASSO. CITIES EDUCATION NEEDS

The Commission on Higher Education in British West Africa appointed last year by Col. Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for Colonies, has been travelling in West Africa and holding sittings in each of the four British colonies of that area. The intense interest among Africans in the plans for better educational facilities in the colonies has been widespread. Education on a mass basis, hitherto lacking, is recognized as the first requisite of progress upward by the colonial peoples. The African Students Association in this country has submitted a memorandum of recommendations for higher education in West Africa to Col. Walter Elliott, Chairman of the Commission making the present educational survey.

The memorandum proposes: (1) the full Africanization of education in West Africa with due emphasis upon "the country's cultural setting and indigenous institutions," (2) a program of mass education based upon the fact that "the improvement of the country's economy must finally depend upon the degree of enlightenment among the masses," and (3) the provision of an adequate salary schedule for teachers and the expansion of scholarships for foreign study.

The African Students' memorandum further opposes any dependent relationship between West African institutions of learning and British universities. It also advocates independent universities in each of the dependencies rather than a Pan-West African university with a college in each colony.

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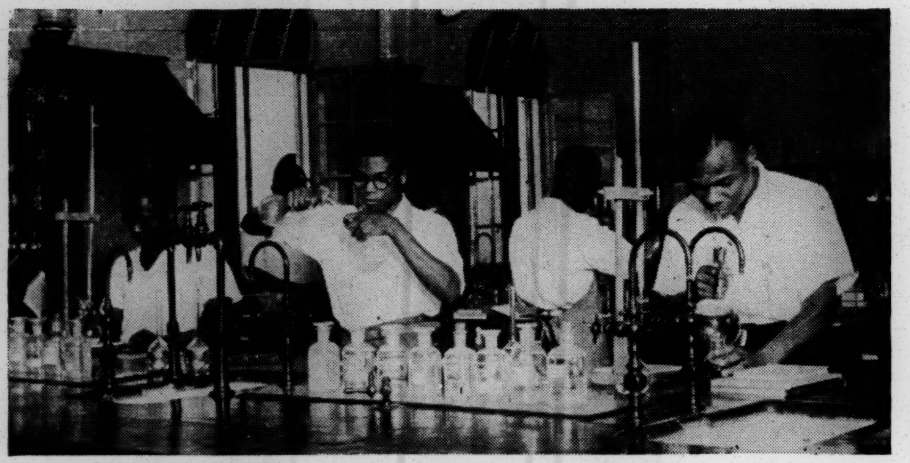
Vol. 3, No. 7 July-Aug., 1944

264

YOUNG AFRICA MARCHES FORWARD—a war-time parade of African Youth at Accra, Gold Coast

African Leaders of Tomorrow



TODAY THEY ARE PREPARING — Top: a class of young boys in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; Middle: Boy Scouts aid the War Savings Campaign at Lagos, Nigeria; Bottom: students in the chemical laboratory at Achimota College, Gold Coast. (Credits: top picture from Belgian Information Center; other pictures in this issue from British Information Service)

DE GAULLE ANSWERS GREETING; LAUDS GOVERNOR EBOUÉ

A telegram from General DeGaulle has been received in reply to a message of greeting sent him upon his arrival in Washington by Paul Robeson and others who are cooperating on a Committee to plan a Memorial Meeting in honor of the late Governor-General Felix Eboué. The Committee's message lauded the "progressive measures and outlook of the French colonies" which have taken shape under the Free French administration, and declared, "We look to France to play a prominent role in the fulfillment of the democratic aims of the United Nations with respect to the colonial peoples of Africa and other areas."

In his reply, General DeGaulle said, "I am deeply moved by the initiative taken by the Committee organized to honor the memory of Governor-General Eboué. Governor-General Eboué was one of my chief and best associates. He was the first to attack the spirit of capitulation which threatened to engulf all of French Africa as well as the rest of the empire. The example which he set is that of a great Frenchman and a great servant of the State. He has become for us the symbol of the obligation which we owe to the peoples whose destiny is allied with that of France. Our aim and objective is to establish these peoples within a federated system of the new France. The Brazzaville Conference marked the first step in that direction. Liberated France will be the France of liberty."

The message to the French leader was signed by Paul Robeson, Honorary Chairman, Eboué Memorial Committee; Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director, Council on African Affairs; Dr. Charles A. Petioni, Chairman, West Indies National Council; Mrs. Amy Ashwood-Garvey, President, J. A. G. Smith Political Party of Jamaica, B. W. I.; and Mr. Jean A. Lamoureux, Secretary, France Forever.

BRITISH COLONIAL GRANTS LAG BEHIND SCHEDULE

The British Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1940 marked the conversion of British colonial policy from the theory that colonies, no matter how poor, should be self-supporting to the theory that the home government has financial responsibilities toward its dependencies. The Act pledged grants up to 20 million dollars (£5 million) annually for economic development and advancement of social services in the British colonies.

Though this measure is clearly a welcome, forward step, the fact remains that the total amount of the funds available under the Act

(*Continued on page* 4)

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Editorial

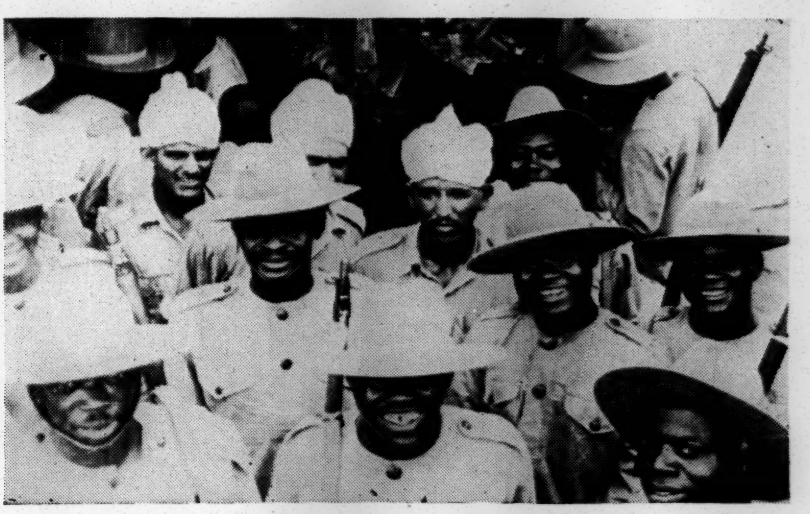
JUST prior to the Republican Convention in Chicago last month, the leaders of some twenty-five major national organizations, with a total membership of more than six and a half million, issued a manifesto "To the Republican and Democratic Conventions from the Negroes of America." In addition to listing specific domestic reforms essential to the full citizenship rights of Negroes in this country, the manifesto declared:

"We are concerned that this war bring to an end imperialism and colonial exploitation. We believe that political and economic democracy must displace the present system of exploitation in Africa, the West Indies, India, and all other colonial areas. We insist that all parties and candidates formulate a foreign policy which will recognize China as an equal partner with America, England and Soviet Russia, and which will resolutely and unequivocally oppose either perpetuation or extension of exploitations based upon "white superiority." . . . The United States must point the way by including Negroes among its representatives at the peace conference or peace conferences and among its diplomatic, technical and professional experts engaged in international post-war reconstruction."

HOW did the Republican Convention reply? The most painstaking study of the platform adopted by the Republicans will reveal not the slightest shadow of a reflection of the principles quoted. There is a perfunctory and innocuous sentence or two in support of statehood for Puerto Rico and similar generalities with respect to Hawaii and Alaska; but there is not a word regarding the world-wide problem of the future of colonial peoples and areas, and the important bearing which this problem has upon world security and peace.

What principally characterizes the foreign policy section of the Republican platform is a short-sighted, reactionary, and dangerous Americans-for-America spirit. This is seen in the general hedging on the question of the extent and character of international cooperation, and the insistence upon a two-thirds Senate vote for ratification of all measures of international cooperation. And it is evident in the obstacles of protective tariffs and bi-lateral trade agreements placed in the way of full-scale world trade in which all nations can have their rightful share.

THE outlook of the Republican Convention was backward toward the Hoover era of "rugged individualism" and imperialism. The world is moving forward toward the era of international collaboration and democracy forecast at Teheran. The Republican promises of a permanent F.E.P.C. and other things beneficial to Negroes, when appraised in the light of what Dewey and his party leaders in Congress have *failed* to do on these issues, are seen to have about the same value as Hitler's chances of victory. The American Negro and his brothers in Africa and other colonial areas know that the best way and only way of realizing their full rights lies in marching forward together with all those mighty forces and millions of peoples who are headed toward a world governed by new principles — new principles which are being forged in the process of destroying fascism — new principles which are not to the liking of Dewey, Bricker, Hoover, Luce and company.



Indian and West African soldiers on the Burma front are warm comrades.

News Notes

THE FRENCH COLONIAL CORPS played an important part in breaking the long stalemate in the Italian campaign. It was this Corps, made up of units of Moroccan "Goums," Algerian riflemen, and Senegalese infantry, which drove across the Ausente Valley and penetrated the southern end of the Gustav Line, preparing the way for the Allied surge northward to Rome. Senegalese troops also played a key role in the recent capture of the famed island of Elba.

★

GOVERNOR GENERAL PIERRE RYCKMANS of the Belgian Congo announced on May 28 that the Belgian government in London had decided that provision would be made for representation of Africans as well as other sections of the Congo community in the Government Council and Provincial Councils, and that the powers of these bodies would be extended. It is stated, however, that "qualified spokesmen for the native interests would be appointed" — which is not very promising.

★

FROM THE BELGIAN CONGO also comes news of advancements in agriculture. Since 1939, despite war-time difficulties, the European personnel in the agricultural service has increased from 186 to 290, and the number of native agricultural instructors from 4,574 to 5,967. Native-owned plantations of foodstuffs, oil-palms, coffee and rubber, it is reported, have almost doubled, and native cotton farmers received more than ten million dollars for their crops in the years 1941-43.

★

SOMETHING NEW IN KENYA, which like South Africa is called a "White Man's Country" by the European settlers, is the organization of a Christian Council, open to all races and denominations. The declared purpose of the Council is "to promote the extension of the Kingdom of God amongst all races in Kenya by fostering co-operation and mutual consultation among all Christians of the Colony." The first meeting of the body was presided over by the Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army, and saw Europeans, Indians and Africans seated together on the platform and in the audience.

★

PORTUGAL'S DICTATOR, DR. SALAZAR, apparently worried about the consequences of a fascist defeat, made a speech on May 25 in Lisbon advocating the maintenance of the *status quo* in Africa's dependent relationship to western Europe. (Portugal rules 800,000 square miles of African territory and nearly nine million Africans.) Dr. Salazar referred to the long-standing alliance between his country and Britain as "a mutual and permanent understanding of a peninsular and colonial position on our side and certain services and guarantees that these positions ensure from the English side."

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U. S. MUST AID COLONIAL LIBERATION, SAYS WALLACE

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, consistent champion of democracy, has made another important contribution to American foreign policy in the pamphlet entitled "Our Job in the Pacific," issued last month by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

The following passages have direct pertinence to African and other colonial areas as well as to Asiatic dependencies:

"We often hear it pointed out that the problems of other peoples' colonies are none of our business, that we are not our brother's keeper. It is certainly not our mission to write declarations of independence for the colonies of other powers. Nor is it our mission to underwrite other people's declarations of continuing empire. It is important that America have a positive policy toward this area. . . .

"While the British and Dutch governments and the French Committee of National Liberation have given evidence that they recognize the need of revising their colonial policies in the direction of a larger measure of self-government, there are also in these countries powerful forces which will fight for the old system of empire. On the other hand the interests and desires of the native populations for greater participation in their own affairs have been stimulated by Japanese propaganda and intensified nationalism during the war. . . .

"It is to our interest to approve and cooperate with all trends which lead toward our own standard of government of the people, by the people and for the people. . . . Our example in the Philippines, together with Russia's enlightened treatment of Asiatic minorities and any steps which China may take toward cultural and linguistic as well as political minorities, can bring tremendous pressure to bear on the whole colonial problem. By the same token, discrimination against racial minorities in our own country does incalculable harm to the cause of freedom in Asia. The force of example is greater than any number of righteous pronouncements, and the fulfillment of our own obligations, moral and legal, is more important than the assuming of new obligations or the forcing of them on others."

COLONIAL GRANTS LAG (cont'd)

represents, as an American State Department official has pointed out, "only a drop in the bucket of appropriations which Africa could absorb" — not to mention other British colonial areas. The West African *Pilot* described the appropriation as "parsimonious" and said that it "should have been increased to £500 million, in order to be of any worthwhile value to the Colonial Empire."

If these criticisms apply to the *maximum* grants proposed under the Act, what are we to say of the grants *actually made?* During the nearly four years of the law's operation, up to March 31, 1944, estimated expenditure on schemes approved under the Act amounted not to something near £20 million, as one might have expected, but to only £7,722,516. All African schemes amounted to slightly more than £2 million of this sum. It should be noted that these are *estimated* expenditures. The amount *actually issued* for African development and welfare up to March of this year came to only £458,834.

The war-time shortage of materials has been advanced as the reason for the lag in the British allotment of funds for colonial progress. This may be true, but it is worth remembering that war-time investments, chiefly of Lend-Lease character, in French and Belgian African colonies have brought fruitful returns in increased production of needed war materials. The least that the British government can do is to add the unexpended amounts from back years to the maximum limit of £5 million available in subsequent years. But even this provision has not thus far been approved.

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"AFRICA: Multi-Facet Question Mark"

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *carried the above-titled leading editorial by Homer Metz in its issue of June* 15, 1944. *We reprint here the main parts of the editorial:*

Africa, formerly "the Great Dark Continent" and the "Continent of Great Misunderstandings," now is the "Continent of Great Opportunities" and the "Continent of Great Responsibilities," according to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones.

It also is the "Great Question Mark Continent."

The problem of postwar Africa is as complex as the collective mentality of mankind. Its maze of political, economic, racial, cultural, and evolutionary ramifications would baffle even Theseus and Ariadne's silken thread. . . .

Yet there is one problem common to the continent as a whole which the United Nations will have to solve soon after the end of the war, because it is inextricably bound up with the future security of the world.

This is the problem of hegemony, or, to put it more directly, of "colonies."

Africa south of the Sahara is, apart from the independent states of Ethiopia, Liberia, and the Union of South Africa, under the control of various European powers.

These powers, in the order of the extent of their territory, are Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain.

Now the question is:

Shall some form of international control be exercised over this area, with its imagination-staggering resources and its great military value, or shall it remain under the jurisdiction of these oddly assorted and potentially rival powers?

Much has been said pro and con by various organizations and individuals, but thus far official Allied documents either have ignored the subject or have been ambiguous. . . .

Which point of view is correct?

The United Nations must decide.

And they must decide with courage and wisdom, bearing in thought not only the problem of world security, but civilization's grave responsibility toward the numerous tribes and races of Africa in their varying stages of development toward self-government.

NOTED ITALIANS RENOUNCE COLONIAL IMPERIALISM

To those persons who have been pondering the question of what shall be done with Italy's former African Empire, the Council recommends the following judicious and authoritative answer:

"We expect therefore that Italy in the world to come would not conspire or clamor for even partial restoration of her African empire, with the clear understanding that also the other colonial empires should be put under a supernational authority.

"Italy will also do her part in making the world aware that this sequel of wars will not end unless colonial imperialism is finally ruled out. As Africa is not Italian, neither is she French, Belgian, Portuguese, nor Spanish, nor British. Except for small European enclaves on the northern fringe and two important settlements in the south, Africa is Arab and Negro. She belongs to her native peoples. The white man's burden, insofar as it is not a lie, must be turned over by the separate nations to a supernational organism assigning responsibilities and distributing rewards."

The above quotation is from the *Italian Manifesto* issued in May by the following six eminent Italian expatriates: G. A. Borgese, The University of Chicago; George La Piana, Harvard University; Colonel Randolfo Pacciardi; Gaetano Salvemini, Harvard University; Arturo Toscanini; and Lionello Venturi, New School for Social Research.

S. AFRICAN PARLIAMENT TAKES BACKWARD STEP

An Allied Labor News dispatch from Capetown discloses that a Native Laws amendment bill, sponsored by the Minister of Native Affairs, and containing many new restrictions and penalties upon the African population, was passed early in June by a large majority in the South African Parliament.

Despite the popular demands for lifting the odious Pass Laws, which the Council supported in a recent cable to the Minister of Native Affairs, the new bill in most of its provisions, goes in the exact opposite direction. It gives local authorities the power to limit the entry of Africans into those areas set aside for them, permits local authorities to establish regulations for villages or areas where Africans can now purchase land freehold, and empowers the Minister to create a network of Pass Laws through the Cape Province and other areas which had hitherto been without such laws.

In the Senate, native representative Basner voiced sharp criticism of the bill. "My main point against the government," he declared, "is that all its legislation aims at reducing South Africans to landless, unskilled helots for the benefit of the large mining and farming interests of the country. The Native Affairs Department functions as chief recruiter for these interests, which conflicts with its duty of guarding the rights of the native people. The land policy of the government is part of a deliberate plan to drive the natives to the mines and farms — part of the cheap native labor policy. The government admits that the native territories cannot hold the African population, but closes the towns to them. What can be the consequence, except a plentiful supply of cheap labor for mines and European-owned farms?"

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264

"ANOMALOUS, WRONG SET-UP" IN AFRICA REQUIRES CHANGES

"There is much that is wrong with the colonial set-up on the African continent. That system has grown up haphazard. There has been grabbing here and grabbing there, and the map of Africa to-day is a curiosity . . . I do not think justice will be done to Africa unless we look at this anomalous, wrong set-up, where money is being wasted, and where there is constant overlapping, and where policies are pursued by the different governments which are the mother countries of these little territories."

These are the words of no less a person than General Jan Smuts. They were spoken last March before the South African Parliament. We agree with General Smuts' statement, as far as it goes. But it is noticeable that he speaks of *Africa,* not of the *Africans.* This is no accident.

The venerable statesman's view of the correct way to straighten out the map of Africa entails the South African Dominion's annexation of the three protectorates, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland, which fall within the Dominion's borders but are governed from London. It entails the annexation also of the mandated territory of South-West Africa. And it envisions the amalgamation or federation of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and perhaps other colonies with the Union of South Africa.

All of this would mean the extension of European domination over the African according to the universally condemned pattern of harsh discrimination prevailing in the Dominion. Not only in the areas mentioned above but throughout the continent Africans stand unanimously opposed to any expansion of South Africa's authority.

General Smuts is quite right when he says that "the African continent is entering on a new phase. No continent is facing greater problems than the African continent." For that very reason—because the future of Africa *and its people* affects the security of the whole world—the solution of the problems cannot be left solely to the Union of South Africa or the British Colonial Office.

AFRICANS ON THREE FRONTS

FRENCH FRONT. French Colonial troops of the 2nd Armored Division, under General LeClerc, were the first to enter Paris when that city was liberated on August 25. Other French African troops made up the main forces which successfully stormed Toulon, Marseilles, and other cities in Southern France.

ITALIAN FRONT. Over 30,000 Africans from British protectorates and colonies of lower Africa, plus several thousands of work troops from the Union of South Africa (which does not accept non-white volunteers for active combat service), are serving with the British Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy. Africans from the French territories are also fighting there.

BURMA FRONT. British West and East African troops have seen several months of hard jungle fighting against the Japanese. They formed part of the Chindit forces landed by air behind the enemy lines. Also on duty in this area is a large, mechanized Belgian ambulance unit, staffed mainly by Congolese, veterans of the African campaign.

Musa Congo, a Nigerian gunner of the 81st West African division, reconnaissance regiment, received a citation for courage and bravery in action at Kanyidan in the Burma campaign.

A Woman of the Belgian Congo Plies a Sewing Machine as Her Contribution to Allied Victory

THE COLONIAL QUESTION AND PLANS FOR LASTING PEACE

The Dumbarton Oaks Conference, which is still in progress as this is written, is carrying forward the decisions of the Moscow and Teheran conferences for the maintenance of a lasting peace through the same United Nations collaboration which has crushed fascism to its kness.

It is reported unofficially that colonial experts of the British and American governments are among those present at the Dumbarton Ooks meeting. If it is true that the question of colonies, protectorates and mandates is included in the agenda of the current conference, that fact should be applauded.

The Council on African Affairs and other progressive organizations have consistently maintained that the future of the world's colonies is a matter of international responsibility — international responsibility, let it be added, of much more solid substance than the League of Nations mandate system. The preservation of world prosperity and peace demands that there be international collective agreements, planning, and action—with the full cooperation and participation of the colonial peoples themselves—toward making a world in which all may share and share alike.

The Council sharply condemns the partisan and baseless charges which have been made in certain quarters that the Dumbarton Oaks Conference represents a scheme for the domination of the smaller nations and the darker races of the world by the principal allied powers. If it is admitted that collective agreement and planning are essential for the maintenance of peace, then it must likewise be admitted that the initiative in shaping such an agreement must be taken by those powers which have the primary responsibility for carrying it out.

In the coming peace no less than in the present war, the self-interest of each nation and race is inextricably linked with the common interest of all peoples. Narrow selfishness and suspicion must give way, especially now, to that single overwhelming truth. Forgetting that, we lose everything.

JULIAN HUXLEY CITES WEST AFRICAN NEEDS

In two articles published recently in the London *Times,* Julian Huxley, British author of several studies of African life, discusses the outlook for British West Africa, which embraces Nigeria with its 20 million inhabitants and the three smaller colonies of Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia.

Mr. Huxley makes several trenchant observations with reference to the need for economic development, which he considers basic. "There has been amazingly little utilization of the resources of West Africa for its own needs," he states, pointing out that many things are imported which could be produced locally. Ports, modern communication, hydro-electric power and otherphysical requirements for a modern economic life still remain to be developed.

He cites, too, the African's complaint against the European mining and commercial companies, which enrich only the foreign shareholders, and against the trading monopolies which stifle local competition. These must be more closely regulated, and greater scope must be given to African cooperative enterprise in industry and agriculture.

To qualify the African as a capable worker the author stresses the need for proper nutrition, stamping out chronic disease, and mass education. He describes successful experiments toward accomplishing these things in various areas and says, "What is needed now is to extend these experiments and to apply our existing knowledge . . . to the whole region, as part of a comprehensive scheme of planned priorities."

"If West Africa is not speedily equipped to take its place in the modern world," Mr. Huxley says, "it will sink from the condition of a merely backward region to a depressed area; and that would provide an even more serious problem. Prosperity, like peace, is indivisible. Thus the development of the region is not merely theoretically desirable; it is urgently necessary."

BRITISH COLONIES TO SUBMIT DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO LONDON

While Mr. Huxley and other experts advocate centralized comprehensive planning for colonial economic development on a broad regional basis, and the DeGaulle administration has adopted this point of view for the French colonies, the British Colonial Office adheres to the view that development plans must be worked out by each colony for itself. The Colonial Office has asked all colonial governors to submit detailed five- or ten-year plans. If the plans are approved, funds will be provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

This system appears to make for difficulties in correlation and uniformity of planning. But more than this, it assumes that the average colonial administrator has the necessary initiative, zeal, and courage—like the late Felix Eboué, let us say—to undertake voluntarily radical changes in the conventional pattern of colonial stagnation. Such, unfortunately, is not the case.

Thus far, few plans have been submitted. During the summer the Colonial Office announced that Kenya had formulated the general outlines of a five-year development plan, and that a comprehensive six-year plan for Uganda was being studied in London. The latter is described elsewhere in this issue.

It Happened In South Africa!

In Pretoria, a number of typists and clerical assistants employed in the Government Pensions Department objected to the instruction to address correspondence to colored pensioners in the same manner as to Europeans, using "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam" and ending "Yours faithfully." When they made formal protest, they were informed that their services would be dispensed with.

In Johannesburg, because of labor shortage, ten colored girls were taken on in a facory where white girls had been exclusively employed. Two of the white employees refused to work with the colored girls, whereupon the Garment Workers' Union local branch committee voted to exclude the two white employees from membership. And the Union Executive confirmed the committee's decision.

743 STRIKERS JAILED, FREED; WIN BARGAINING RIGHTS

After their petitions for increased wages and better working conditions had been repeatedly ignored by their employers, 1,000 Africans employed in the coal industry in Johannesburg, members of the African Commercial and Distributive Workers Union, stopped work in protest early in June.

Their leaders, the secretary and organizer of the Union, were arrested and jailed on the first day of the stoppage, charged with calling an illegal strike. The following day an orderly procession of over 700 strikers, singing African national songs and led by eighty African women, marched through the city to the street where there leaders were imprisoned. There they quietly sat down.

Traffic was disrupted. A cordon of police was thrown around the demonstrators. The Police and Native Commissioners urged the strikers to return to work. Their spokesman replied that they could not do so as long as their leaders were imprisoned.

After being given a half hour to reconsider, the strikers, 743 of them, were loaded unresisting into police vans. After a few days in jail and a summary trial, they were all discharged.

The outcome of the matter was that the workers' demands secured a hearing before an arbitration committee. The committee's chairman criticized the employers' refusal to deal with the Union, and stated that there was too general a conception that because African trade unions were not legally recognized in South Africa, employers could not or need not negotiate with them. He warned employers "not to refuse to discuss matters just because a trade union consists of non-Europeans."

AFRICAN IN KENYA COUNCIL

Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Kenya, has announced that he will nominate an African as a member of the Legislative Council. Hitherto, the 3,500,000 Africans of Kenya have had a single nominated European member in the Council to represent them. The African member will now share representation with the European.

This marks a small but significant concession on the part of the 22,000 Europeans who dominate the affairs of the colony. This token representation must be extended to *genuine* representation not only in Kenya, but in all those British East and South African territories, including the Dominion, where the state councils are now exclusively European.

REVIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT SESSION

The session of the South African Parliament which ended in June was marked by considerable discussion of the post-war outlook. The South African *Guardian* comments: "Taken as a whole, however, the session does not give much encouragement to those who are looking for a vigorous and progressive policy aimed at reconstructing South Africa on a sounder and more liberal basis."

On the good side, three welcome pieces of legislation affecting African interests may be noted: the extension of old age pensions to Africans and Indians for the first time, the adoption of the principle that African education should be financed from general revenue instead of from African tax moneys alone, and finally, the Housing Amendment Act directed toward slum clearance and better housing.

On the bad side, the passage of the Native Laws Amendment Act, with only the three European representatives of the Africans voting against it, was the outstanding black mark of the session. This Act, motivated in large measure by the war-time migration of Africans to urban centers in search of employment at decent wages, represents a further tightening of the discriminatory restrictions upon the African population.

Even the *Cape Times,* staunch supporter of the Smuts administration, was compelled to acknowledge that the provisions of the Act "entrench and extend existing bad practices" and represent "arbitrary interference with the elementary rights of human beings, who are singled out for no reason other than the color of their skins."

Several resolutions of "No Confidence" in the Minister of Native Affairs, Major P. G. van der Byl, have been voted at African meetings. Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, one of the European representatives for Africans, all of whom stood up courageously against accusations of stirring up their constituents to revolution, says that Major van der Byl, unlike previous Ministers of Native Affairs, refuses to admit that anything is wrong and "is not capable of understanding the point of view of the Native Representatives."

The sharp character of the Parliamentary debate on African affairs is reflected in the impatient utterance of Mr. Madeley, Minister of Labor: *"We can't constantly have people trying to put a colour bar into every piece of legislation we bring before this House."*

BRITISH M P's ON COLONIES

On D-Day, June 6, the British House of Commons held one of its too infrequent discussions of colonial policy. Here are a few of the things that were said:

Mr. Creech Jones said that large numbers of people were condemned to live at an abysmal level of existence in great areas of the Empire. He felt some anxiety whether the government was doing enough to promote economic development and social welfare.

Mr. Donner asked for an assurance that the principle of indirect rule would not be betrayed by any short-sighted restriction of it to local government.

Dr. Haden Guest said that more specific direction was required from the center to the colonies.

Mr. Sorenson remarked that it was imperative to develop the political life of the Colonial peoples.

Mr. de Rothschild stated that full-scale colonial development would require the resources of all the colonial powers acting on agreed lines.

Editorial

The pictures in this issue give a small glimpse of the part African women today are playing in the war effort and in the life of their country. We should like to have included also pictures of the teachers, farm workers, all the others in various fields of employment, who are demonstrating the capabilities of African women.

In Africa as in America, the war has provided new opportunities for the woman to come forward. Liberia has a voluntary women's military corps, directed by an American Negro women, a graduate of New York University. Ethiopian women, under the patronage of their Empress, have organized a social welfare and health service program. In the past two years African women have been appointed as magistrates in each of the British West African colonies. And in South Africa, the National Council of African Women, with branches in over a score of cities and towns, was organized in 1942. South African women are in the vanguard of the trade union movement and in mass organizations such as the African National Congress.

Upon the African woman will rest a considerable part of the post-war task of bringing the benefits of modern education, health, nutrition, and housing standards to the untaught, ill-fed, and disease-stricken millions. No mass campaigns for the improvement of social services in Africa can be successful unless the African women, convinced that the programs are genuinely in the interest of their families and communities, make the campaigns *their* campaigns.

The economic and political emancipation of Africa must rest upon a sound basis of social development. The women of Africa, given the necessary funds, technical assistance, and opportunity, will play an indispensable part in winning freedom and equality for the African.

In the Compound of a Gold Coast Soap Factory. African women, while keeping a watchful eye on their children, stir water with the past of surplus ground cocoa beans to make soap for their men in the armed forces. (British Inf.)

News Notes

A SOUTH AFRICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP Conference held in Johannesburg in July was attended by 240 delegates, including Africans and Indians. History was made when the African and Indian delegates were admitted to a "European Only" theater to see a special preview of 'The North Star," and to a Metro Theater concert where Shostakovich's Leningrad symphony was played for the first time in Johannesburg.

★

DELIVERY TO ETHIOPIA of an American plane last month marked the beginning of Lend-Lease aid to that country under the agreement signed over a year ago. Meanwhile, there has been no further information regarding Anglo-Ethiopian relations since it was announced by Anthony Eden on June 14 that notice of the termination of the Agreement and Military Convention had been declared by the Emperor on May 25, and that the matter would by reviewed by representatives of the two governments.

★

NGUBOYENJA, youngest son of Lobengula, last King of the Matabele, who for the last 15 years of his life refused to speak to anyone, died in Rhodesia recently. After having been educated in England at the order of Cecil Rhodes, Nguboyenja returned home to find himself estranged from his people and opposed by the Matabele chiefs. Lonely and embittered, he entered upon a life of seclusion and took the vow of silence. He was buried near his grandfather, Mziligaza, first King of the Matabele.

★

COUNT SFORZA, member of the present Italian coalition government, in a speech in Rome last month denounced Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, but declared that Italy should retain her African colonies, Libya, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland. He added, however, that if all the colonial powers in Africa agreed to some form of international authority or citizenship status for the Africans, Italy would do likewise.

★

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, the former German colony naw mandated to the Union of South Africa, is enjoying very prosperous conditions. It had a favorable trade balance of £3,323,652 last year and recently made a second contribution of £200,000 to the Union Government's war effort. But the Legislative Assembly, nevertheless, saw fit to repeal the Minimum Wage Act for Natives this year. (Advocates of the mandate system will please take notice!)

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NO CIVIL GUARANTEES FOR MILITANT SOUTH AFRICANS

Two recent cases in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa illustrate the manner in which the right of public assembly and the right of free speech, liberties dearly cherished by the British, are denied Africans.

At the Salisbury location in Rhodesia Africans were prohibited by the City Council from holding political meetings. Although they were within their own restricted area, and some affected were registered voters with full citizenship rights, the Africans were denied the right to meet together and discuss political matters of concern to them.

The legality and justice of the City Council's action received sharp questioning in the Rhodesian Assembly, but the Minister of Internal Affairs declared that he was powerless to act in the matter.

In the Dominion, two African leaders, Mr. Molepo and Mr. Alpheus Maliba, are the latest victims of official bans on freedom of expression. Mr. Molepo, a well known teacher and champion of the Transvaal Africans, was threatened with deportation. According to latest information, he had refused to leave his home at Pietermaritzburg and was awaiting arrest and trial.

Mr. Maliba is the leader of the Northern Transvaal Peasants' organization and a member of the Communist Party. He was fined for organizing and leading a May Day demonstration of Africans, the charge being that he had violated the law against holding public meetings without the Native Commissioner's permission. Following that action, he was ordered to leave the location where he lived on the ground he was an "agitator."

Senator Basner attacked the action against Mr. Molepo and moved that the use of the government powers "against persons who have not been convicted by a competent court of any crime relating to the safety of the State or the maintenance of the public peace, is a violation of the principles for which the people of South Africa are waging the present war."

Neither the Minister of Native Affairs nor the Senate sustained his motion.

UGANDA MAPS SIX-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A comprehensive six-year development plan for Uganda calling for an outlay of about £5,000,000 ($20,000,000) has been submitted to the British Colonial Office in London and is now being studied there. A little less than half of the amount needed is to be applied for under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the balance to be met from the Protectorate's resources.

The development program embraces education, health, conservation and development of natural resources, social welfare (including housing), communications, and research. Largest item in the plan is a medical program costing £1,250,000.

The education plan, at an estimated cost of £1,000,000, provides for big extensions in the facilities for training teachers and in the development of schools.

Schemes for developing Uganda's resources include proposals for surveys, anti-pest measures, swamp reclamation, extension of rural water supplies, and cattle-breeding experiments.

The various projects in the plan include suggestions from the people of Uganda themselves. All the projects, it is said, are designed, in one way or another, to benefit the African people, and it is expected that as a consequence of improved health, education, and higher standards of living, the whole economy of Uganda will be improved.

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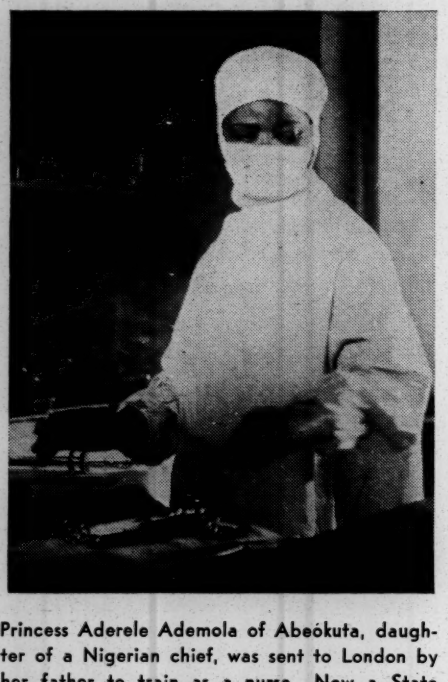

Princess Aderele Ademola of Abeókuta, daughter of a Nigerian chief, was sent to London by her father to train as a nurse. Now a State Registered Nurse and holding a certificate in midwifery, Princess Aderele has returned to Nigeria to aid her people. (British Inf.)

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LONDON CONFERENCE ADOPTS CHARTER FOR COLORED PEOPLES

Following is the text of the "Charter for Colored Peoples" received from the League of Colored Peoples, Dr. Harold A. Moody, President, in London:

This Conference of the League of Coloured Peoples held in London on July 21 to 23, 1944 calls upon the Governments of the United Nations to adopt the following Charter:—

1. The same economic, educational, legal and political rights shall be enjoyed by all persons, male and female, whatever their color. All discrimination in employment, in places of public entertainment and refreshment, or in other public places, shall be illegal and shall be punished.

2. The Governments administering dependent territories shall proclaim their acceptance of, and give effect to, the following:—

(a) That comprehensive plans be made and put into effect, in accordance with a definite time schedule, for the economic, educational, social and political development of the dependent regions and their peoples. Specific and adequate funds shall be set aside for this purpose.

(b) That all such economic development shall be in the interest of the peoples of the regions concerned.

(c) That educational plans shall be so formed and carried out that the peoples of such territories shall be able, in the shortest possible time, to play their full part in all spheres and at all levels of activity in their own countries.

(d) That the indigenous peoples of all dependent territories shall have immediately a majority on all law-making bodies, and shall be granted full self-government at the earliest possible opportunity.

(e) That Imperial Powers shall be required to account for their administration of dependent territories to an International body with powers of investigation, and, in particular, to make regular reports on the steps taken towards self-government.

"MORE SCHOOLS, LESS PRISONS"

A gigantic demonstration paralyzed the heart of Johannesburg, South Africa, last May when the Transvaal African Teachers' Association organized a mass protest against the conditions of African schools.

Over 10,000 teachers, parents and pupils formed an endless column of Africans marching six abreast down the main street, singing their national songs, and bearing banners demanding: "More Schools, less Prisons," "More Teachers," "Living Wages for Teachers" and "Living Wages for All Workers."

Leaflets were handed out to the public explaining: "We African teachers, parents and pupils demonstrate today against conditions that we find impossible for teachers trying to teach, young people trying to learn, and parents struggling to bring up their children to be useful and decent citizen."

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284

NIGERIAN TRADE UNIONISTS URGE CONSTRUCTIVE REFORMS; SEEK TIES WITH U.S. LABOR

The second annual Conference of the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria, held at Lagos early in August, revealed the excellent progress made in the organization of Nigerian workers.

As compared with 34 trade union organizations represented at the Conference in 1943, when the T.U.C. of Nigeria was organized, there were delegates of over 64 trade unions, embracing a membership of approximately 500,000, present at this year's meeting. (Colonial authorities have discontinued the series of radio broadcasts on trade unionism, and in July placed the "Nigerian Worker,' organ of the T.U.C. of Nigeria, under government censorship.)

Most significant and far-reaching demands of the Conference were those for industrialization of the country, labor representation on post-war planning committees, and nationalization of major industries and public services.

Nigeria's relation to world affairs likewise received due attention from the delegates. Mr. T. A. Bankole, President of the T.U.C., declared that the labor federation was dedicated to the cause of "all the freedom-loving peoples of the world, united by a common determination to dispose of the menace of unbridled fascism." One of the principal addresses at the meeting was that on "The Nigerian Trade Union Movement and the Post-War World" made by Mr. E. E. Esua, General Secretary of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, who was present at the I.L.O. Conference in Philadelphia.

The organized workers of Nigeria seek closer ties with American as well as British labor. Communications to the Council stress this point, and it is demonstrated in the invitation of the T.U.C. of Nigeria for a group of American labor leaders to pay a good-will visit to that colony. For the sake of its own post-war security, American labor is called upon to support the cause of African labor.

Pro-Nazis in South Africa Heading Country Toward "Fascism and Chaos," Says CAPE TIMES

The extremely reactionary elements among the Dutch descendants (Africaaners) of South Africa, who strenuously and almost successfully opposed the Dominion's entrance into the war against Germany, are today threatening the national safety of the Union. A high public official of that country recently warned that South Africans were "allowing intolerance, racial prejudice and thinking with the blood—the German cells of Nazism—to infect our national life."

This warning is echoed by the conservative, European-published newspaper of Capetown, the Cape *Times*. Its editorial of July 18 reads: "The intolerance of the twenty odd clerks in the Pensions Department in refusing to address coloured pensioners in a civilized manner, the astonishing motion adopted by the Dutch Reformed Church Synod of the Transvaal without a single voice of dissent opposing the marriage of Afrikaans-speaking citizens with English-speaking citizens, the hue and cry in certain quarters of Natal against the Indians, the shameless anti-Semitism of the anti-war newspapers and journals, the growth of reactionary sentiment among the Opposition parties towards the Africans—these are clearly recognisable milestones on the slippery path that leads downhill towards Fascism and chaos."

A diminutive Voluntaire Francaise (French WAC) and a towering Senegalese are among those decorated for bravery on the Italian front by General De Gaulle. (French Inf. Service)

After pointing out that the Nazis systematically spread chaos in Germany in order to seize power, the editorial continues, "As economic conditions in the Union become more unsettled, an inevitable result of five years of war, it will be easy for the subversive elements in the Union to become bolder with more violent propaganda, more race antagonism, more exaggeration of petty grievances, until feelings will be whipped up to a point at which anything could happen. The technique of the Nazis is faithfully followed by those in the Union greedy for power."

The Cape *Times* addresses this warning to the citizens of the country. It should have addressed it also, and most especially in our opinion, to Prime Minister Smuts, his administrative officers, and his party's majority in Parliament. The fact that the notorious Ossewabrandwag and other similar fascist groups are still permitted to carry on their activities and spread the Nazi doctrine of racialism is itself evidence of the government's failure to act against these internal enemies of the nation.

Further, on the question of African rights, the basic issue in South Africa, the government has yet to make any clear

(*Continued on page* 4)

ALL FIGHTING TOGETHER

An international-interracial United Nations Chindit Forces has been organized on the Burma front under the command of Major-General "Joe" Lentaigne. Thirty-one countries or races are represented in the unit.

Oldest man in the Force, up until the time he was relieved of duty, was bearded Sergeant-Major Moma Bedde, a 51 year old Nigerian veteran.

British Indirect Rule Boomerangs

All the Chiefs and their people in the Ikeja District of Nigeria have addressed a petition to the British District Officer protesting against the establishment of native courts in their district. They objected that the Central Council of Ikeja, which would have jurisdiction of the courts, was not representative of the people.

"If the District Officer wants to build," said one Chief, "let him build schools for our children, but not native courts."

BRITISH MP'S ASK LARGER SHARE IN COLONIAL POLICY-MAKING

On the nine Advisory Committees appointed under the British Secretary of State for Colonies, Colonel Oliver Stanley, there are 118 members. Only four are members of Parliament. This has been a source of complaint in the House of Commons, which does not have many opportunities to hear about what is going on in the Empire.

One member of the House of Commons, Mr. Ben Riley, a sharp critic of the Colonial Office, has suggested that Parliamentary interest in colonial matters would be quickened if more of its members were appointed on the Advisory Committees. Evidence that there is interest, but that it is somewhat frustrated, is seen in the recent persistent proposal that there should be a Joint Parliamentary Committee of ten members of each House to study colonial problems.

Colonel Stanley is reported opposed to the proposal on the ground that it would weaken general Parliamentary interest in the subject. He states, however, that he is willing to include such MP's on the Advisory Committees as have sufficient technical knowledge to hold their own with the experts.

We wonder if being an "expert" is the sole qualification and prerequisite for membership on these policy-making committees. Would not the clear sightedness and plain common sense of a few lay members be of some help—especially right now?

TEACHERS OF SOUTH AFRICA ORGANIZE AGAINST COLOR-BAR

The Teachers League of South Africa, numbering over 1200 members, resolved at its recent conference "to coordinate the struggle in the educational field with the struggle for the attainment of full democratic rights." The President of the League, Mr. E. M. Gordon, addressing the 37th annual conference, said that "Non-European education today is living in poverty and it is very doubtful that the few scraps of sustenance flung at it will be able to lift it out of the rut. What is needed is a reorientation."

The delegates set the following goals: Free, compulsory, and equal state school education, and the abolition of denominationalism in all schools; equal pay for equal work, irrespective of race or color; unity of all teacher organizations in South Africa; protection of teachers against victimization and intimidation; and extension of all vocational and technical training for non-Europeans.

At another cenference 200 delegates of the Transvaal African Teachers Association passed similar resolutions. The Minister of Native Affairs urged these teachers, who not long ago staged a huge demonstration in Johannesburg, to exercise patience and caution in their struggle for progress.

WHEN THE AFRICAN SOLDIERS COME MARCHING HOME—?

An African lance-corporal of Northern Rhodesia serving in Ceylon, one British territory which is practically free of racial prejudice, wrote a letter home remarking on the great differences in the social conditions and the life of the people there and back in Africa.

"These people," he said, "have better types of housing than our hovels in Northern Rhodesia. They are civilized and like trading much. These people send their boy and girl children to school in hundreds. I wondered to see so many girls going to school. In our country it is thought to be silly to educate a girl child."

Soldiers from most of the British, French, and Belgian territories, now on duty in various parts of Asia, the Middle-East, and Europe are learning how the rest of the world outside of Africa lives. And they are certain to come home after the war with an entirely new attitude toward the conditions of life found under the old colonial regime.

A chaplain who had seen service with the Rhodesian fighting units told a missionary conference held in Northern Rhodesia a little while ago that the Askari in the army had absorbed development during their period of military service which they would not have normally received in 50 to 500 years.

He pointed out that the African regiments experienced less of the color-bar than they did at home, that they were now practically all literate, and that they had acquired new health standards and knowledge of varied kinds. *The chaplain further asked what was to be done with these men when they returned. The situation, he said, was full of promise for the future if the authorities took advantage of the opportunities offered, but it was full of menace if the problem was left unattended.*

Discussions of this sort are taking place in most of the African territories. There has been much exploring of the problems of re-absorption into civilian employment and of raising the general social conditions in order to obviate discontent. As yet, however, there is little evidence of real action by the authorities to meet the problems.

There is just one clear answer to the question of what to do with the demobilized African soldier—give him a responsible part to play in new and large-scale programs for the rapid social and economic advancement of the African people.

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No South Africanism for Nigeria

Condemning a proposal made by an organization of European civil servants of Nigeria that "separate compartments should be allocated to European and African officials" in first-class railway coaches, the "Nigeria Civil Servant," organ of the Africans' Civil Service Union, remarks:

"True, the war has brought about a stronger market-link between Nigeria and South Africa, but we do not believe that so much of South African racial philosophy has found its way to our land along with other imported South African goods.

"If there are people speculating on this kind of import-trade, they had better know now that it is the least-paying concern in the Empire today. They had better be advised too that such speculation may even go to ruin the ill-acquired property they are now trying to preserve by a reversed morality . . . Nigeria is surely the least favourable place for the silly arrogance of Boer exclusiveness."

AFRICAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES CELEBRATE ROCHDALE CENTENARY

Delegates of over 400 cooperative societies and unions in Nigeria and British Cameroons gathered at a conference at Lagos in August on the occasion of the centenary anniversary of the founding of the cooperative movement by the Rochdale Pioneers in England.

The cooperative movement, closely identified with the characteristic communal functioning of African society, has made rapid progress during the past decade in Nigeria. There are 176 cooperative cocoa sale societies, with a membership of over 12,000, which last year sold over 11,000 tons of cocoa or 15 per cent of the total Nigerian crop. The Salary Earners Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society, first registered by the government seven years ago, now numbers 181 branches, with nearly 6,000 members.

Besides the cocoa marketing unions, there are various cooperatives which collect and market palm kernels, yams, maize, fresh fruit, and numerous other products. Other societies provide for the joint purchase of necessary equipment and tools.

Nnamdi Azikiwe, intellectual leader of West Africa, believes that "with a network of co-operative societies, Nigeria will avoid the class capitalistic dangers of Western Europe and build up her economic structure on solid foundations."

THE U.S.S.R. AND AFRICA

Calling for more effective colonial planning, Dr. Haden Guest, a leading British medical authority on the colonies, recently told the House of Commons what the Soviet Union, by "proper planning and the organization of economic resources for their benefit," had been able to accomplish for "people as primitive as those in Central Africa."

He said, *"In the populations in East and West Africa combined there are the human population and the natural resources available to create a great black civilization. We could do it if we had in this British empire the same vision as they had in the Soviet Union. We could in 20 years produce the same effects in that area as the Soviet Union."*

Editorial

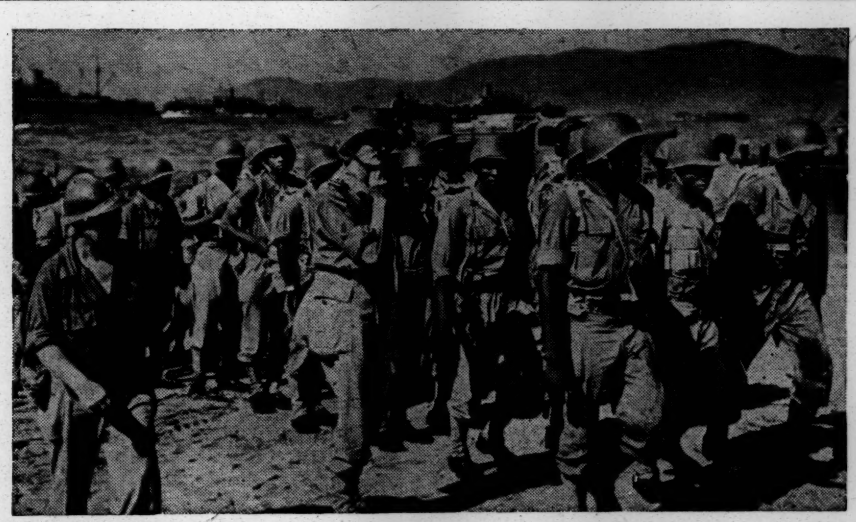
The outcome of the national election on November 7 will be a decisive factor in determining the future destiny of 150 million African and the many millions of other colonial and semi-colonial peoples throughout the world. This is not something remote from the interests of Americans. What happens in the world abroad, and especially in the backward world of colonialism, directly affects the prospect of jobs and economic security for Americans and also the winning of democratic rights for minority groups here at home.

Though the enemy of democracy today has many an alias, his identity is known. The "nationalists," "isolationists," "constitutionalists," "reservationists," imperialists —all the reactionary forces of privilege in this country—have a common cause in opposing measures of international collaboration which spell the liberation of the common man, the liberation of exploited peoples, from economic bondage. These forces use the plea of "states' rights" to defeat federal measures for securing the common welfare of Americans, just as they use the plea of "national sovereignty" to defeat international measures for guaranteeing to all nations and peoples a more secure and abundant life.

The "international cooperation" which the Republican leaders and their supporters pay lip-service to has been repeatedly exposed as a fraud. Col. Robert R. McCormick, for example, says America must first get all the air bases and territorial rights that "we" want, and "after that is taken care of, we may do what we can for the rest of the world." Governor Bricker implies the same thing when he says cooperation "must flow both ways—they (the rest of the world—Ed.) must cooperate with us."

So likewise Governor Dewey. The Republican Presidential nominee, speaking at Louisville on September 8, clearly exposed his own economic philosophy and foreign policy to be no other than that of Col. McCormick and Herbert Hoover when he branded this country's participation in programs for raising the living standards of people everywhere as "an American WPA for all the rest of the world." Goodwill, said Mr. Dewey, "flows to the man who successfully manages his own affairs, who is self-reliant and independent, yet who is interested in the rights and needs of others." This is the same old "rugged individualism," slightly camouflaged.

On November 7 Americans will decide whether this country is to turn its back upon international cooperation and instead launch a new American imperialism, or whether we shall continue along the road from Teheran to the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks agreements, and beyond to a world where all men, regardless of color and race, shall stand together, free, equal, and unafraid.



JOINT OPERATION. Senegalese warriors of the Free French Army, accompanied by U.S. Coast Guards who manned the invasion transports, advance across the beaches of Southern France. (U.S. Coast Guard Photo)

News Notes

THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE, meeting in conference last month, turned its attention to new "international aspirations and purposes." "Work must begin," the Vice President, Mr. George W. Cox, said, "for a closer contact, better acquaintanceship, and a working relationship between the Negro in America and the darker peoples of Liberia, the Gold Coast of Africa, Ethiopia, the islands of the Pacific, Haiti, the Bahamas, and South American Negroes. Truly, Negro business has learned from the war the great importance and significance of such a program."

★

A 41 YEAR OLD WEST AFRICAN, Dr. Samuel Layinka Manuwa, medical officer of the Adeyo Hospital in Lagos, Nigeria, has been promoted to the post of Surgical Specialist, the first fullblooded African to hold that position. Dr. Manuwa studied at Liverpool and Edinburgh. Incidentally, it may be noted that an association of Nigerian medical and dental practitioners recently petitioned the Governor requesting the complete abolition of racial discrimination in the Public Medical Service in Nigeria, and guarantees of equal pay and equal opportunity for promotion.

★

THE EDITOR OF "THE AFRICAN STANDARD" of Sierra Leone, organ of the Youth Federation of that colony, has appealed his conviction for defamatory libel, a charge growing out of an article in the paper alleging corruption on the part of a white superintendent in the Prison Department.

★

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S PARTY of Lagos, Nigeria, Mrs. Oyinkan Abayomi, was recently nominated to the Town Council of that city by the Governor.

★

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR REPRESENTATIVES (all white), together with New Zealanders, Australians and Canadians, are in attendance at the conference of British and Dominions Labor Parties which began its discussions in London on September 12. The delegates have expressed themselves as against "an exclusive Commonwealth organization" and in favor of "an all-in democratic world organization of peace-loving nations."

★

SOME INDEPENDENT AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS are complaining about the government's slow progress on trade operations in the Middle East and Africa. "It would be better," said one manufacturer recently, "if the Foreign Economic Administration and the State Department used the goldfish bowl technique in their operations. These missions that are being sent continually to Africa and other sectors seem to get lost, and the serious situations they were sent to probe continue unabated to the detriment of American trade."

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NEW ECONOMY FOR COLONIES DEFINED BY I.L.O. EXPERT

An important study has just been published which should have great influence upon international decisions regarding what to do about colonial areas and peoples. It is a volume entitled "Social Policy in Dependent Territories," prepared by Wilfrid Benson, chief of the Dependent Territories Service of the International Labor Office.

The study is intended, the foreword states, "to explain the background, the nature and the potentialities" of the recommendation concerning minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories adopted by the Philadelphia Conference of the I.L.O. last May.

"This study," the author says, "has tried to show a strengthening social purpose in the economic direction of dependent territories, a new realization of the material benefits countries of high living standards may expect from improvements in colonial living standards, a recognition that the exhaustion of colonial resources is bad business for all but the few . . .

"It is based on the faith that the present war will be won by the United Nations over forces and false doctrines of race supremacy, and that social and economic policy, no less than political policy, must respect the ideology of victory."

Social Advancement Essential

The writer acknowledges that "dependent territories are not administered for reasons of philanthropy. But the practical lessons of 1930 to the present day show that, as in an independent country, so in a dependent territory, primary consideration to the welfare and development of the peoples is good business to all but certain sectional interests."

The study emphasizes the need for all-inclusive social development of the colonial peoples, and of giving practical effect to the principles professed by their governors: "The real need is for more education and better education, for better health, housing and nutrition, for higher wages, for higher and steadier remuneration to porducers, for a desire for social progress, and in short for more wealth and a better distribution of wealth. The present position is not that law and principles are lacking, but that the gulf between enunciation and execution is still wide."

The scope of the study is indicated by the following chapter headings: General Features of the Inter-War Period; Labor Problems, 1919-1939; The I.L.O. and Dependent Territories, 1919-1939; The New Colonial Situation; New Labor Problems; Principles of International Cooperation; Minimum Standards of Social Policy.

Price of this book is $1.00 (paper covers) or $1.50 (boards). It may be obtained from the International Labor Office, Washington Branch, 734 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

MORE MASS ARRESTS OF NEGRO WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Following upon the arrest of 743 striking unionized Africans employed in the Johannesburg coal industry, as reported in our last issue, there occurred during July two other instances of the same kind, also in the same city. This repression, practiced exclusively against Negro workers, appears to represent a campaign of intimidation.

In one case, 128 African workers for a timber concern were sentenced each to 10 days hard labor for having initiated and taken part in a strike to induce their employer to agree to pay them weekly instead of monthly wages.

In another case, 794 employees in the baking and confectionery trade were arrested for striking. Their reason for stopping work was the failure to secure arbitration of their grievances.

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A LESSON IN THE ARITHMETIC OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

An insight into the nature of expenditures by colonial administrations toward providing for the needs of the people is revealed in the budgetary figures announced last summer by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

The Prime Minister stated that the total expenditures (1944-45) on native affairs in the territory, which has an African population of approximately a million an a half, was £255, 715 ($1,022, 860). Of this amount £130, 985 ($523,940), or well over half, went for *administrative and executive expenses.* The remainder was spread out for African education, native village settlements, development of native reserves, and other services.

Deducting the over-head cost of administration, we get a figure of about *thirty-five cents for a year's social services per African* in the territory. In the five-year period since 1940 the appropriations for African education advanced from $69,444 to $75,064, a difference of just $5,620.

What price colonial progress!

S. AFRICAN PRO-NAZI (cont'd.)

distinction between its own policies and the violently anti-African policies of Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party. This was clearly evidenced recently, when Dr. Malan's parliamentary followers voted as one with Gen. Smuts' supporters in passing the Native Laws Amendment Act, piling further discriminatory burdens upon the African. Only the Natives Representatives in Parliament voted against the measure. As long as Gen. Smuts' government continues along its present path, it must itself bear direct responsibility for the rising tide of fascism in South Africa.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TROPICAL AFRICA

"The American Foreign Service in Tropical Africa" is the title of an article in the September 10 issue of the *Department of State Bulletin* written by Mr. Perry N. Jester of the State Department's Division of African Affairs.

After summarizing the main activities of our consular agents in Liberia, Ethiopia and the various British, French, Belgian and Portugese territories of tropical Africa, Mr. Jester says:

"Whatever our interests may be in any of those territories, whether of short-term war importance or of long-term economic and political value, our officers are there to maintain the necessary working relationship with governing officials, to assist the operations of other Government agencies and of private interests, to study and analyze current trends and developments, and to take an active part in the promotion and protection of American foreign trade regarding both markets for our exports and access to the raw materials of that continent . . .

"The impact of the war on the far-away African posts has intensified the usual demands made on the officers in those colonies. The pioneering of the American Air Transport Command in laying down air routes across that continent and in constructing air field and installations and the subsequent procession across the scene of high-ranking officials and other important persons has called for the assistance of American representatives in countless new ways . . . The war has created many new problems to claim their attention in the form of various economic controls, lend-lease operations, and detailed surveys of the economic requirements of each of the territories that make up that part of tropical Africa.

"In the background there is always the unfolding development of the colonial policies of the powers exercising sovereignty. In the warp and woof of those growing forces run the threads of American interests, and it is the vital, challenging task of the Foreign Service officers to detect the pattern and delineate the shape of this Nation's concern with those portents of the future."

Special Issue No. 2 a September, 1944) *or* FREE FRANCE, *published by the French Press and Information Service,* 501 *Madison Avenue, New York 22, is devoted to the subject of "French Colonial Policy in Africa." It includes a full report of the Brazzaville Conference and the rarely seen texts of the late Governor-General Eboué's memoranda on colonial administration.*

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for October, 1944

1/1/45

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Council on African Affairs

Monthly Bulletin

Dedicated to new relations with Africa—for victory over fascism, and in the interest of the African people.

Vol. 3, No. 10 Nov., 1944

264

NEGRO AMERICAN EXPERTS ASSIST IN MODERNIZATION OF AFRICA

Until they can receive in their own country the necessary education and training to develop their own experts, the African people will have to draw upon outside aid, and it is only natural that, particularly in Liberia and Ethiopia, they would especially desire Negro Americans to give such aid. In recent months there have been numerous indications that this call is being responded to, though not to the extent which the need warrants.

It is gratifying to note that our State Department and Foreign Economic Administration are enlisting Negro professional men and technical experts in the personnel of a government mission going to Liberia to assist in increasing the production of rubber, palm oils and other strategic materials, and to develop other resources. This is the first instance, so far as is known, of the inclusion of Negroes in economic missions sent by our government to various sections of Africa during the war. The Council on Africa Affairs in the past has urged the State Department to include Negroes on such missions, and trusts that this policy may now be followed regularly.

Lieut. Col. John West, Negro medical expert, has been assigned by the army to direct a health project in Liberia. A Negro architect and other experts are also expected to go to Liberia to aid in preparations for the 1947 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

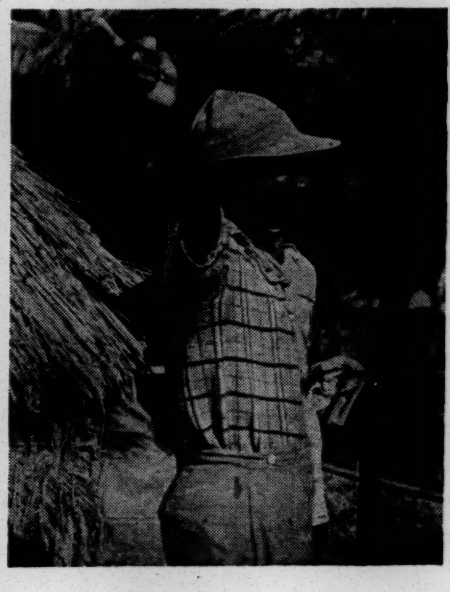
To Ethiopia have gone several colored college graduates, the exact number is not known, who have been enlisted in carrying forward that country's new educational program and giving expert advice in other fields.

And taking part in a privately-sponsored survey of education, agriculture and rural life in British, Belgian and Portugese territories of West and Central Africa is Mr. T. M. Campbell, Negro extension field agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

British Colonial Office Proposes Central African Council; Refuses Amalgamation of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for Colonies, made an important announcement in the House of Commons on October 18. His statement pointed the direction of the current British Empire policy toward preserving the existing units of colonial government while promoting collaboration among them on a regional basis.

Col. Stanley announced that it was proposed that a Standing Central African Council covering Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland " be established on a permanent basis and that a permanent Inter-territorial Secretariat should be set up." The Council will be consultative in character and will deal with communications, economic relations, industrial development, research, labor, education, health and such other matters as may be agreed upon by the three governments, in order to insure effective coordination.



Nigerian Youth

Col. Stanley further stated that "His Majesty's government have, after careful consideration, come to the conclusion that the amalgamation of the territories (Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) under existing circumstances cannot be regarded as practicable."

The Colonial Office's decision on amalgamation will be regarded with disappointment by the European population in the three territories, but the African population will welcome it. The Europeans have favored amalgamation in order to achieve a greater measure of self-government and freedom from restrictions placed upon their policy toward the Africans by the Colonial Office.

On the other hand, "over 99% of the Africans," according to the testimony of one Rhodesian official, were opposed to amalgamation because they feared the color bar, pass laws, and other harsh discriminatory practices found in the Union of South Africa—it was generally anticipated that amalgamation with the Dominion of South Africa would soon follow. In the parliamentary discussion, Col. Stanley acknowledged that "the difference in African policy between the territories" was one of the factors making amalgamation under existing conditions "impracticable."

The establishment of the Central African Council may be regarded as the first

(*Continued on next page*)

"So That All Can Live Decently"

Addressing a conference in New York last month, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia recommended that all the governments join in providing "a pool" for the equitable distribution of the world's goods "so that all people can live decently."

The United States must play an important part in arriving at such a program, he said, pointing out how much could be accomplished in meeting post-war economic problems if only a fraction of the $288,000,000 a day now being spent for war were made available for peace-time tasks.

"As sure as you are sitting here," the Mayor said, "unless there is some exchange of food and other commodities so that the peoples of all nations can live decently, we are going to have trouble again."

Going to School in Africa

DRASTIC MEASURES NEEDED TO IMPROVE EDUCATION OF AFRICAN YOUTH

Mass education is one of the greatest needs of the African people. This was emphasized in the British report on "Mass Education in African Society," published last fall. The excellent recommendations in the report, however, have not got beyond the stage of proposals on paper. This is one important area of social progress demanding international collaboration along carefully planned lines and enlisting the full cooperation of the African people.

The common excuse given for the failure to provide free and adequate education for the African is lack of adequate funds in the colonial treasuries. One would expect, however, that in Rhodesia and South Africa, which are among the most prosperous areas of the continent, the condition of African education would be on a relatively higher level. What are the facts?

S. African Statistics

In the Dominion of South Africa, with its gold and diamonds, only 30 per cent of African children of school-going age are at school. The government annually spends $45,000,000 on the education of 2½ million Europeans, and $6,000,000 on the education of 8 million non-Europeans. European teachers receive a monthly salary of between $60 and $240 while African teachers receive only from $10.40 to $60. The amount spent on school buildings and equipment is in the same ratio.

In South Africa, as elsewhere on the continent, funds for African education have been appropriated from the taxes paid by the African (who then has to pay an additional fee for the education of his child). This year, for the first time, it was agreed that African education would be financed in South Africa from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. It was also decided that a Board of Native Education would be created to advise the government. Control of African education, however, still remains with the four provincial administrations.

Conditions in S. Rhodesia

In Southern Rhodesia the Director of Native Education reported the following facts to the Native Trade and Production Commission, which has been holding extensive hearings on conditions of African life in that territory.

Sixty per cent of the African children receive no education, and of those who do attend school, only 10 per cent go beyond Standard I. Between 1939 and 1943 school enrollment increased by only 20,000 to 125,000, leaving an estimated 175,000 of school-going age still uprovided for (*the estimate of those not attending school seems far too low in view of the fact that the total African population of Southern Rhodesia is about 1½ milion—Ed.*).

The Director pointed out that the mission schools, which conducted almost all of the African education in the Colony, charged annual fees ranging from 12c to as high as $1.58 per child. Certificated African teachers in the Kraal schools (1,000 out of the 3,000 teachers hold certificates) receive a monthly salary of about $12, two-thirds of which is paid out of state grants to the missions.

"In none of the British African territories is the proportion of children who get any kind of schooling above 20 per cent and it sinks to 8 per cent in Sierra Léone, where British rule has been established for a century and a half," says Leonard Barnes. "Authorities have calculated that at our present rate of progress it will be 700 years before the natives of even the Gold Coast can read and write their own language. Or 3,500 years, if the natural increase of population is taken into account."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS PROPOSED FOR GOLD COAST

Recommendations broadening the representation and authority of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, West Africa, were announced last month by the British Secretary of State for Colonies in London.

Most important of the changes are provisions for an unofficial majority on the Council and for representation, for the first time, from the Ashanti Confederacy. Of the 30 voting members of the Legislative Council, 12 are to be appointed or official members, 9 elected by the Joint Provincial Council, 4 elected by the Ashanti Confederacy Council, and 5 elected by ballot in the municipalities of Accra (2), Cape Coast, Secondi-Takoribi, and Kumasi.

The Governor, who acts as President of the Council without voice, retains the right (as is customary in colonial government) "to override a decision of the Legislative Council in the interests of public order, public faith, or good government."

Central African Council (cont'd)

step toward the proposed formation of international regional councils in Africa, similar to the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The desirability of such regional bodies has been advanced by Col. Stanley, Gen. Smuts, and Lord Hailey at various times.

The regional councils would be composed of representatives of colonial administrations in given areas, "together with those of any other soverign powers possessing definite interests in the zone affected", according to Lord Hailey's formula. Gen. Smuts' Pan-Africa concept is similar, but his main emphasis is upon a coordinated program of economic development, apparently at the expense of the Africans, whereas Lord Hailey states that the chief duty of the councils would be "to review periodically progress made in self-governing institutions, and in social and economic advance."

The key question in such regional organizations is the degree to which the dependent peoples coming under their jurisdiction will have a voice in the determination of democratic policies. Without direct—not merely advisory—participation of representatives of the indigenous people in the formulation of policies and programs, the Africans hostility and resentment, instead of cooperation, will be incurred.

MONOPOLY CONTROLS AND COLONIAL INDUSTRIALIZATION

This Is Promising —

In Paris on October 1, General De Gaulle declared that the concentration of interests known as trusts was as much out of keeping with the present economic needs of France as the past military feudalism had been out of keeping with the needs of national defense.

France, he stated, by excercising proper control over the entire economic effort of the nation, and by providing fuller life with greater dignity and security for all her citizens, *whether in the homeland or in the empire,* must show the world that the trials and humiliation through which she had passed had not been in vain.

But What about This? —

In London a short time ago, Lever Bros. & Unilever announced net profits for 1943, after tax, as over $26,000,000, an increase of $2,250,000 over 1942. Lever Bros., through its soap, cocao, margerine and other subsidiaries, dominates the economic life of West Africa (United Africa Co.) and other colonial areas.

At the recent Company Meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Heyworth, stated that "the United Africa Comapny and its subsidiaries look forward to taking part in any industrialization of the Colonies which may receive the approval of the government and appear to be economically sound." We should like to ask—and we trust the British government will ask—whether this means "economically sound" for 160,000,000 Africans, or for the less than 200,000 stockholders of Lever Bros.

"We have often wondered," the editor of the "Nigerian Eastern Mail" wrote recently, "whether Unilever's or the Colonial Office rules British West Africa . . . Is real self-government compatible with Combine dominance or are there any reasonable prospects of our freeing ourselves from economic servitude to European capitalist monopoly as provided by the Combine?"

Six Liberians Studying in U.S.; African Students Honor Willkie

Six young Africans with Liberian government scholarships have arrived in this country and enrolled at Howard University. They will pursue studies in medicine, electrical engineering, forestry, mining and economics. This is the first time that the Liberian government has sponsored a group of students in this country. This step and the selection of Howard University are believed to be the outcome of ex-President Barclay's visit to that institution when he was here in 1943.

The few African students in this country have previously come mainly from Nigeria. One of these, A. A. Nwafor Orizu, author of the recently published "Without Bitterness," addressed the Harvard University Faculty Club a short time ago on the post-war outlook for Africa. Mr. Orizu, Mr. K. O. Mbadiwe, and others joined with Americans in paying tribute to the late Wendell L. Willkie at a meeting held in Harlem on October 29.

Editorial

SHARPLY critical observations on the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a United Nations organization to maintain peace and security have been voiced by several Negro commentators and newspapers because of the plan's failure to affirm the principle of racial equality and its lack of reference to colonial representation in the assembly of nations or to the question of dependent peoples in general.

The Council on African Affairs deplores these omissions as much as anyone. But we most certainly do not agree with those who, on that basis alone, regard the cause of democracy as lost and see the proposed organization as an instrument for the perpetuation of imperialism and the colonial system.

IN THE first place, the Dumbarton Oaks conference was a meeting not of top-ranking officials to establish principles but rather of government technicians to frame *international machinery for establishing and implementing principles.* The conferees did not define an agressor nation, but they proposed a Security Council to prevent aggression. And while they did not refer specifically to imperialist exploitation or racial discrimination, they *did* recommend an Economic and Social Council, made up of representatives of eighteen elected nations from the Assembly, to "facilitate solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom."

Secondly, as Secretary Cordell Hull has emphasized, "the proposals in their present form are neither complete nor final." They will be further developed before being placed before the United Nations Conference for full consideration. And at that time, not only China, but Ethiopia, Liberia, Haiti and the democratic Latin American countries will have opportunity to present recommendations for insuring the world organization's effective action on the problems of imperialism and racialism.

MEANWHILE, pending the calling of the United Nations Conference, it is important that organized labor and all liberal forces in America, Great Britain, and other countries discuss these problems in relation to the world security plan and submit constructive proposals to their State officials. In that way we can go forward to a peoples' peace.

Representatives of the four foremost nations of the world, which have the primary responsibility, by virtue of their power, for maintaining world peace and security have in their first discussion reached a "90 per cent agreement" on HOW it is to be done. The Council regards this agreement as the keystone of international cooperation for achieving world democracy. Those who want to go backward will try to destroy this keystone; *those who are marching forward will build upon it.*

News Notes

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—Two fighter aircraft have been provided for the R.A.F. by funds raised by Africans in this colony. The two planes, named "Matabele" and "Mashona" for the former great African kingdons of that name in this area, were presented to two Rhodesian fighter squadrons.

★

PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA—The National Council of Women, a Dominion-wide organization of African women, at its conference in September declared the abandonment of the system of migrant labor was a fundamental need in South African national life. It recommended that all new mines, municipal authorities and industrial enterprises should adopt the basis of proper townships for their African labor, thus allowing for adequate development of family life.

★

LONDON—The British Empire Labor Conference, with representatives of British, Canadian, New Zealand, and South African Labor Parties in attendance, last month adopted and forwarded to their governments a resolution calling for the abolition of the color bar and discriminatory practices generally. The delegates, all white, also urged that every effort be made to raise the general living standards of colored and colonial peoples and to assist them toward self-government.

★

PARIS—André Bayardelle, Secretary-General in the government of French Equatorial Africa, has been named to the post of Governor-General which was held by the Negro, Félix Eboué, from November, 1940, until his untimely death, May 17, 1944. It has also been announced that R. M. Saller, a Negro of Martinique, has been appointed Director of the Staff of the French Minister of Colonies.

★

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA—Something out of the ordinary happend during the last Parliamentary session when a Nursing Act was passed without a color bar. The Act established a Nursing Association to which all nurses, of whatever race, will belong. Negro nurses were formerly organized in a separate Bantu Nurses' Association. Differentiation in salary scales, however, still exists. Two hospitals, in Pretoria and Lovedale, have African nurses holding the rank of Sisters and serving with European staffs.

★

TANGANYIKA—The ability of the African to organize and successfully conduct his own commercial enterprises has been demonstrated by the co-operative societies which form the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union in this British mandate territory. The societies, which have a total membership of 27,000 people, are run by the Africans themselves and handle annually some $3,000,000 worth of produce which the members grow.

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ELSPETH HUXLEY APPRAISES BRITISH EMPIRE PLANNING

What are Britain's prospects for her colonial subjects after the war? How is their progress to be achieved, and what is being done to prepare for it? It is fortunate that we can have the answers to these questions from a British observer like Elspeth Huxley, who has no axe to grind either for or against the government. The following excerpts are from an article by that writer:

"Everyone agrees . . . that after the war lively and sustained efforts must be made to develop colonial resources and raise the standard of living of the 63,000,000 people in the dependent Empire. But having said this, one has about exhausted the tale of what is generally agreed.

"On everything else—on the best means to achieve this end, on the speed at which progress is possible, even on the right machinery—there is not so much disagreement as a general ignorance and misty vagueness, against which various local schemes for post-war progress show up like cliffs in a fog. Are they promontories of some ordered coastline, or scattered islands in an open sea?

The War and the Colonies

"For five years the colonies have concentrated on war production; major constitutional changes, major economic schemes have mostly been suspended. But under the surface profound changes are taking place. A notable example is the training in new skills of hundreds of thousands of Africans, who have been shipped overseas to see new worlds and swallow the ferment of new ideas.

"These and many other changes will have to find expression after the war. How? There will be political advances, already promised in Ceylon and Jamaica, discussed in West African and elsewhere. There must be economic advances, too, or the new wine of returning soldiers, of revolutionary social ideas, will burst the old bottles.

"But has anyone really worked out, in something more than generalities, what these changes are to be? Colonel Stanley's replies to occasional feelers in the House have been noncommittal. The Colonial Office is probably more alive and active than ever before, but plans fashioned behind closed Colonial Office doors cannot be fitted on to the colonies like ready-made suits; the cut must be discussed and the garment fitted on the peoples concerned."

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"THE QUESTION OF COLONIES CANNOT BE PIGEON-HOLED"

A serious and provocative editorial with the above title in the October 14 issue of the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* calls attention to the need for the nations of the world to confer and agree on new policies with respect to colonies. The editorial reviews the point of view of the various imperialist powers on this question, and endorses the policy enunciated by Secretary Cordell Hull, declaring:

"Our self-interest, if nothing else, dictates such a course. As colonies are freed and their standards of living go up, so do their powers of purchasing our goods, and this means more jobs for Americans. Our post-war advancement requires security and world trade unhampered by the special advantages reserved for themselves by empire-nations in trading with colonies.

"We are conferring constantly on subject after subject, dealing with the conduct of the war and with the problems of the peace. It is our job now to convince colony-owning powers and our own people, especially Congress, that the investment in humanity will pay dividents, as one writer, George Howes, says.

"We have consulted with other powers on relief and rehabilitation, on monetary matters, oil, aviation, food, agriculture, and even the mechanics of peace, before the war is won. It is now far and away time to settle questions with respect to self-determination for colonies, mandates, spheres of influence, and the other stratagems for exploiting other people."

SOUTH AFRICAN BISHOP CONDEMNS JIM CROW

In a sharp attack upon prevalent Jim Crow practices in South Africa, the Rt. Rev. S. W. Lavis, Coadjutor Bishop of Capetown, in a recent address before the Anglican Synod, said that the English as well as the Dutch sections of the European population must be held to blame for the existence of "insidious, cruel, and un-Christian color prejudice" against the Africans and other non-white peoples.

Referring to Jim Crow evils such as the color bar in industry, pass laws, and denial of suffrage, the Bishop declared, "To deprive people of the right to hope, to relegate them solely to manual badly-paid work, and to deny them the right of self-realization, is cruelty."

The Reverend Lavis warned of the dangerous consequences of racialism in South African politics, stating that it was necessary to challenge "without any mincing of words" the idea that persons with white skins were inherently superior.

His motion, which included clauses urging equal opportunity and fair treatment for all men, was adopted by the Synod, which also passed a similar resolution last year denouncing color prejudice.

"An Internment Camp"

A resident in the Payneville Location (segregated living quarters for colored people on the outskirts of Springs township in the Transvaal section of South Africa) writes as follows to a local newspaper:

"I'd call Payneville an internment camp, because it is fenced in with thick iron bars. Visitors have to get permits before entering. We have been deprived of our business rights. No Coloured man is allowed to open any business .If he wants to try his luck in Springs he is also prohibited. How are we expected to make a living?

"We want to live outside this Location as free people, and to have our rights. Our sons are up North, but their wives have to struggle very hard to get houses, through lack of accommodation.

"Be fair to us all."

NIGERIAN TRADE UNIONIST SAYS BASIC NEED IS HIGHER WAGES

In a radio address from Lagos, Nigeria, Mr. I. S. M. O. Shonekan, Acting Secretary General of the Trades Union Congress of Nigeria, spoke some plain words on the matter of wages for African workers. Here is a sample of what he said:

"Some (employers) are sometimes heard saying, 'What does the workman need two rooms for?'; or sometimes 'Why must he go to the cinemas'; or 'Why must he ride bicycle?'; and so on. They forget the fact that scientific progress has made it technically possible for millions of ordinary men to enjoy these things . . .

"Some employers forget that the workman's children are not given free education, but he tries his best to educate them. They forget that his children are a valuable contribution to society, who in the future will assist mentally or physically in developing the wealth of the nation and defend the State. He is not paid any family allowance by either the State or the employer for these. He is forced to distribute his scanty wages on those important items which go to make him and his family good citizens. But at what price? The health of himself and his family . . .

"If therefore the sermons on tuberculois, illiteracy, overcrowding, etc. are to be of any value; . . . if the Health Week shows are to be nothing but an eyewash, we must go right back and strike at the root of these evils, which is, low wages. Preventive medicine we are told is better than curative medicine. That being so, the worker should be forgiven for scowling at those who advise him with fanfares and mobile cinema vans to live in the house of Mr. Wise while he is paid low wages to live in the house of Mr. Foolish in the most squalid and unhealthy surroundings."

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

P. L. & R. 562

This is your News of Africa
for November, 1944

762 St Nicholas Ave,
New York, City

Dear cousin William:

I am sponsoring a program each month for the moral of the community at the library.

My first one this season, is to be on Nov. 14th. Will you speak for that program? You may use any subject that you choose.

These programs are to be educational as well as morale building. They are of course free.

If you possibly can, on this date, it will do a double job, as I am anxious for it to start in just the way that you open the season. Please let me know at once, so I can properly advertise it.

19-35-1x

I saw Roberta Bosley the other day and she told me, that she thought she had located an apartment that you might like.

Fred & I stopped at the desk October 14th, on 25 anniversary + asked for you. We had dinner at the hotel.

How is cousin Nina + Yolande? Give them my love.

I'm anxious to see you. Please don't let me down.

Sincerely yours

Alice D Crawford.

30 October 1944

19-35-15

Dear Alice:

My program is more than full. I cannot undertake further lecturing or appearances until late summer of 1945. I am sorry.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Alice D. Crawford
762 St. Nicholas Avenue
Apartment 8
New York 31, New York

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

19-20-113

January 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge receipt of the list of distinguished Negroes in response to our recent request, for which please let me thank you.

I trust this finds you in good health and in good spirits. Personal regards to you and to the family.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Crawford

GWC:CM

[Otelia Cromwell]

1815 THIRTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D.C.

7-4-61

January 1, 1944

Dear Doctor DuBois,

This note should be addressed to the National Academy of Arts and Letters, which has honored itself in electing you to its membership.

But on any count, the richly deserved honor to you is an honor, and so I congratulate you. Good luck for 1944.

Very sincerely yours,

Otelia Cromwell

January 5, 1944

Miss Othelia Cromwell
1815 Thirteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

19-14-1

My dear Othelia:

Thank you very much for your kind words of January 1.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:OLD

12-24-25

January 6, 1944

Institute of Arts and Letters

Mr. Countee Cullen
435 Convent Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Countee:

Thank you very much for your kind words of December 27.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

17 January 1944

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

19-27-62

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have great respect for your ability to get things done. I am glad that the report of the First Year's Work of your office on the Social Studies Program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges is now in the hands of the printer. I will be glad to receive copies of this report on or about February 1st.

Our Professor Harry W. Greene continues as the representative of this college in connection with the study named above.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[N. C. Agricultural and Technical College -North-]

F. D. BLUFORD, PRESIDENT

E. R. HODGIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

January 17, 1944

19-27-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Professor R. E. Martin is now our liaison official. Mr. W. T. Gibbs is on leave of absence from the College.

I shall look forward with a great deal of interest to your report which will come from the press about the first of February.

Thanking you for your letter, I am

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Bluford
President

FDB:etb

The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

January 17, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-27-63

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The liaison official for the social studies program here is Mr. W. M. Boyd.

Very sincerely yours,

H. M. Bond,
President

HMB:jb

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

January 17, 1944

19-27-64

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We thank you for your letter of January 15 in which you indicate that twenty five copies of your Social Study program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges will be sent on or about February 1. We shall be very glad to receive these.

You are right in assuming that Mr. H. W. Roberts continues as the liaison official representing this College.

Please let us know if there is something we may do to assist you with this work in which we are deeply interested.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

L. H. FOSTER
President

LHF/elg

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
F. G. CLARK, PRESIDENT
SCOTLANDVILLE, LOUISIANA

January 17, 1944

19-27-60

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall look forward to the receipt of the Social Study proofs, referred to in your letter of January 14th. Yes, I am sure that the document will prove to be very interesting.

Dr. E. S. Richards is no longer with us. Hence, I am asking that such correspondence as would come to the liason officer at Southern University be addressed to Dean J. B. Cade.

Very sincerely yours,

F. G. Clark,
President.

cc: Dean Cade

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

Kentucky State College

R. B. Atwood, President

Frankfort, Kentucky

January
17
1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

19-27-65

Thank you for your very kind letter of January 14. I can thoroughly understand the difficulties which one may have in getting printing done these days. We here have run into all sorts of difficulties. The staffs of our local printing concerns have been robbed of their best men, strikes have tied up work and the latest problem has been the flu. I think that you are doing well.

Mr. H. S. Smith will continue as liaison official of our institution. I am thinking, however, that at the next meeting that you hold I shall try to send two or three people.

Up to this date the following named schools have paid to me their assessments of $100.00 for the Study:

S. C. State A. & M. College
Southern University
Fort Valley State College
Tuskegee Institute
Prairie View College
Virginia State College
Florida A. & M. College
Howard University
Hampton Institute
Kentucky State College
Lincoln University.

It is my understanding that Tuskegee paid $100.00 last year to President Clement and West Virginia paid $100.00 to you. The money which I have collected has been deposited with the Conference Treasurer, President F. G. Clark. It is my understanding that the Study Control Committee of which Doctor Clement is Chairman will issue its orders upon the Treasurer for expenditures of this money.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
President

RBA:k

[Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College]

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL & NORMAL COLLEGE

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 18, 1944

19-27-67

Dr W E B Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr Du Bois:

I shall be glad to receive the twenty-five copies of the Social Study Program of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

It is our intention to support this study 100%. At the present time, we have drawn a check to pay our membership dues in the Association of Land Grant Colleges so that it may be credited to this study.

Mr T C Cothran will again act as liason official for our Institution. I am mentioning your letter to him today.

Yours very truly,

Lawrence A. Davis

Lawrence A Davis
PRESIDENT

LAD:gwc

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES, AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 18, 1944

19-22-66

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for your letter of January 14. We shall be pleased to receive a copy of the social study you are leading in the development of.

I am inclosing here the name of Dr. R. Clyde Minor, Head, Department of Sociology, who will serve as the liason official in the social study program in our Institution.

Sincerely yours,

Sherman D. Scruggs

Sherman D. Scruggs
President

SDS:a
cc: Dr. Minor

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF INSTRUCTION

January 20, 1944

89-72-61

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois: RE: Liaison officer for Social Study program of Negro Land-Grant Colleges

We are asking Mr. Walter Chivers, acting professor of sociology, to serve as the coordinator for the remainder of the year until Mr. Lewis returns.

Very truly yours,

R. O'Hara Lanier

R. O'Hara Lanier
Acting President and
Dean of Instruction

ROL:l

cc: Mr. Walter Chivers

The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College

J. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 20, 1944

Dr. W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-27-69

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am again submitting the name of Mr. A S Parks, as liaison officer with whom you may correspond about social studies this year.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

J R E Lee, President

JREL:ACBB

[Florida A and M College]

sent to:

Mrs. R. W. Allman
State A & M Institute
Normal, Alabama

Mr. H. W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Va.

Dean K. W. Green
State A & M College
Orangesburg, S . C.

Prof. A. H. Gordon
State College for Colored Students
Dover, Delaware

Mr. T. C. Cothran
A.M.& N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mr. W. m. Boyd
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Mr. Merl R. Eppse
Tennessee A & I State College
Nashville, Tennessee

Prof. Harry W. Greene
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Prof. R. E. Martin
The A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. H. S. Smith
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Mr. Walter Chivers
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

19-27-77

February 8, 1944

Mr. A. S. Parks
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

My dear Mr. Parks:

I have just sent the President of the institution twenty-five copies of the first report of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges Social Project. I have asked him to give you a copy. Will you kindly read it carefully and let me hear from you? I should like to know just what has been done at the institution this year in line with the general work which we have tried to lay out. also what you plan to do and what hindrances there are.

I want to call another conference at Atlanta University in April and I should like very much your cooperation and advice. What leaders in Sociology and social thought would you like to have invited?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

sent to:
Dean J. B. Cade
Southern University
Scotlandville, La.

Mr. J. Max Bond
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Mr. H. A. Bullock
Prarie View State College
Prairie View, Tedas

Dr. R. Clyde Monor
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

Mr. Mozell C. Hill
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

[Alabama State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute]

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTE

NORMAL, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 21, 1944

10-22-71

Dr W E B Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr Du Bois:

I thank you for your letter of January 15 indicating that the first year's report on the Social Study Program of Negro Land Grant Colleges will soon be ready for distribution. We shall be glad to receive the twenty five copies.

Mrs R W Allman continues as our liaison official, but she is studying at the University of Michigan this year, and will not return to the campus before the beginning of the fall quarter in September. However, we shall be able to forward all necessary materials to her and make the necessary outside contacts.

Yours very truly,

J F Drake

JFD:OG

J F Drake, President

[S.C. State Agricultural and Mechanical College]

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 21, 1944

19-27-70

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

We are glad to know that the first report of the Social Study Program of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges will soon be available. We shall look forward with pleasure to receiving this report.

Dean K. W. Green will continue to serve as liaison ~~official for this~~ institution. As such, Dean Green has already begun the mapping of a program for the study in South Carolina.

Yours very truly,

M. F. Whittaker

M. F. Whittaker,
President.

mfw/d

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
G. L. HARRISON, OKLAHOMA, CHAIRMAN
JOHN W. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
F. D. BLUFORD, NORTH CARCLINA
L. H. FOSTER, VIRGINIA
J. R. E. LEE, FLORIDA
W. R. BANKS, TEXAS
H. M. BOND, FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

January
29
1944

H. M. BOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

R. B. ATWOOD, SECRETARY
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

19-27-72

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

President John W. Davis recently called to my attention that you will probably retire from active service at Atlanta University at the end of this year. Subsequently, he and I have exchanged correspondence indicating our interest in and concern over our Social Studies Project.

We have in mind that the time may be opportune to make a proposal to the General Education Board or to some other Foundation for funds to finance the project to completion, with you as its Director.

Naturally, we would want to have your reaction to anything which we are considering. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Very truly yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
Secretary

RBA:k

cc. President John W. Davis

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

February 2, 1944

Land-Grant Colleges

19-27-73

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear President Atwood:

Answering your letter of Jan. 29, let me say that I would of course be delighted to carry on the Land-Grant Colleges Social Study program for at least two years. If I had had any previous intimation of my retirement I should naturally have brought this subject up at the last meeting of the conference of the Presidents and thus saved embarrassment on all sides. What I want to do is to work at it long enough to provide machinery, personnel and program so that the project can proceed on its own momentum after I give it up.

I am enclosing a check for $100 which represents the contribution of West Virginia State College to the Social Study project in 1943. It was sent to me last year and I have been keeping it. I am sending it to you at the direction of the committee of control.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old
Encl:
CC to President John Davis: W. R. Banks

[Alcorn College]

February 8, 1944

19-22-24

President William H. Bell
Alcorn College
Alcorn, Mississippi

My dear President Bell:

I am sending you today by railway express twenty-five copies of the first report of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges Social Study Project. I had hoped to have this ready much earlier, but as I have told you there have been various delays, especially in printing. The expense of this report has been paid by the Rosenwald Fund. I feel deeply obligated to Mr. Embree for making this contribution and I would be glad if you would drop him a note.

The text of this report was sent before publication for criticism to the editorial committees of 1943 and of 1944; to the presidents of the conference of 1943 and 1944; and to the control committees of both years; also to President Clement and to the president of each institute reporting social research. I think that in this way nothing has been included which is not proper.

Will you kindly give one copy of this report to your liaison official and ask him to read it carefully and communicate with me? I am sending the package "collect" because of the difficulty of prepaying a large number of packages on this end. I trust you will not regard this as too great an imposition.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Enclosure]

This letter was sent to:

President Sherman D. Scruggs
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

President Felton G. Clark
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

President J. R. E. Lee
Florida A & M College
Tallahassee, Florida

President Benjamin F. Hubert
Georgia State Industrial College
Industrial College, Georgia

President Howard D. Gregg
State College for Colored Students
Dover, Delaware

President L. A. Davis
Arkansas State College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

President R. O'Harra Lahier
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

President Horace M. Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

President G. L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

President W. S. Davis
Tennessee A & I State College
Nashville, Tennessee

President L. H. Foster
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

President F. D. Bluford
A & T College of North Carolina
Greensboro, North Carolina

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

President W. J. Hale
Tennessee State College
Nashville, Tennessee

President J. F. Drake
State A & M Institute
Normal, Alabama

President W. F. Whitaker
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

19-27-75

[Langston Univ.]

M. C. Hill, Sociology R. A. Wilson, History S. L. Hargrove, History

Langston University

Social Science Department

Langston, Oklahoma

A. J. Walker, Chairman

February 22, 1944

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for the copies of the report of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges Social Project. We are most favorably impressed with the progress of the Social Study Program, and look forward with much anxiety toward future developments. Please accept our hearty congratulations.

I would like to recommend to you, Dr. O. D. Duncan, head of Department of Sociology and Rural Life, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, as one of the leading sociologists to be invited to the conference in April. Dr. Duncan is a person of deep sociological understanding with keen analytical insight. He has done a tremendous amount of research in the field, with emphasis on rural sociological research, and I feel certain that he would be interested in the program for social study among the Negro Land-Grant Colleges.

While Dr. Duncan's research interests are not limited to the Southwest, he has been quite exhaustive in exploring the social forces operating in this region. In this regard, I think that the several schools in this region that are participating in the cooperative study, will be aided enormously by having a research expert from this region to make some contribution at our next meeting. Then, too, others will find him stimulating, expecially, from a methodological point of view.

One of Dr. Duncan's major contributions is in the field of health. He is now preparing a research memorandum on social research in health, principally for use in the south. This project, which is being done under the auspices of the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Research Council, will be a major contribution, both in methodology and subject matter content. In addition, he has been cooperating with our research staff, here at Langston, and his advice has been very stimulating and helpful.

19-27-58

H. S. Smith – Ky. State College

O. D. Duncan, (4) Okla A + M College, Stillwater Okla

J. L. Gordon (7) – Georgia State college –
Savannah, Ga.

Sidney J. Reedy (11) – Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.

Roscoe E. Lewis – Hampton Institute, Va.

E. Franklin Frazier (5) – Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Hamp W. Greene (8) – West Virginia State College

Geo A Lundberg (9), Bennington College, Bennington, Vt.

~~D. E. Boas~~

~~9) D. A. Reed~~

W. E. B Du Bois (3) Atlanta University

Jas D. Reid IV Atlanta University

~~E. B. Williams, Merchant~~

L G Ames
other.

As regards the institutional research program at Langston, we are progressing rapidly. We have completed several studies which will be listed in another report. At present, Dr. E. S. Richards and myself are making a demographic study of Negroes in the state of Oklahoma. I will report upon our method and procedure during the conference. I am also glad to report that our research plan is dovetailing into the program of the cooperative study nicely.

I would like to know the exact date of the conference to be held in April, for I am planning to attend and would like to schedule coming activities accordingly.

19-27-59

Sincerely yours,

Mozell C. Hill

Mozell C. Hill
Professor of Sociology

cc. Dr. O. D. Duncan

Warmoth T. Gibbs (5A) — A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C.

~~Joseph A. Price~~ — ~~Atlanta University~~

H. B. Crouch (2) — Ky. State College

Charles G. Gomillion (6) — Tuskegee Institute

William McBoyd (1) — Ft. Valley State College

Albert S. Parks (10) — Fla. A. & M. College

B. R. Brazeal (11) — Morehouse College.

E. B. Williams 13 — Morehouse College

A. W. Wright 14 — Kentucky State College

[Hampton Institute]

Box 185, Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia
February 28, 1944

19-27-82

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have not purposefully delayed answering your letter. There has naturally been some confusion in adjusting and readjusting due to the change of administration which happened just about the time your letter arrived. I have read the report and think it is a faithful reproduction of last year's meeting which should inspire teachers of Social Science in the colleges to get to work. I have been working on a rather ambitious study of The Folkways and Mores of Negroes in Tidewater Virginia to Determine the Kinds of Techniques needed to Resolve Interracial Tensions. The Extension Division under the leadership of Mr. William Cooper is making some interesting studies in Adult Education.

I shall be very happy to cooperate with you in conducting another conference at Atlanta University in April. I should like to know, however, as early as possible whether such a conference has been definitely decided upon because if I come to your conference I shall have to omit the Southern Sociological Society meeting which convenes in Atlanta the last of March. I should not like to miss both meetings. I would suggest that you consider inviting Dr. Kimball Young, Chairman of Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Queen's College, New York City; Dr. George Peter Murdock or Dr. Maurice Davie, Professor and Chairman respectively of Department of Sociology, Yale University; Dr. Alfred McClung Lee, Department of Sociology, Wayne University, Detroit; Dr. Walter W. Pettit, Director of the New York School of Social Work.

If I can be of any further assistance to you please call on me.

Cordially yours,

Walter R. Chivers

WRC/t

[Prairie View]

March 1, 1944

18-C2-61

Mr. H. A. Bullock
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Mr. Bullock:

On February 9, I mailed twenty-five reports of the Land-Grant College Social Study Program to President Banks, asking that you as liaison official and others interested receive copies. I also wrote you at the same time, but have had no reply. I shall be glad to hear from you concerning this report and concerning the suggestions mentioned in my letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

This letter was sent to:

Mr. A. S. Parks
Florida A & M College
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. J. H. Gadson
Georgia State Industrial College
Industrial, Georgia

19-27-85

Mr. J. Max Bond
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dean J. B. Cade
Southern University
Scotlandville, La.

Mr. T. C. Cothran
A M & N College Pine
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mr. K. W. Green
State A & M College
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. R. W. Allman
State A & M Institute
Normal, Alabama

Mr. Merl R. Eppse
Tennessee A & I State College
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. W. M. Boyd
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Mr. H. S. Smith
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Mr. Harry W. Greene
West Virginia State College
Institute, W. Virginia

Mr. R. E. Martin
A & T College
Greensboro, N.C.

Mr. Walter Chivers
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

[Delaware State College]

19-27-86

March 1, 1944

President Howard D. Gregg
State College for Colored Students
Dover, Delaware

Dear President Gregg:

On February 9, I wrote you a letter and at the same time mailed twenty-five copies of the first report of our Social Study Program for the Land-Grant Colleges. To date I have received no reply or acknowledgment. I am afraid the package may have gone astray. Will you kindly let me know if it has been received.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OID

This letter was sent to:

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

President W. S. Davis
A & I State College
Nashville, Tennessee

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

President William H. Bell
Alcorn College
Alcorn, Mississippi

President Felton G. Clark
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

19-27-61

[Prairie View State College]

March 3, 1944

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

19-22-2

Dear President Banks:

I am planning to come to Texas this month and to lecture at Austin March, 12. I want to spend Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13, 14 and 15 at Prairie View and hold a regional conference of the Land-Grant College Social Study Program. I should like to invite (with your permission) representatives from Southern and Arkansas State to meet with me at that time. The expense of travel will be born by the co-ordinator's office funds and my conference will be held with the Social Science teachers.

In addition to this, I can lecture to the student body and the public, but for that I shall have to make an extra charge.

Also how could I best get from Prairie View to Langston, Okla? I am thinking of holding a conference there but that will depend upon time and facility of travel. Could I go by air and at what cost? Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Langston Univ.]

19-27-88

March 3, 1944

Land Grant College

President G. L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

Dear President Harrison:

I am thinking of a regional conference in Langston. I shall be at Prairie View March 13, 14 and 15 according to my present plans. What are the facilities of getting from Prairie View to Langston? If possible I should like to spend March 17, 18, at Langston and then get to Chicago. What would be the facilities for making that trip? Could I go by air and at what cost? My conference at Langston would be with the Social Science teachers and the expense of travel would be born by the funds of the Co-ordinator's office. If in addition to this the institution wish a public lecture, I might arrange that, but would have to make extra charge. Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Lincoln Univ.]

March 3, 1944

Land Grant College

President Sherman D. Scruggs
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear President Scruggs

I am trying to plan some regional conferences of the Land-Grant College Social Study Program in the West and Southeast. I may be able to get to Jefferson City on the 18 or 19 of March, but will have to be in Chicago the night of the 20th. Will you let me know the facilities of getting to Chicago from Jefferson City? What time would it take by train or could I go by air and at what price?

My conference would be with the Social Science teachers and the cost of travel would be defrayed by the funds of the Land Grant Colleges. If however, the institution would like a lecture for the students and public, I might be able to arrange it but would have to make an extra charge. Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

68-22-61

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

549P

...LLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NT = Overnight Telegram
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QK239 26=HEMPSTEAD TEX MAR 5 500P 315/414

DR W E B DUBOIS=

:ATLANTA UNIV ATLANTA GA=

19-36-125

:SATISFACTORY HAVE CONFERENCE COLLEGE REPRESENTATIVE ARKANSAS LOUISIANA OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS AT PRAIRIE VIEW SANTA FE HOUSTON TO OKLAHOMA CITY 9 IN EVENING ARRIVING NOON NEXT DAY=

:W R BANKS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

11-12	Gordon	150
13-16	PV	75
17-18	Mo	75
20-22	C	75
23-5	NY	100
26	Wind	500

G. L. HARRISON
PRESIDENT

Langston University

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Langston, Oklahoma
March 6, 1944

lectures

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-35-4

I have your letter of March 3. I note you state that you plan to be at Prairie View March 13, 14 and 15th. It is possible for you to catch the Santa Fe Train out of Houston, Texas, which is only forty-five miles from Prairie View.

The Santa Fe Train No. 6, known as The Ranger, leaves Houston at 8:30 in the evening and gets to Guthrie, Oklahoma at 1:55 p.m. the following day. As you know, Guthrie is only ten miles from Langston. My suggestion is that you might leave Houston on the Santa Fe at 8:30 on the evening of the 15th and reach Guthrie at 1:55 in the afternoon of March 16th.

It may be possible to arrange for you to speak to the general assemply. I will work toward that end during the next few days and will be able give you a definite reply. In the event you are invited to speak to the general assemply we shall be pleased to pay you. Kindly let me know what you will charge for a lecture.

Sincerely yours,

G. L. Harrison

G. L. Harrison
President

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

F. D. BLUFORD, PRESIDENT

E. R. HODGIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Agricultural and Technical College
of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

March 6, 1944

19-23-15

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for the memorandum to the Committee of Control of the Land-Grant College Social Studies Program. I have gone over very carefully the statement of your expenses, and it seems to me that you have handled everything in a most economical manner.

I am fully in accord with your suggestion that a report of the financial condition of the fund for the Coordinator's office be sent to you monthly, so that you will always know how much money there is on hand. I am also in favor of your proposed trips to attend the regional conferences at Tuskegee, Prairie View, Langston and Jefferson City, and I don't see how you could make the trips for less than you have suggested. I am glad that you are planning to hold a second conference at Atlanta University, and either date will be convenient for this institution.

Wishing you continued success in your work, I am

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Bluford
President

FDB:etb

March 7, 1944

19.27-90

P. B. College

President Felton G. Clark
Southern University
Scotlandville, La.

Dear President Clark:

I am planning to have a regional conference of the representatives of the Social Science Departments of Southern University, Langston, and Arkansas State College at Prairie View March 15. I hope Southern University can be represented. Kindly let me hear from you before March 10, when I leave Atlanta.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

this letter was sent to:

President G. L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

President L. A. Davis
Arkansas State College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

[Prairie View State College]

March 7, 1944

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear President Banks:

A-22-3

I have your telegram. My present plan is to leave here by air Friday night March 10, arriving in San Antonio Saturday morning at 7. I shall speak at Samuel Houston College Sunday and be ready to come to Prairie View Sunday night or Monday morning. How can I best get there? Have you got gas and tires enough to bring me by automobile or shall I come by train? I am writin

I am writing to Oklahoma and Arkansas State and Southern University to have representatives from these three schools meet me for conference at Prairie View, March 15. Will you second the invitation? I want to get from Prairie View to Jefferson City Mo. If possible I shall go by air, if not by train. I think I shall leave Prairie View on the 16 or 17, Wire if this plan suits.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEB:OLD

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES, AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-86-141

March 8, 1944

Lecture

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It will be a pleasure for Lincoln University to have you. We are pleased to know that it is possible for us to have you speak to our students and community friends. We hope that you can come on the 18th and stay over until evening on the 19th.

A train leaves Jefferson City in the evening for St. Louis at 7:45 o'clock, arriving there at 10:10 p. m. Trains for Chicago may be taken at or near midnight, arriving the next morning near seven o'clock. More specifically, I would suggest that you speak to our students and friends in an afternoon assembly Sunday, March 19, at 3:00 o'clock. You can take your train to St. Louis at 7:45 the same evening, arriving at 10:10 p. m. You may then take the following trains out of St. Louis that night for Chicago: Alton R. R., 11:45 p. m. or 12:30 a. m., arriving at 6:30 and 7:45 a. m., respectively; Illinois Central, 11:45 p. m., arriving at 7:30 a. m; Wabash, 12:20 a. m., arriving at 7:40 a. m. Each of these roads will enable you to be in Chicago on the morning of March 20.

While our budget for the lecture-recital series for the season has been fixed, we shall be pleased to offer you a modest honorarium of $50.00 as an expression of sincere appreciation and in no sense a monetary value to be placed upon your message.

With every effort to make your stay with us a pleasant one, I await any further suggestions you may have.

Sincerely yours,

Sherman D. Scruggs

Sherman D. Scruggs
President

SDS:a

Arrive in Kansas City by plane, Mch 17, at 5 p.m. Will take first train to Jefferson City. Please secure me reservations & if possible buy Pullman seat ticket, D.C. to St Louis & Lower berth St L. to Chicago, Mch 19

SDS

[Prairie View State College]

March 9, 1944

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear President Banks:

I am writing the Branneth Airlines, Houston, asking for a reservation from Houston to Kansas City at 11:20 A.M. Friday March 17. Will you inquire and if the reservation is made buy the ticket. The cost will be $42.40 or there abouts; I will reimburse you upon arrival.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

-14-2221-

[Howard University]

March 9, 1944

19-27-94

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Frazier:

I want to invite you again to attend our conference of the Land-Grant Social Scientists. I am planning to have it April 18 and 19; these dates may possibly be changed, but I think not. I hope very much you can come. I am sending you herewith a report of our first year's work and hope in this second year to get a real start. Let me hear from you at your convenience. As last year we will pay travel and board.

I have invited this year the following persons:Robert Sutherland, University of Texas; Professor Samuel F. Stouffer, University of Chicago; Professor Louie Wirth, University of Chicago; Professor Pitirim A. Sorokin, Harvard University; Professor Lloyd A. Cook, Ohio State University; Dr. C. D. Duncan, Oklahoma College; Dr. L. Y. Lynd, Columbia University; Mr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University.

Do you have any further suggestions? How about inviting Abe Harris?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE. W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 March 1944

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

19-27-95

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I hand you now check for $100.00 which is supposed to represent the financial cooperation of West Virginia State College in the social studies project of the Land-Grant Colleges for Negroes. I believe that it is in order for you to endorse this check and pass same to Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.

It is easier for us to have the check clear through our Treasurer's Office by having it drawn in your favor instead of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Tuskegee]

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 15, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge your memorandum to the Committee of Control of the Land-Grant College Social Studies Program.

We shall be glad to have you at Tuskegee Institute. Please let me know as soon as possible just when you can conveniently come so that we can have the proper persons ready to consult with you.

19-34-5

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson
President

h

March 27, 1944

19-38-78

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear Mr. Banks:

I have at last reached my desk after a journey of about 2500 miles. Leaving the Houston Air Port, we got as far as Dallas and were grounded. At the Y.M.C.A. there, I met Langston Hughes and he suggested changing to the Eastern Air Lines and going to St. Louis. I did this and got as far as Tulsa; five of us were displaced there on account of priorities. However I got a pullman to Kansas City and train to Jefferson City, reaching there about five o'clock on the 18th. On the 19th I had a very pleasant conference with the Social Science Teachers and others, and in the afternoon I lectured to the school and community. At six I took a train to St. Louis and then caught another to Chicago with pullman accommodation. I arrived in Chicago on the morning of the 20th. I went to the Palmer House and had a pleasant room. Harrison of Langston was there and I had an interesting talk with him and breakfast and a long conference with Davis of West Virginia. I attended the Embree-Alexander conference on the 21th and 22th. It was interesting and on the whole I think will do good. A large number of prominent persons were present. I will write about it later.

On Thursday noon I left for Dayton, Ohio where I visited friends for a couple of days; left Sunday noon for Indianapolis and I spoke at the Y. M. C. A. This long was and I think is the largest colored Y.M.C.A. in the country. F.E. DeFrantz long time secretary is very interested in the question of my retirement and is willing to do anything he can. Perhaps it will be well to write him; also Mrs. Jessie Hathcock 407 W. 5th St., Dayton, Ohio, is a very influential teacher in the public schools and would like to help in any way. Sunday night I took the train and arrived here. It was a difficult trip but I am feeling very well.

The bright young man who took my bag to the Railway Express carefully sent it to Atlanta instead of Chicago. I ran out of linen, underwear and socks, but managed to pull through. Thank you so much for your hospitality and encouragement. I thoroughly enjoyed my Texas trip.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

March 30, 1944

President Felton G. Clark
Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

My dear President Clark:

I have just sent you a copy of a report which I have made to the Committee of Control of our Social Studies Project. I am getting very little cooperation out of President Clement. I hope you will do what you can to help.

If I had understood the difficulty of travel in the Southwest, I would not have tried the regional conference. Originally I had planned to stop at Southern, Prairie View, Langston, Arkansas State and Lincoln. But I had to cut it down and called at short notice a conference of four of the colleges at Prairie View.

19-27-98

Representatives came from Langston and Arkansas State and met the teachers at Prairie View. We had two interesting conferences and decided first, to emphasize a study of the states by counties, carrying out further Johnson's Statistical Atlas. Secondly, to prepare a state-wide report on Negroes in war time. This of course can be done by general inquiry at first and then filled in later by more careful studies. Third, whatever local or topical studies the institution was making can be fitted into the background of the general county study. Finally a bibliography of books and pamphlets on the Negro in the state would be prepared. I hope that your teachers will be able to prepare a report of this kind. The conference will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18 and 19 at Atlanta University. Rooms and board can be had in the University Dormitory.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Prairie View]

April 5, 1944

19-27-102

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

My dear President Banks:

The second annual conference of the participants in the Land Grant College Cooperative Social Study Program will be held at Atlanta University Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18 and 19. I trust you will be able immediately to select the representatives of your social science departments who will attend this conference and make reports.

I am all too well aware of the difficulties of carrying out our program this year. You have had to contend with the inroads which the Draft has made upon your faculty and students and the impossibility of carrying on normal accademic work during this War period. I have been handicapped by the sudden announcement after our Chicago Conference of the possibility of my being retired from work. Especially the finanical difficulty in regard to funds from Atlanta University which had been promised, delayed the publication of the first report.

Notwithstanding all this we must remember that these hindrances may help to give us a clearer and more definite plan of work, so that after the war we will be well-started on our program and have our field of study definitely laid out and preempted.

Even though you will not be able to report this year the progress which will be possible later in this work, I hope you will do everything you can to secure good delegates to the conference and to report as large amount of definite study and accomplishment as possible. Rooms and board will be available in the University Dormitory and the difficulty of last year when the dormitory was filled with soldiers will be eliminated. I had hoped to visit all the institutions this year and give advice and information about the work, but for reasons mentioned above and the conditions of travel have made this impossible. I hope to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

April 6, 1944

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-21-54

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum to the Control Committee under date of March 28, 1944.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson
President

h

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

April 7, 1944

19-27-104

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

My dear President Atwood:

I am enclosing a check for $100 for the Social Study Fund from West Virginia State College. I have endorsed it and sending a copy of the accompanying letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 7, 1944

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Dear President Davis:

I have today turned over to President Atwood, Secretary, the check for the Social Studies which you sent me March 11,1944.

With regard to the matter of the Boark of Control, the precedent established last year was that I should be present at all meetings. I have not been invited this year.

I am wondering if it would not be a good thing ifthe Presidents of the various Cooperating Land Grant Colleges should write me concerning the value of this movement and the importance of having it on its feet and its methods assured before I withdraw. What do you think of this?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-22-103

April 7, 1944

Mr. Walter R. Chivers
Box 185, Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

19-27-105

My dear Mr. Chivers:

Just as I was about to mail the enclosed letter, I have your letter of April 6. I shall be terrible disappointed if Hampton goes back on us this time. I was sure I had already told you of the date April 18 and 19 and the conferences will take place then. Hampton must be represented in some form. Let me hear from you. Why did you not call while in Atlanta? I heard of your visit only after you had left.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 10, 1944

19-27-106

President Ralph E. Richman
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

My dear Sir:

I am sending you enclosed a copy of the first conference of Land-Grant Colleges for Coordinating a program of Cooperative Social Studies. I do not know that you have heard of this as my previous correspondence has been with President McLean and Dean Lanier. Mr. Chivers was appointed liaison official for this year but writes me that he cannot attend the conference. It will be a blow to the movement not to have Hampton represented. Hampton did much to put the whold movement on foot and we can ill afford to lose her support this second conference.

I am writing to ask if you will not call the teachers in the Social Sciences together and see if we cannot have representation even if there is not work to report. Mr. Lewis and his collegeaus last year made a most interesting report. The conference will take place April 18 and 19 and I hope that Hampton will be represented.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Howard University]

April 12, 1944

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Frazier:

Our conference will take place Tuesday and Wednesday April 18 and 19. There will be four sessions, the first Tuesday afternoon at 2 P.M.; the second at 7 P.M. and the other two Wednesday morning and afternoon. It has been difficult to get a large group in sociology, but in addition to yourself, I have George A. Lundberg of Bennington College, Lloyd A. Cook of Ohio State and O.D. Duncan of Oklahoma A and M College and perhaps one or two others. I have had very warmly worded regrets from Kennedy of Yale, Ogburn of Chicago, Wirth of Chicago, Sorokim of Harvard and Redfield of Chicago. I tried especially to get Allison Davis but he cannot come. Charles Johnson has a conference at Fisk which will probably keep him away. I think most of the Land-Grant Colleges will be represented. I want to see if we cant give these colleges a good hard push along the line of investigation. I am depending much on your presence.

19-27-107

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 13, 1944

19-22-119

President L. H. Foster
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

My dear President Foster:

Your letter of April 10 has just arrived. Please let Mr. Roberts come. I want to keep up the full representation and it is not necessary nor always possible that each college should have a finished report. It is necessary that they be represented. I hope you can send him or someone else.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B.Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[West Virginia State College]

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1 May 1944

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

19-23-10

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am pleased to have a program and statement of the Second Conference on the Negro Land-Grant College Social Studies Project.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

19-36-151

May 17, 1944

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

My dear President Davis:

I am enclosing a letter from Frazier and my reply, along with a proposed budget. This is for your information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

May 31, 1944

19-30-96

Memo to: President Clement:

May I have a statement of the present condition of the Land Grant College Fund?

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
G. L. HARRISON, OKLAHOMA, CHAIRMAN
JOHN W. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
F. D. BLUFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
L. H. FOSTER, VIRGINIA
J. R. E. LEE, FLORIDA
W. R. BANKS, TEXAS
H. M. BOND, FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

June 15, 1944

H. M. BOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

R. B. ATWOOD, SECRETARY
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I-23-4

Replying to your letter of June 12, we have transferred to President Clement, as chairman of the Committee of Control, $1300.00 collected from the following member institutions:

1.	Southern University	$100.00
2.	So. Carolina State A. & M. College	100.00
3.	Fort Valley State College	100.00
4.	Tuskegee Institute	100.00
5.	Prairie View College	100.00
6.	Virginia State College	100.00
7.	Florida A. & M. College	100.00
8.	Howard University	100.00
9.	Hampton Institute	100.00
10.	Lincoln University	100.00
11.	Kentucky State College	100.00
12.	Arkansas State College	100.00
13.	West Virginia State College	100.00
	Total	$1300.00

Tuskegee Institute had already paid $100.00 to President Clement, which he held in the fund, making the total $1400.00 from our member institutions.

The contribution from Atlanta University was to be added to the above.

Since sending the above $1300.00 to President Clement, we collected on April 10, 1944, $100.00 more from West Virginia State College. This amount is now in our treasury and I am this date issuing order to transfer it to President Clement, bringing our total up to $1500.00, without counting the Atlanta University contribution.

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS

OF

NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
G. L. HARRISON, OKLAHOMA, CHAIRMAN
JOHN W. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
F. D. BLUFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
L. H. FOSTER, VIRGINIA
J. R. E. LEE, FLORIDA
W. R. BANKS, TEXAS
H. M. BOND, FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

June 15, 1944

H. M. BOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

R. B. ATWOOD, SECRETARY
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

19-23-5

The following member institutions have not seen fit to pay the $100.00 in spite of two appeals to them. At the next meeting it is my plan to ask the organization to advise me what to do in such instances. The member schools that have <u>not</u> paid anything to the Study project are:

1. Alabama A. & M. Institute
2. Alcorn A. & M. College (Miss.)
3. Delaware State College
4. Georgia State College
5. Princess Ann Colege (Maryland)
6. N. Carolina A. & T. College
7. Langston University (Oklahoma)
8. Tennessee A. & I. State College
9. Manual Training School (New Jersey)
10. Wilberforce University (Ohio)

If all our member schools would pay the $100.00, we would have annually $2300.00, without counting the contribution from Atlanta University. Recapitulating, 10 members have paid nothing, 13 have paid $100.00 and 2 members, Tuskegee and West Virginia, have paid an extra $100.00 each.

I trust this is the information you desire, and if I can be of further service please let me know.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
~~President~~
Secretary

RBA:k

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 16, 1944

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a check for $169.91 covering the vouchers submitted with your memorandum of June 9, which reached me on June 13.

19-23-17

You are in error in your calculations that there has been $2,500 in the Land Grant College fund at any time. I believe I have reported to you, to the Treasurer of the Land Grant College Conference and to the Secretary of the Land Grant College Conference that $2,400 has been turned over to me.

There are likely to be certain bank charges for an open account of this nature so that I am quite correct in giving you an approximate balance. The approximate balance as shown by my books is in the neighborhood of $1,400.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J
Enclosure

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

F. D. BLUFORD, PRESIDENT

E. R. HODGIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

June 27, 1944

19-23-12

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of June 23 has been received. I note that you stated that I had not written you in reference to your proposed budget, but I do not have a copy of that budget. I wish you would send me a copy, so that I might advise you of my opinion concerning it.

I saw you in Atlanta from a distance, but did nto have a chance to speak to you. Later, when I inquired about you I was informed that you had left the City.

In a day or so we will send in our $100.00 to President Atwood.

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Bluford
President

FDB:etb

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

2.9.

C
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P
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July 3, 1944

A-23-11

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear President Clement:

I find on my return to Tuskegee Institute a proposed budget submitted by Dr. DuBois for the expenditure of $1400 from a balance of $1540.96. Inasmuch as the proposed expenditure seems in line with the purpose for which these funds were granted, I am indicating my approval as a member of the committee.

Very truly yours,

/s/ F D PATTERSON

President

h

cc: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

19-36-152

July 6, 1944

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Dear President Davis: I have not written you in some time because of certain developments which have arisen. I may say now, confidentially, that I have been approached by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to return to them as Director of Special Research and to take up primarily the preparing of data for the Negro before the Peace Conference, and other literature on race relations. The committee of executives and myself have come to complete understanding, but the matter must finally be passed on by the Board of Directors. I shall have final word on or about July 17.

Meantime, there is the question of the social study project of the Land-Grant Colleges. I shall carry on until the November meeting of the presidents. If, meantime, I accept the position with the NAACP, I am sure that it would not be wise to have a person connected with the NAACP acting as co-ordinator of these studies.

However, whether I accept this or not, I am writing the enclosed letter to the President of Howard University, and I am also writing to E. Franklin Frazier proposing that he collaborate with me the rest of this year, and suggesting that he might become Co-ordinator of the project next year. At any rate, I want to do all that I can to see that the work goes on. In the event that I should not be called to the NAACP, then in November we can take up the conditions of my future work as the Co-ordinator, if the Conference of Presidents should want me. Meantime, I am going to prepare and publish the Second Report of the social studies. I think that I have in sight enough important material to make such a publication. I shall let you know just as soon as possible the further developments in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Enclosure

July 6, 1944

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

President Mordecai Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

My dear President Johnson: You know that on June 30 I was retired from my position as Head of the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University. Such retirement was, of course, to be expected sooner or later; but coming at this time and without proper notification, it seriously interfered with the project for cooperative social study among the nineteen Negro land-grant colleges, of which I am sure you have heard. At the meeting of the presidents of these colleges last November in Chicago, President Clement being with us, it was decided that I should continue as Co-ordinator of this project and that Atlanta University should be the center of the work. Towards the expenses of this collaboration Atlanta University was to contribute $1,000 annually and the land-grant colleges $100 each. So far this year a sum of $2,500 has been put in the hands of the Committee of Control and this will probably be increased to about $2,700.

With my retirement it becomes necessary to plan for the future of this project, which many people regard as the most important cooperative effort among Negro institutions that has been undertaken. Fisk University has asked that the work in the future be centered there. But in the opinion of myself and the presidents of the land-grant colleges with whom I have consulted, it seems to us that for many reasons Howard University is the logical center for this cooperation. The relation of Howard to the Federal Government is analogous to the relations of the various land-grant colleges to the Federal Government and to their states. I have been planning, therefore, to put this matter before you and ask if such transfer of this cooperative work could be made with your consent.

Meantime, however, I may say to you in confidence that I have been approached by the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People and asked by their executives to return to that organization as Director of Special Research to do work with regard to the Negro and the Peace Conference and other writing on racial and cultural relations. We have agreed upon

terms and the matter is to be finally confirmed by the Board of Directors on or about July 17. If I should be offered and accept this new work, which I am strongly inclined to do, it would probably be unwise for me to continue as Co-ordinator of the social studies of the Negro land-grant colleges. My appointment, as Co-ordinator, extends to November, 1944, at the meeting of the presidents of these colleges. I am, therefore, making the following proposal to you and am writing to Mr. Frazier.

I propose that in case I go to the NAACP, Mr. Frazier and I collaborate for the rest of this year on this project and that the funds in hand be used to pay for clerical help and the publication of a Second Report. At the meeting of the presidents in November I shall ask that Mr. Frazier be made Co-ordinator and I hope that Howard University, through you, will be able to offer them a subvention of $1,000 for their work for next year and some clerical aid for Mr. Frazier. The details of this can be easily worked out. On the other hand, if there should be any hitch in the matter of my going to the NAACP, I should want to keep up this work as Co-ordinator and I should be glad to make my headquarters at Howard University, if suitable arrangements could be made. In this case I shall communicate with you again on or about July 17. Meantime, I would be glad to have you consider the matter and write me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

19-37-8

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

F. D. BLUFORD, PRESIDENT

E. R. HODGIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Agricultural and Technical College
of North Carolina

GREENSBORO, N. C.

July 7, 1944

19-23-14

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for the copy of your budget, and I am pleased to approve it as presented. It seems that you have been economical in your expenditures.

I wish to congratulate you upon the fine work that you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Bluford
President

FDB:etb

July 8, 1944

President L. H. Foster
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

19-22-151

Dear President Foster: I am planning to arrive in Petersburg Friday, July 21, sometime late in the afternoon. I am writing to ask if you could put me up and my assistant, Mr. Smythe, who is going to drive for me. May I hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

[Conferen... ...gro Land-Grant Colleges]

July 14, 1944

To the Board of Control
Land-Grant College Social Study Project

Gentlemen: I am removing my office temporarily from Atlanta University to my home, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. I have received notice of consent to my budget as submitted June 9, 1944, from Messrs Bond, Patterson, and Bluford. The vouchers, then submitted, amounting to $160.81 have been paid by President Clement.

I am now submitting a budget revised to date and vouchers for expenditure up to July 15. The exact figures as to income and expenditures are subject to minor correction by the Chairman of the Board.

May I ask from the Chairman, a detailed financial account; and from each member of the Board a written consent to this budget, forwarded as soon as convenient to the Chairman, with a copy to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Enclosure
Revised Budget

cc: President Clement
President Bond
President Patterson
President Bluford

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

July 14, 1944

19-27-57

Presidents F. G. Clark
W. R. Banks
J. W. Davis

Gentlemen: I am planning to issue the Report of the Second Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges for co-ordinating a program of co-operative Social Studies. The manuscripts are collecting and I hope to include:

A study of birth-rates in Texas
A report of work planned at Langston University
A study of Negro farmers in Dallas County, Ala.
A study of Negro voting in Alabama, 1944
A study of Negro voting in Virginia
A note on the Negro in Kentucky
A note on social study at Prairie View State College
A note on social studies at Fort Valley State College
An account of the Second Conference and plans for further study

The report will extend to about 150 pages. Mr. Hugh H. Smythe (A. M. in sociology, Atlanta University; candidate for Ph.D., Northwestern University) is assisting me, and I hope to have the manuscript in your hands for judgment in August. I plan publication before the Annual Presidents Conference in November. My address will be, until further notice, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBDsbhs

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 15, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-23-18

You insist on stating that $2,500 has been received for the Social Studies Program of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges. Only $2,400 has been received by me.

On March 16 of this year, President Atwood ordered the treasurer, Dr. Felton Clark, to send me $1,300 which, as he stated, "represents the total sum on hand for the Social Studies Program." To this $1,300 was added $100 which Tuskegee Institute had forwarded directly to Atlanta University and $1,000 which Atlanta University contributed to the fund. This total of $2,400 is all I have ever received of this money.

I shall let you know what the reaction is to your revised budget when I have heard from the committee members.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

REC:J

PROPOSED BUDGET, NEGRO LAND-GRANT SOCIAL STUDY FUND

July 15, 1944

Total Funds received		$2500.00
Expenses, Second Conference, April	$ 305.25	
Travel and office expense, November to May 1	494.90	
Travel and office expense, May 1 to June 9	169.91	
Total expense	960.04	960.04
Balance on hand		$1539.96

I propose to expend this balance as follows, between July 15 and November 1, 1944

Vouchers for expenses, June 9 to July 15

1. Services of Hugh H. Smythe for June	$ 75.00
2. Postage and carfare	7.57
3. Petty cash expended by Miss Dixon: May and June	5.00
4. Expense of transfer of files and material from Atlanta	23.00
5. Stationery, etc.	3.40
	$ 113.97

The services of Mr. Smythe for at least July and August (Necessary as I have no secretary)	$ 300.00
Travel and office expense, July to November 1.	300.00
Publication and distribution of report of about 150 pages	800.00
Total	$1400.00

I shall submit the manuscript of the proposed report to the Editorial Committee in August.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
F. G. CLARK, PRESIDENT
SCOTLANDVILLE, LOUISIANA

July 18, 1944

9-23-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebelle Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am acknowledging your letter of July 14, concerning the plan to issue the Report of the Second Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges for co-ordinating a program of co-operative Social Studies. Whenever the manuscript is ready, I shall be glad to assist in any way that is within my capacity.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

F. G. Clark.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE. W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 July 1944

JOHN W. DAVIS PRESIDENT

Dear Dr. DuBois:

19-23-40

Your two confidential letters of July 6th and 14th came during President Davis' absence, and have been held on his desk to await his return and personal acknowledgment.

It seems now that he will extend his vacation period for another week or ten days, and I am sending you this note of acknowledgment so that you will know that the letters have been received and will have President Davis' attention as soon as possible.

For your information, President Davis has suffered from a series of severe colds during this spring and summer. He is taking time out in July and August to rest and recuperate fully his strength.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

M. B. Thomas, Sec'y
to the President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
July 25, 1944

19-27-181

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I arrived in Atlanta today and am submitting the following report of my activities to date:

1. On Monday, July 24, I had a conference with Dr. E. Franklin Frazier at Howard University concerning my further service with the Land-Grant Colleges Social Studies project. Dr. Frazier stated he would like for me to continue as his executive assistant in the event he becomes Co-ordinator. We touched briefly upon plans for future development of the project and the matter of secretarial assistance. In regard to the latter item, we discussed several possibilities and tentatively agreed that in the event a full-time secretary is not made available, that for a period we could function with part-time secretarial help. I was informed by Dr. Frazier that the Rosenwald Fund had given him funds for a full-time secretary-assistant and he felt that Howard should be able to supply secretarial help for the social studies project.

The budget was discussed, and I told Dr. Frazier of the amount that had been made available to you to carry on the work for the present year and, also, gave him a general idea of what items you had included in your budget and the sums allotted for each. He asked what salary I should want as his assistant. Considering the limited budget, I told him that I felt $2,000 for the project's next fiscal year was a modest sum, and he agreed to this. I let him know that, like you, I was mainly interested in the continuous development of the program and would willingly make necessary sacrifices to further its aims and aid its growth.

Dr. Frazier wondered why the foundations had not given any funds to the project and suggested contacting them. He told me you had discussed this matter with him, and he planned to follow it through. He mentioned that he believed he had a valuable contact for

19-27-182

the Field Foundation and that you had told him about the general correspondence you had had with this organization. We concluded our conference with Dr. Frazier showing me the laboratory rooms in which the work of the project would be carried on, and he indicated he would secure office space for the executive assistant and the project secretary.

2. The enclosed letter is a copy of my correspondence with Dr. Frazier. He asked that I send him some biographical material concerning myself.

3. Tuesday, upon my return, I secured the mail and forwarded the following first-class mail to you:

Miss E. I. Diggs, N. Y., dated July 21, NAACP
The Manse Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 22
Seven Springs Farm, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.,July 22 (air mail)
NAACP, New York City, July 21
Human Events, 1702 K., N.W., Wash.,D.C.,July 20
160 5th Ave., Room 810, New York City 10, July 21
United Negro College Fund, 38 E. 57,NYC,

Mrs. Smythe told me she had been forwarding all first-class mail,during my absence, to 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. I am holding all second-class mail here.

4. On Tuesday night, July 25, a telegram was sent to W.E.B. DuBois at the Atlanta University Dormitory and I requested the matron, Mrs. H.S. Murphy, to send it on to your Baltimore address.

5. I am working on the land-grant material and shall send you a typed copy of the proposed report early next month. I have had no word from Messrs Bullock and Gomillion regarding their material, but shall write to them by July 28, if they have not contacted me by that date.

I shall send another report next week. Meantime, if I can be of help to you in any way, please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs
Enclosure

[Enclosure]

19-22-188

July 26, 1944

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Frazier:

I hope that the following material will give you some idea as regards my training and experience.

I was born thirty years ago in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and received my elementary and secondary education in the public schools of that city. Then followed four years at Virginia State College where I studied and received the A. B. degree in social science, with distinction, in June, 1936. Concommitant with my undergraduate study I worked as a departmental secretary and, also, gained my first experience in field research assisting on social surveys then being made of the Negroes of the state.

In September, 1936, I entered Atlanta Unive sity as an University Scholar, pursuing graduate work in sociology. Along with my graduate study, I was put in charge of the University's sociological laboratory supervising a fluctuating staff of from twenty to forty workers, mainly graduate students. The laboratory work was generally concerned with field studies related to the social, economic, and housing problems of the Atlanta Negro, but a major part of it was devoted to the preparation of statistical material for the Federal government's nation-wide study of the Urban Negro Worker in the United States. In June, 1937, I received my M. A. degree in sociology.

I started work in February, 1938, as a field research assistant for the American Youth Commission, which was at that time conducting a national project concerning American youths. My duties involved traveling in northeastern and southeastern parts of the country, contacting organizations affecting youth, collecting pertinent data, and acting as administrative assistant to the regional director. I remained with the Commission until September, then voluntarily gave up the work to accept a position as a research assistant and analyst at Fisk University.

[Enclosure]

My duties at Fisk consisted, mainly, of making social analyses of data brought in by field workers, although, occasionally, I made short field trips. The work was, in part, a continuation of the Commission studies but emphasized the analytical phase. While working at Fisk I did some further graduate study in social research, sociology, and anthropology with Dr. Charles S. Johnson and the late Robert E. Park. I remained at Fisk until the latter part of July, 1939. Then I was awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship and enrolled at Northwestern University in September to do doctoral study in social anthropology under the direction of Melville J. Herskovits.

9-27-189

While attending Northwestern I assisted Dr. Herskovits with his research which culminated in the first volume of the Carnegie Corporation studies of the American Negro, and served as analyst for a study pointed towards the analysis of the social and economic condition of the Negroes of Evanston, Illinois. I continued my graduate work at the University of Chicago during the first part of the summer of 1940, studying linguistics with Professor Hoijer and cultural anthropology with Professor Robert Redfield. The remainder of the summer I served as program director for the Lincoln Community Center's (Chicago, Illinois) summer camp located in Wisconsin.

Another Rosenwald Fellowship was granted to me that I might continue my studies at Northwestern for the year 1940-1941. This period was devoted principally to independent research and in preparing for my doctoral examinations, which I successfully completed and became officially a candidate for the Ph.D. in social anthropology in June, 1941. My dissertation research was to be carried out in Central America, particularly in British Honduras and Honduras. In preparing for this field trip I spent a part of the summer of 1941 doing some work in Spanish at the language institute then being held at the University of Wyoming. I received a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies for this study. War conditions stymied my efforts to go abroad in the early fall, so the trip was delayed temporarily.

In January, 1942, I was appointed Atlanta University Fellow in sociology and did some field research in North Carolina collecting material for selected historical

[Enclosure]

061-72-61

studies, as well as working on social and anthropological studies pertaining to Georgia and the Caribbean. Again, in July, I attempted to make the trip to Latin America but the exigencies of the war made it difficult for me to secure passage. Just as I was about to be successful in my efforts I entered the Army.

Following my honorable discharge from the armed service in May, 1943, and finding I would be unable to leave the country for the duration, I went to Lincoln University in Missouri. There I collaborated with Dr. Mabel M. Smythe (my wife) on independent studies in economics, sociology, and education, some of which have published or accepted for publication as follows: "Some Effects of the War on the Negro College," Journal of Higher Education (due out in 1944); "Inbreeding in Negro College Faculties," School and Society, June 17, 1944; "Can Europe Be Federated," American Mercury (Forum Section), July, 1944; "The Negro College and the Negro Veteran", The Negro College Quarterly, September, 1944. On May 1, 1944, I accepted a post as chief assistant to Dr. W.E. B. DuBois, the Coordinator of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges social studies, in which position I am presently employed.

As I informed you, my present connection with the social studies project terminates September 1. Therefore, I suggest that you contact Dr. DuBois (his address is 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland) and secure his reaction and suggestions concerning my further services between September 1 and the convening of the Annual Conference of the land-grant college presidents in November.

I shall be pleased to communicate with you at your request, should you feel you need some further information concerning the project or myself.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

July 26, 1944

8 1 23 24

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear President Clement:

I am approving the proposed budget of Dr. DuBois for the period July 15 to November 1, 1944.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Bluford
President

FDB:etb

CC: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

[Enclosure]

PROPOSED BUDGET, NEGRO LAND-GRANT SOCIAL STUDY FUND

July 15, 1944

Total Funds received		$2500.00
Expenses, Second Conference, April	$ 305.23	
Travel and office expense, November to May 1	484.90	
Travel and office expense, May 1 to June 9	169.91	
Total expense	960.04	960.04
Balance on hand		$1539.96

19-23-8

I propose to expend this balance as follows, between July 15 and November 1, 1944

Vouchers for expenses, June 9 to July 15

1. Services of Hugh H. Smythe for June	$ 75.00
2. Postage and carfare	7.57
3. Petty cash expended by Miss Dixon: May and June	5.00
4. Expense of transfer of files and material from Atlanta	23.00
5. Stationery, etc.	3.40
	$ 113.97

The services of Mr. Smythe for at least July and August (Necessary as I have no secretary)	$ 300.00
Travel and office expense, July to November 1.	300.00
Publication and distribution of report of about 150 pages	800.00
Total	$1400.00

I shall submit the manuscript of the proposed report to the Editorial Committee in August.

749 Fair Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA
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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

2302 Montebello Terrace

Baltimore 14

Maryland

[Conference on Negro...] July 27, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you so much for the check, it arrived today. I am sorry about the address and here it is:

749 FAIR STREET, S.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

I sent you a report yesterday of my activities to date The chair is being returned to the University by the O.K. Storage people tomorrow--I told them to get a receipt for its delivery. I have contacted Mr.Googe and we will get together when the time comes. The typewriter has not been returned from the Royal people yet, but it's due tomorrow. Mail is being forwarded daily. Mabel joins me in regards to you, Yolande and the family. I shall try to have the report ready for your inspection the first week in August.

Sincerely yours, Smythe

19-22-193

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

E81-C2-183
19-C2-61

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
July 29, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois: The following is a report of my activities:

1. Mr. Powell, of O. K. Storage Company, is returning the swivel desk chair to Atlanta University Monday, July 31. I had a telephone conversation with him and he promised personally to see that it is sent back on that date.

2. Mr. Googe, Stein Printing Company, has been contacted and I gave him my address and telephone number. When the time comes we shall get in touch with each other concerning the printing of the Second Report.

3. Thank you for the July salary check. I sent you a card to this effect immediately, in order to assure you of its receipt.

4. For your convenience I am again sending my home address: 749 Fair Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia. I regret that I neglected to leave it with you before I left Baltimore.

5. Mr. Jackson, Atlanta University Book Store, informed me he was sending the bill for office supplies to Mr. A. A. Reid, since he said it was customary to charge these to Phylon. This is in reference to the few items secured up to the time of our departure--Mr. Jackson had planned to have this done by July 10 but failed to get out the invoices by that date.

6. Mrs. Henry found a few of your personal belongings after we left. I have sent them to you insured parcel post--a shirt, one undershirt, and a pair of shorts.

7. Letters of thanks have been sent to: President Luther H. Foster of Virginia State College, President F. D. Bluford of A. & T. College, Mrs. Octavia Jones of Spartanburg, S. C., and Mrs. Shelby Davidson of Washington, D. C. As you know, these were our stopping places during the recent trip.

8. In typing the Second Report I shall need supplies of onion skin paper. Unless you advise otherwise, this paper shall be purchased from the petty cash funds on hand.

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

July 29, 1944

9. Miss Omie L. Dixon informed me that President Clement called her in for a conference the day we left, July 20, and asked her if she planned to remain with the University. She informed him affirmatively, and then he told her it would be all right but that he would have to reduce her salary $15 on the month. She asked that this information be conveyed to you, since she thought you would like to know about the matter.

10. The typewriter has been cleaned and reconditioned. The job cost $10, which I paid personally and am enclosing the receipt for your records.

11. I am enclosing an editorial which recently appeared in the Atlanta Daily World. I thought you would like to have this for your files.

12. After reviewing the announcements of your new appointment in the papers I decided to send out the release. Notices have been sent to the publications for which you left cards of address. As soon as you have sent me the addresses of the persons listed on the enclosed yellow slip of paper, I shall see that notices reach them.

19-27-184

13. Messrs Gomillion and Bullock have been sent letters in regard to material they are to submit for inclusion in the Second Report.

14. All first-class mail is being forwarded daily. I am keeping it listed here should it be necessary to recheck any of the mail sent. All second-class mail is being held locally but shall be sent to your Baltimore address this week.

I hope you enjoy your vacation in the Maine woods. If there is anything you would like me to do, please let me know for I am only too glad to be of service to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs
Enclosures: Typewriter Bill
List of names
Editorial

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
July 31, 1944

19-22-191

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Litchfield, Maine

My Dear Doctor: Both of your letters arrived this morning and I have carried through your orders. The article for the Chicago Defender, "The Election of 1944", has been typed and sent to Mr. Metz T.P. Lochard and I requested that he send your check to Baltimore. The Editorials and Crows shall be sent off on schedule, as I have been doing with the others. Since you sent them to me for retyping, I shall make copies, as is our custom, and continue to mail the original and one carbon copy to Dr. Powell of the Amsterdam News.

I had already sent letters of thanks, to the individuals who accommodated us during our recent trip, last week. I attended to this immediately upon my return from Washington on July 25. I have listed this in the report of my activities which I sent to Baltimore on Saturday, July 29. You will receive this report, since I asked that it be forwarded to you.

It will probably be several weeks before you receive your operator's license. I checked with the Drivers License Bureau this morning and was informed that they are just now getting around to the mail of June 30. The informant told me that in due time your license would be sent, and I shall forward it immediately upon receipt.

Best wishes for a relaxing vacation in the Maine woods. I shall not bother you with business, unless it is of the utmost importance demanding your personal attention. Be sure to let me know if there is anything I can do, for I am always at your service.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
G. L. HARRISON, OKLAHOMA, CHAIRMAN
JOHN W. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
F. D. BLUFORD, NORTH CARCLINA
L. H. FOSTER, VIRGINIA
J. R. E. LEE, FLORIDA
W. R. BANKS, TEXAS
H. M. BOND, FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

8 1 44

H. M. BOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

R. B. ATWOOD, SECRETARY
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

19-23-16

Dr W E B DuBois
Office of the Co-ordinator
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr DuBois:

The following named persons constitute the Editorial Committee: F G Clark, chairman, W R Banks, and John W Davis.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Atwood

R B Atwood
Secretary

RBA:PCW

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
August 4, 1944

19-22-194

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Litchfield, Maine

Dear Doctor: I am making the following report.

1. Attached is the manuscript of the Second Report.

2. For your convenience I am enclosing the material from which it was compiled. You will probably need it in checking.

3. Messrs. Gomillion and Bullock have not sent the papers they promised. However, as the report is set up, it is merely a matter of adding their two research papers to Chapter IV, should they send them in at any time before the material is given to the printer.

4. You will notice that I have not adhered to the 1½" and 1" right-and-left margin-rule, usually followed in typing manuscripts. Neither have I observed the 1" and 1½" regulation for top-and-bottom margins. Consequently, when properly paged the length of the manuscript will expand at least twenty-five pages, or more.

5. Dr. Luther P. Jackson's paper, which we abstracted, is being held here. It will not be returned until you send word to this effect. As he suggested, through Dr. Roberts, the style of his paper has been changed to suit our purposes, both as to wording and form.

6. A copy of the abstract, of Dr. Hooker's thesis, has been sent to him for inspection. As soon as he replies, the letter shall be forwarded to you immediately. I am holding his thesis until you inform me to return it.

7. In returning the manuscript, please inform me whether to make a copy for each member of the editorial committee.

8. I am enclosing typed name-tabs for your convenience in returning the manuscript.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

749 Fair Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA
5 AUG 5
2 30 PM
1944

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Litchfield
MAINE

[Conference of Negro...]

August 5, 1944

Dear Doctor:

Today, I mailed to you the manuscript of the Second Report. It is being sent insured parcel post.

The Crows and Editorials are being sent off on schedule regularly.

All first-class mail is being forwarded to Baltimore daily.

The desk swivel chair was returned to A. U. by O. K. Storage on July 31.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

261-22-61

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA. GA.

August 14, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Litchfield, Maine

Dear Doctor: This will acknowledge receipt of the manuscript of the Second Report. According to instructions I have done the following:

1. Sent telegrams to Messrs Gomillion of Tuskegee and Bullock of Prairie View in regard to their material and setting an August 20 deadline. Copies of the wires are being held in our files.

2. I am now preparing the copies of the Report to be sent to the members of the Editorial Committee, and shall try to have them in the mail by Saturday. The letter you dictated shall accompany the reports.

3. As soon as I have the material in hand I shall contact Mr. Googe and send you the contracts relative to the printing of the document.

4. We shall make a note concerning Dr. Jackson, as you suggested, informing the reader that this is a condensation of a research investigation.

The latter part of last week I mailed you an air mail letter from the Department of State. It looked important, so I sent it on. The Amsterdam material is being sent off on schedule, but you might keep in mind that we shall need a Crow for Saturday, September 2--we have copy through the Editorial for August 31.

Dr. Hooker was quite pleased with the abstract we made of his thesis--his letter is held in our files. I shall hold his and Dr. Jackson's material until you instruct me to return it. Please let me know if there is anything else you would like to me to do, for I am always ready to be of service to you.

Sincerely,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

P.S. Thank you for reimbursing me for the typewriter bill. The voucher shall be sent to Baltimore.

/hhs

19-22-179

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
August 22, 1944

19-27-185

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Doctor: Enclosed you will find the contract from the Stein Printing Company. Mr. Googe brought it today and I am sending it immediately to you. The manuscript is being held here, unless you wish to check it.

Copies of the Report were sent to Presidents Banks, Davis and Clark via Railway Express--it is cheaper to send manuscripts this way--August 18. By working day and night with Mabel's assistance I was able to get them out early. The letters you requested were enclosed with the copies.

Mr. Hooker has received his thesis; it was returned to him along with a copy of the abstract we made of it.

Mr. Gomillion writes: "Unexpected and prolonged absence from the Tuskegee Institute campus has prevented me from completing the project started. Due to the fact that I shall be away until August 26, I shall not be able to do any further work until then. I regret that I cannot meet your deadline." (Dated August 17, State 4-H Camp, Weston, West Virginia).

No word has been received from Dr. Bullock of Prairie View State College in regard to his material for the Report. If it comes meantime I shall inform you at once.

Mr. Googe has been contacted about the printing of the stationery you requested. It shall be rushed through as quickly as possible--he is to see me tomorrow about it.

You may not expect your driver's license for nearly a month yet. A check with the bureau revealed that the workers were just now starting to work on the July 1 mail--we sent for yours on July 17.

The account at Citizens' Trust shall be closed on September as requested and a draft sent to you at New York. The Crow for September 2 has been received. Mail is being forwarded regularly. After September 1, unless you advise otherwise, I shall hold mail until nearly time for your return from abroad on the 15th.

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA. GA.
August 22, 1944

Dr. Jackson's material is to be sent to him next week, since we have the abstract of his material for rechecking against the proofs from the printer.

I shall send off all second-class mail this week, unless I hear from you to the contrary.

Incidentally, the typed manuscript of the Report came to 119 pages--eighteen tables, and three pictograms (these from the Kentucky study as you recall).

It is good to hear you are going to Haiti--the Haitians will profit. Please give our regards to Mercer, Vashti and the lad.

Everything is going well on this end, and whatever you wish attended to will be done so promptly.

Sincerely,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosure

19-27-186

[Enclosure]

QUOTATION

Stein Printing Company

161 LUCKIE STREET, N. W.

W.E.B. DuBois - Co-Ordinator
Conference on Land Grant Colleges
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta, Georgia

Date August 21, 1944

We take pleasure in submitting Proposal covering your stated requirements, based upon the following specifications:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
1,000	Copies 6 x 9 Publication No. 23 approximately 96 pages & cover - printed one color Tabular matter	$ 4.00 per PP 7.50 " "
	Art work and cuts	55.00
	Paper stock 60# White Eggshell & 65# Beckett Cover	

19-23-19a

TERMS:

Thanking you for the opportunity of quoting and trusting you will favor us with this contract, we are

Accepted _____ 194____

_____

_____

Yours respectfully,
STEIN PRINTING CO.

By R. Googe

CONDITIONS

This quotation subject to acceptance in ten days.

All copy shall be legible and properly prepared.

Alterations from original copy or proofs will be charged for on a time basis.

All electrotypes, halftones and other cuts furnished by customer shall be type high, squared to pica measurement and be in good condition. Mortising and other jobbing on cuts will be charged for on a time basis.

Postals and stamped envelopes require an immediate outlay of cash, and check for same should accompany order. We will not be responsible for electrotypes, halftones and other cuts held in our possession longer than two years. All orders accepted are subject to delays by fire, accident, strikes, or other causes beyond our control.

We are not responsible for the loss by fire or other causes beyond our control, to cuts, standing matter or other material furnished by the customer.

This quotation is subject to the market price of paper on date of acceptance.

It being impossible to print the exact quantity ordered, it is agreed that a shortage or excess in count, varying not more than five per cent of the quantity ordered, at pro rata price, will be accepted as filling the order. When paper is made to order, shortage or excess in count must conform to mill trade customs.

Labor and material used on an uncompleted order, which is being held for further instructions from customer, shall be paid for within a reasonable time after the work in progress has been stopped.

All shipments of printed matter shall be at purchaser's risk.

ACCEPTANCE

Stein Printing Company

161 LUCKIE STREET, N. W.

Atlanta, Georgia

W.E.B. DuBois - Co-Ordinator
Conference on Land Grant Colleges
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Date August 21, 1944

WE ACCEPT YOUR PROPOSITION AS STATED BELOW SUBJECT TO CONDITION SET OUT ON BACK HEREOF
YOU MAY ENTER OUR ORDER FOR SAME

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
1,000	Copies 6 x 9 Publication No. 23 approximately 96 pages & cover - printed one color Tabular matter	$ 4.00 per M 7.50 " "
	Art work and cuts	55.00
	Paper stock 60# White Eggshell & 65# Beckett Cover	

ACCEPTED_____

BY_____

DATE_____

19-23-196

CONDITIONS

This quotation subject to acceptance in ten days.

All copy shall be legible and properly prepared.

Alterations from original copy or proofs will be charged for on a time basis.

All electrotypes, halftones and other cuts furnished by customer shall be type high, squared to pica measurement and be in good condition. Mortising and other jobbing on cuts will be charged for on a time basis.

Postals and stamped envelopes require an immediate outlay of cash, and check for same should accompany order. We will not be responsible for electrotypes, halftones and other cuts held in our possession longer than two years. All orders accepted are subject to delays by fire, accident, strikes, or other causes beyond our control.

We are not responsible for the loss by fire or other causes beyond our control, to cuts, standing matter or other material furnished by the customer.

This quotation is subject to the market price of paper on date of acceptance.

It being impossible to print the exact quantity ordered, it is agreed that a shortage or excess in count, varying not more than five per cent of the quantity ordered, at pro rata price, will be accepted as filling the order. When paper is made to order, shortage or excess in count must conform to mill trade customs.

Labor and material used on an uncompleted order, which is being held for further instructions from customer, shall be paid for within a reasonable time after the work in progress has been stopped.

All shipments of printed matter shall be at purchaser's risk.

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

August 25, 1944

19-27-187

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, 1944

Dear Doctor:

This is to let you know that the letter from Boston with the Solanke enclosure arrived today. As soon as Mr. Googe finishes the paper I shall send out the seven notes as you have instructed me.

Thinking over the matter I am holding all second-class mail until you return to New York, since it is the type of data you would not want cluttering up your home. I am sending cards to about thirty places asking them to change your address to New York.

I have $3.05 in cash in petty cash and 35¢ in postage. The receipts for the other are here and I shall make an exact accounting, sending all the receipts to you, at your request. Since you will be leaving within a few days I did not want to bother you at this time with a matter which can be postponed.

Should Mr. Bullock, of Prairie View State College, send in his material, shall it be included in the Report? As yet there is no word from him.

Hello to Yolande for me, and you know I hope you have a marvelous trip to Haiti--and get a chance to stop over in Cuba and give Irene's morale a big boost--she can stand it at this stage of the work. Be sure to let me know if there's anything else I can do. What about Crow and Editorials for the two weeks you are in Haiti--September 2 is the latest material have? I am enclosing the voucher for the typewriter--look on it and you will see it is marked "paid."

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

Enclosure

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

August 26, 1944

To the Board of Control
Land Grant College Social Study Project

12-23-42

Gentlemen: On July 15, I submitted a budget, with vouchers covering expenditures of $115.97. This item has not yet been paid.

I am now submitting a further budget, with the unpaid item of $115.97, together with further expenditures of $375.00, making a total of $490.97.

Vouchers for the item of $375.00 are as follows (the originals are in the letter to President Clement):

1. Petty cash for Atlanta office	$ 25.00
2. Travel to Washington and return	50.00
3. Salary, H. Smythe, for July	150.00
4. Salary, H. Smythe, for August	150.00
T o t a l	$375.00

The petty cash was expended for postage, paper, carfare, etc. In transferring my office, Mr. Smythe went to Baltimore with me and I paid his way back.

According to a letter from E. B. Atwood, Secretary of the Presidents' Conference, the Colleges have sent President Clement (June 15) $1,500. Add to this the contribution of Atlanta University and this makes a total of $2,500 available.

Of this there has been spent on authorization of this office $960.04, leaving a balance of $1,539.96. Taking from this the expenditures indicated above, and we will have a balance of $1,048.99.

I have prepared and sent to the editorial committee, a report of the second year's work of this office. It covers 120 manuscript pages, which will probably run to 180 printed pages. Stein Printing Company, who printed our first report, has given me an estimate which will make the cost of the report, complete, about $700, depending on just how the manuscript runs in type. To this must be added the cost of mailing, Mr. Smythe's salary for September, a total of about $900, leaving a balance of $148.99.

May I ask a prompt response to this statement, so that I may receive the funds expended. It is a considerable and unnecessary burden for me to have to wait such long periods for reimbursement. Please write President Clement and send me a copy of the letter.

As soon as the editorial committee has passed on the manuscript I shall place it in final form in the hands of the printer and get a definite estimate. I shall then ask you to advance this sum so that I will have funds to pay the printer promptly without recourse to my personal funds.

19-23-43

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois
Co-ordinator

WEBD:hhs

cc: President Rufus E. Clement
President Horace M. Bond
President F. D. Patterson
President F. D. Bluford

Vouchers for item No. 1 enclosed)
Statement of Petty Cash account enclosed) included on Clement's letter only

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

c
o
p
y

August 2[illegible], 1944

To the Board of Control
Land Grant College Social Study Project

Gentlemen: On July 15, I submitted a budget, with vouchers covering expenditures of $115.97. This item has not yet been paid.

I am now submitting a further budget, with the unpaid item of $115.97, together with further expenditures of 375.00, making a total of $490.97.

Vouchers for the item of $375.00 are as follows (the originals are in the letter to President Clement):

1. Petty cash for Atlanta office	$ 25.00
2. Travel to Washington and return	50.00
3. Salary, H. Smythe, for July	150.00
4. Salary, H. Smythe, for August	150.00
Total	$375.00

The petty cash was expended for postage, paper, carfare, etc. In transferring my office, Mr. Smythe went to Baltimore with me and I paid his way back.

According to a letter from R. B. Atwood, Secretary of the Presidents' Conference, the Colleges have sent President Clement (June 15) $1,500. Add to this the contribution of Atlanta University and this makes a total of $2,500 available.

Of this there has been spent on authorization of this office $960.04, leaving a balance of $1,539.96. Taking from this the expenditures indicated above, and we will have a balance of $1,048.99.

I have prepared and sent to the editorial committee, a report of the second year's work of this office. It covers 120 manuscript pages, which will probably run to 150 printed pages. Stein Printing Company, who printed our first report, has given me an estimate which will make the cost of the report, complete, about $700, depending on just how the manuscript runs in type. To this must be added the cost of mailing, Mr. Smythe's salary for September, a total of about $900, leaving a balance of $148.99.

19-22-12

May I ask a prompt response to this statement, so that I may receive the funds expended. It is a considerable and unnecessary burden for me to have to wait such long periods for reimbursement. Please write President Clement and send me a copy of the letter.

As soon as the editorial committee has passed on the manuscript I shall place it in final form in the hands of the printer and get a definite estimate. I shall then ask you to advance this sum so that I will have funds to pay the printer promptly without recourse to my personal funds.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Coordinator

19-27-15

cc: President R. E. Clement
H. M. Bond
F. D. Patterson
P. D. Bluford

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]
Clement

original sent to President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

August 26, 1944

PETTY CASH

The following is a statement of the account to date:

Postage

July	14		$ 1.00	
	15		.50	
	18		1.00	
	28		1.00	
	29		1.00	
			$ 4.50	$ 4.50
August	5	(insured receipt No.10958)	.33	
	5		.19	
	12		1.00	
	22	(postage due, paid to Mrs.Harvey)	.03	
	23		.13	
	29		.50	
			$ 2.18	$ 2.18
				$ 6.68

19-23-20

Other Receipts

July	14	Edward Blackshear for transferring charts		$ .25
	15	H.S. Murphy, sealing tape (roll, large)		1.00
August	16	Atlanta University Book Store		2.25
		1 ream of onion skin paper	$1.50	
		1 typewriter ribbon (royal)	.75	
	19	Shipping Land Grant Study manuscript		1.13
		F.G. Clark, Receipt No. 14-42-64	$0.36	
		W.R. Banks, Receipt No. 14-42-65	.41	
		J.W. Davis, Receipt No. 14-42-65	.36	
		(All via Railway Express, Atlanta Ga.)		
	15	H. S. Murphy, one-half ream onion skin paper		.75
				$ 5.38
		Postage		6.68
		Grand total of expenditures		$12.06
		On hand		12.94
				$25.00

Submitted by: Hugh H. Smythe

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
August 28, 1944

19-27-195

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Doctor: I have your letter of August 26 and am making the following report.

1. The Amsterdam material shall all be mailed on Thursday hereafter.

2. The check has been received, for which I thank you, and the $10 has been added to petty cash, making a total of $25 received. A statement of the account is enclosed--this was sent to Clement.

3. The news note is being sent to: Afro, Courier, Journal and Guide, Defender, Amsterdam News, Oklahoma Black Dispatch, Kansas City Call.

4. Letters to the Board of Control have been sent; copies sent also to Presidents Banks, Davis, Atwood, and Clark as you requested. The vouchers for expenditures from petty cash, two months salary for Hugh H. Smythe, and travel voucher to Washington and return have been sent to President Clement--his letter was delivered personally to his office by Hugh H. Smythe on this date.

5. I shall see that 50 copies of the First Report are sent to Mr. Wallace Van Jackson at the Atlanta University Library. I have called Mr. Powell, of OK Storage, and asked him to pull out and send me box No. 102, which contains copies of the First Report. (this is one of two boxes of reports, the other being No. 103) Mrs. Nabrit also needs one copy, which I shall supply her--she telephoned me that somebody had sent fifty cents to purchase one.

6. Mr. Powell, of O. K. Storage, has received your check for the New York shipment--I telephoned him immediately upon receipt of your letter to confirm its arrival. He is sending you a letter of acknowledgement today, and informed me that the shipment will be sent off to New York shortly.

7. I shall follow up matters with the editorial committee on September 5, as instructed by you, and shall report to you concerning changes suggested by the committee members.

Am I to charge Mr. Jackson for the Reports I turn over to him, or just what is the procedure in this case?

Mabel and I hope you have a marvelous time in Haiti and send best regards for a successful trip.

Sincerely,

Hugh H. Smythe

Enclosures

Copy of receipt to Clement [Enclosure]

Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges for Cooperative Social Studies

Atlanta, Georgia
August 26, 1944

R E C E I P T

Received from: W. E. B. DuBois.....$25.00

Twenty-five and no/100.....dollars

for PETTY CASH

months of July and August

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Co-ordinator

(over)

19-3-21

$12.06.....spent to date
(receipts enclosed)

$12.94.....on hand

$12.67 in cash
.27 in stamps

Dr. Du Bois' Copy

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 8, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14
Maryland

My dear Doctor DuBois:

10-23-34

Enclosed you will find check for $488.97, covering vouchers submitted on July 15 totaling $113.97 (not $115.97, as stated in your letter of August 26), and on August 26 totaling $375.00.

Your letter of August 26 does not make clear the fact that I did not have $2,500 belonging to the Land Grant College Study until President Atwood sent me a check for $100 on August 8. (As I told you on July 15, only $2,400 had come to me at that time.) From that date there was available for the work of this year a total of $2,500.00.

With reference to your complaint that there is a considerable and unnecessary burden placed upon you when you have to wait such long periods for reimbursement, please let me say again the thing which I have said to you over and over: - that we have never expected you to use your own funds in the payment of any of these bills. This office has always been ready to pay any approved account directly to the person owed at the time you presented a bill. You have preferred to pay these bills by personal check and request reimbursement only after the amounts expended had reached a rather considerable sum.

I am requesting that you send the printer's bill directly to me; I will pay it upon receipt.

Yours very truly

Rufus E. Clement

REC.C
Enclosure

cc - Presidents Atwood
Bond
Bluford
Clark
Patterson
Davis

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

749 Fair Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.
September 18, 1944

19-27-224

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
The University of Haiti
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

My dear Doctor:

According to instructions in your letter of August 26, I have waited to hear from you concerning your address there and to receive other instructions. However, Upon further consideration, it seemed the best procedure to bring the enclosed letters for speaking engagements to your immediate attention. I shall be glad to reply to them if you will send instructions as to what answer to give.

The following has been done: Mr. Van Jackson, Atlanta University Librarian, has received the fifty copies of the First Report, and Mrs. Nabrit received one of these copies. The remainder of the copies are being held here--one box of the Reports was sent to New York with the O. K. Storage shipment, which left Atlanta August 31.

Your bank account has been closed and I am holding the draft here. All mail is being held here until further orders from you.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier has been sent a copy of the manuscript of the Second Report. Dr. Bullock returned the copy sent to President Banks, in which only minor changes were made without disturbing the character or adding to the length of the manuscript. I received a letter from President Davis to the effect he was returning his corrected copy, but as yet his document has not come in. I am writing him today to urge him to send it on as quickly as convenient. I wired President Clark to please send in his copy as soon as possible. Will you please inform me how to proceed in this matter, if no major changes are made in the returned manuscripts. Shall I contact Mr. Googe and let him begin work--he called and asked what we intended to do about the job, since I impressed him with the fact that you were anxious to get it out early in October?

Ira Reid has been given your old suite of offices, appointed head of Phylon, and now has Sam Nabrit and Elder as members of his Editorial Board--announced in the World this week. A. U. also announced the opening of its School of Education. Braithwaite has been "honored" by being appointed a contributing editor of Phylon.

President Bluford has sent the copy of his letter to Clement approving your budget proposal for the next term. His is the only letter to this effect, although Mr. Bywaters, Fort Valley, wrote that he was bringing the letter on the budget to Dr. Bond's attention as soon as he returned to his desk.

No doubt you have been taking care of the Crow and Editorial material for the Amsterdam News, according to instructions in your letter of August 26. I sent off the material for September 7 on time, but that was the last material I mailed to New York.

All routine correspondence has been answered to the effect you are out of the country lecturing in Haiti and your attention would be brought to matters upon your return. The letters to Africa were sent off air mail and regular as ordered.

Petty Cash is getting low--air mail to Africa is costing 50¢ a letter and telegrams have taken some of the funds(wires mentioned above). It is now just $3. 50, including postage on hand.

Hope this finds you well and enjoying the trip. I await further orders from you.

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

September 25, 1944

19-27-213

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
7th Avenue at 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Doctor: In accordance with instructions contained in your wire this morning, announcing your arrival from Haiti, I am making the following report.

1. I have forwarded you ten pieces of first-class mail.

2. Enclosed you will find:

   a. Cashier's check No. 27328 for $44.67, drawn on the Citizens Trust Company, which closes out your account. Also, attached is cancelled check No. 1521.

   b. Stein Printing Company bill for $30.27, job No.1659 and Invoice No.35081. These charges are for the printing of the letterhead stationery and envelopes.

   c. A copy of a reply sent to Mrs. V. S. Deutsch asking about your availability to speak in Cleveland on Wednesday afternoon, November 1. An envelope from Dean Curtis Reese, of the Abraham Lincoln Centre, which contained a letter seeking you for a lecture in Chicago on Friday, November 3. (The original letters of Deutsch and Reese were sent to you at the University of Haiti via air mail in my report to you on September 18. I posted them on this date and sent them in care of Dr. Mercer Cooke, since I did not have your definite address. I hope you received this material before your departure from Haiti.)

3. Under separate cover I am sending you copies of the letters mailed to the African contacts sent to you by Ladipo Solanke; unused item for a Crow; and a letter from R. J. Langdyke, So. Egremont Road, Great Barrington, Mass. Also, a petition being circulated by the American Zionist Council with an accompanying letter; and some personal clippings.

4. President Patterson sent the copy of his letter to Clement approving your proposed budget. President Bond is the only committee member who has failed to reply, but I have sent him a notice calling his attention to the matter.

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

19-2-14

5. Although Presidents Davis and Clark have been notified several times concerning the Second Report, as yet their copies have not come in. Will you please advise me as to what steps to take about the manuscript and dealing with the printer?

6. The Land Grant file material--letters, report, etc.--is being held here pending word from you as to its disposal. What is to be done with the box of First Reports I have here? (This box is the one I withdrew from your shipment in order to supply Mr. Wallace Van Jackson, Atlanta University Library, with fifty copies).

7. All of your second-class mail is being held here. Please let me know to which address I am to send this material--Hotel Theresa, or 69 Fifth Avenue, or elsewhere.

8. Dr. E. Franklin Frazier was sent a copy of the Second Report on September 5 (the copy returned by President Banks).

I hope you had a very pleasant trip and enjoyed your Haitian sojourn immensely. I stand ready at all times to carry out your instructions and assist you in any way possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosures

P.S. Since the Department of Sociology couldn't secure a teacher, the Atlanta World announced yesterday that visiting scholars would hold weekly seminars throughout the year, with Louis Wirth, Allison Davis, C.S. Johnson, Odum, Broadus Mitchell and several others being the speakers.

Atlanta University's School of Education opened officially this fall with Elder heading it. An M.E. degree is now offered by this unit with no thesis required, merely a term paper called an "investigation".

You know Dr. C. C. Cater died about two weeks ago.

19-22-209

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
September 30, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Doctor: Thank you for your letter of the 27th which arrived this morning. It was good to hear from you and to find that you are settling back into your customary stride. I hope you found everything all right with the shipment, but regret that I could not be there to assist you in clearing up the material and getting your office in shape.

I do hope your telegrams to Davis and Clark will bring results. President Davis wrote this morning he was sending his corrected copy of the Second Report--but he told me the same thing on September 1. There is still no word from Clark.

The Harmon Foundation letter is being rushed to you--it arrived this morning. I received a carbon copy of a letter to you from Dean Curtis Reese of Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago, Illinois, thanking you for accepting a lecture date there. No doubt you have the original to this, and I am holding this copy along with your other mail.

Will you please tell me what disposition to make of your second-class mail. Shall I send it there? Also, would you like me to send you this special "Color and Democracy" stationery? Shall I continue to hold the remainder of these First Reports?

My letter to President Horace Mann Bond has brought results. He sent me a letter approving your proposed budget, and I made a copy of it and took it personally to Clement's office and gave it to Mrs. Nabrit. Thus, all members have sent in their approvals.

Mrs. Shivery sent for me the other day in regard to the publication of magazines. She said you had told her to contact me. I gave her what information I could, then reached Mr. Googe by phone and made arrangements for her to confer with him. Perhaps you know about this already.

Relative to your letter, my status generally is rather dangling. Of course, I understand perfectly the arrangements between you and me, but I do wish that I could get some definite word from Dr. Frazier as to what is to be done. I shall remain here and finish off the work of the Report and get it mailed, as you requested. However, unless I can get some commitment from Dr. Frazier, I must make plans for future work. And this is unfortunate at this period of the year, since I could have made a connection previously.

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

But our conference last July led me to believe he wanted me to remain as his aide and I refused to take any other position. Perhaps, a letter from you to him, in this regard, might stimulate him to write me about the matter. I started to write him directly about this, but thought it best to call your attention to the matter first and await your advice as to this procedure. I would appreciate your sending me your suggestions along this line.

19-27-210

As you know, I like research very much and am particularly fond of administrative work. I mention this in the hope that should you hear of any openings, requiring a person of my qualifications and abilities--with which you are well acquainted--you will keep me in mind and recommend me accordingly. You know you have my thanks for whatever you may do.

As soon as the corrected copies of the Report come in I shall send you a completed copy. Should President Clark fail to return his within the week, should I insert whatever corrections President Davis sends and forward the copy of the revised manuscript to your office there?

If there is anything else that I can do to assist you further, please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosure

Tel
Liter
Proof
Mail
Letter sent
Howard

[Howard University]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 27, 1944

My dear Dr. Frazier:

I have just returned from Haiti after a most interesting trip. I am now trying to get the second report on the land grant colleges to the press. You have the copy for criticism. Will you rush it to me here at your earliest convenience?

I may be in Washington Saturday and if so, I will look you up.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

19-27-56

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

WEBD:elj

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 27, 1944

My dear Mr. Smythe:

Your letter of September 25 is at hand and a part of the forwarded mail. I thank you for what you have done.

I have the cashier's check closing out my account. I shall see that the Stern printing bill is settled within a week or so. I have written Mrs. Deutsch and I am writing Dean Reese.

19-22-212

The letters which you forwarded to Haiti did not reach me. All American mail has to go on to Puerto Rico to be censored. The letters will probably come through sometime.

I am wiring Presidents Davis and Clark. At the earliest possible moment I want a copy of the proposed report with all suggested changes. I will then return it to you and we will immediately get started with the printer. I am writing Dr. Frazier.

Your salary for September will be paid on or about the first but I cannot promise just what can be done for October. I shall try to get down to Atlanta so as to get the report through the press and I would like to have your services, at least in part, and will pay for such time as I use. If, of course, it is possible to pay for the full month I will do so, but I doubt it.

I am deeply obliged for your careful and loyal work. Best regards to yourself and Mrs. Smythe.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Hugh A. Smythe
749 Fair Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD:elj

[West Virginia State College]

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SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

JNE NIGHTLETTER PAID SEPTEMBER 27, 1944

9-23-27

PRESIDENT JOHN W. DAVIS
WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA

PLEASE RUSH LAND GRANT REPORT WITH CRITICISMS TO SMYTHE AT ATLANTA.

DELAY IS HINDERING US.

W.E.B. Du BOIS

[Southern Univ.]

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
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TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

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A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

JNE NIGHTLETTER PAID SEPTEMBER 27, 1944

19-23-26

PRESIDENT FELTON CLARK
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SCOTLANDVILLE, LA.

PLEASE RUSH CORRECTED LAND GRANT COLLEGE REPORT TO SMYTHE AT ATLANTA.

DELAY IS HINDERING US.

W.E.B. Du BOIS

[Southern Univ.]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(32)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

19-23-32

NAD33 (13)=BATON ROUGE LA 28 958A

1944 SEP 28 PM 12 34

DR W E B DUBOIS, CARE THE CRISES=
69 FIFTH AVE=

LAND GRANT REPORT MAILED TO SMITH SEPT 10 TH NO CHANGES
MADE IN MANUSCRIPT=
FELTON G CLARK=

10=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

C O P Y

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
Institute, West Virginia

Office of the
President

29 September, 1944

John W. Davis
President

19-23-33

My dear Mr. Smythe:

You have just received a letter from me relative to the social studies project about which you have written so many times. I read the materials of this Report rather carefully last night. I am of the opinion that the basic materials of the Report reflect sufficiently the land-grant college point of view for immediate publication

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John W. Davis
President

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 2, 1944

19-27-206

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: Attached you will find a final corrected copy of the Second Report. President Bank's changes--made by Dr. H.A. Bullock--have been incorporated, and President Davis made no corrections nor sent any suggestions but accepted the Report as it stands. Rather than delay waiting for President Clark's copy to come in, I am forwarding this immediately in order that we may proceed with getting it into the hands of the printer.

Please advise me further in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosure

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 2, 1944

L02-22-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: I received your wire this morning and according to instructions am shipping the typewriter (No. KMM-2297429, Royal) to your New York office.

This morning's mail brought the corrected copy of the Second Report which President Davis had, along with a letter from him. I am enclosing the letter for your perusal. Since it is likely President Clark will not make any changes, nor return his copy within the near future, I am taking the liberty of sending on to you the original of the Report for your inspection. Doing this will enable us to get the matter into the hands of the printer without further delay. Meanwhile, should President Clark send in his copy with any suggestions I can forward them to you immediately, since such would probably be page alterations of minor consequence and entail little difficulty in our copy.

Yesterday I sent you an air mail special from the Harmon Foundation, along with a report from me. I hope it reached you at the Theresa.

I shall keep you informed of any developments, and await your further orders.

Very sincerely yours,

/Hugh H Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosure

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

October 3, 1944

19-23-38

My dear President Banks:

I am sending you the enclosed letter which I have just written to President Patterson. May I have your reaction immediately?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

October 3, 1944

19-23-29

My dear Dr. Davis:

I am sending you the enclosed letter which I have just written to President Patterson. May I have your reaction immediately?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

October 3, 1944

19-23-31

My dear President Harrison:

I am sending you the enclosed letter which I have just written to President Patterson. May I have your reaction immediately?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

President G. L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

October 3, 1944

My dear President Patterson:

19-27-55

I am writing you as President of the Negro Land Grant College Conference of Presidents. When will the annual meeting take place? I want to have ready at that time or very soon after the second printed report of our cooperative effort. I want further to suggest to them the transfer of the headquarters of the coordinator from Atlanta to Howard. President Johnson has promised a subvention of $1,000 and I think Frazier would make the ideal coordinator. It would probably be better to have a college man rather than to keep the position myself since I am connected with the NAACP at present. I have talked to him and he is willing to act.

How can we best go about this? I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

October 3, 1944

My dear Dr. Frazier:

I was in Washington Sunday and expected to get a conference with you. Apparently you were out of the city so I simply left a card. Of course, I ought to have notified you before hand but I was arranging other conferences and did not know until the last moment whether they would take place Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

I think you have a copy of our proposed second land grant college report. Will you rush it to me with any suggestions? It is, of course, not first class It is a sort of token publication to keep the work going. Most of the colleges were utterly crippled in staff and students by the draft.

19-23-28

The next steps which I want to take are these: (1) I want to find out when the conference of Negro land grant college presidents will take place; and (2) if I can get it to meet in Washington at the invitation of Howard University I shall do so but I am afraid that the meeting will be in Chicago since the other land grant college presidents are meeting there this month. Wherever the meeting takes place I am going to be present and suggest Howard as the seat of further activity in this project and you as coordinator.

As soon as this is done I hope Howard can take action and that you will make contact with Smythe who is naturally getting a little anxious about his next year's work. Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

19-27-196

JNE PAID OCTOBER 3, 1944

HUGH SMYTHE
749 FAIR STREET, S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CLARK WIRES THAT HE MAILED YOU REPORT SEPTEMBER 10. HE MADE NO CHANGES IN MANUSCRIPT. LETTER FOLLOWS.

W. E. B. Du BOIS

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

October 3, 1944

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I have your letter of September 30 but I was out of town over the weekend. On September 28 I received a telegram from Felton G. Clark saying "Land grant report mailed to Smythe September 10. No changes made in manuscript." Please rush the manuscript to me with all criticisms that have been suggested. I will return it to you very soon. Then get in touch with Googe and let him give me an estimate as to what the printing and binding will cost. I will then authorize the printing and shall hope to get down to Atlanta to help you with the proof as soon as we can get something like exact dates.

19-27-215

Please send all my second and third class mail here to 69 Fifth Avenue. Look especially for a book which should have arrived recently, Caton-Thompson "The Zimbabwe Culture."

Mail me the letterheads and envelopes which you had printed.

With regard to the Howard matter, the whole thing is really awaiting my action and I am awaiting the land grant college presidents. The conference of land grant college presidents usually meets in November and for the last two years has met in Chicago. I am going to try to see if I can get their meeting in Washington this year but if there is a meeting of all land grant college presidents in Chicago this month this may not be possible. However, I am writing by this mail to the executive committee. Howard, of course, can take no decisive step until notified by the conference of presidents and the conference can take no steps until it meets and I make my report. I was in Washington and tried to see Frazier but, unfortunately, he was out of town.

I am writing him. I think you can expect some action in November. At any rate, I will keep you informed.

I am enclosing a voucher for your September salary. Clement suggested that such vouchers be sent directly to him for payment. You can present this to him by mail or otherwise asking payment. If it does not come through in a week or so, let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

19-27-216

Mr. Hugh Smythe
749 Fair Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

WEBD:elj
uopwa-19-cio

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

October 3, 1944

19-22-200

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Doctor: I received your wire this morning concerning President Clark's communication to you. I immediately wrote Clark, reviewing our correspondence with him and informing him that to this date the manuscript had not been received and that we had received no word of any kind from his office about it at any time. I asked that he please try and trace the document on that end, in the event it was missent. However, by now you have the final corrected copy of the Report, for I mailed it to you yesterday without delaying further to hear from Clark. You have noticed that Prairie View College made the only change, and it was of minor significance.

Your typewriter has been expressed. With it I sent all of your second-class mail that had accumulated over the summer; it included two volumes--FREEDOM ROAD by Fast, and ZIMBWABWE CULTURE by Caton-Thompson. All of the Amsterdam News are included. You will find in Box No. 1--the shipment went off in three boxes--all of the Amsterdam copy for your files. Also, you will find in boxes 1 and 2 your "Color and Democracy" stationery with envelopes. You will find two extra packages of the paper, but this is because Stein Printing made an error in the original letterhead by adding an "S" to the word COLOR and I reminded them of this and Mr. Googe, after checking his copy, found it was the company's mistake and had them redo the job. However, I thought you might still be able to make use of the paper. Your mail is being forwarded daily.

I await your further orders. Meanwhile, I hope you are getting your office there in shape.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Howard University]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 4, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

A-23-39

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I found your card at my house and your letter at my office when I returned to the city yesterday. I will return the manuscript of the report on the land grant colleges within the next day or so.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

EEF:DMB

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND NDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

October 6, 1944

Dr W E B DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr DuBois:

19-23-36

I was on the point of writing you when your letter of October 3rd came relative to the matter of the final disposition of the Social Science Study of the Land-Grant Colleges. I wrote President Atwood the other day that I was through with the project if you had relinquished your directorship. As you know, Prairie View State College has had such a project for fifteen years and our cooperation and interest were merely to get the spirit in the other colleges and make the whole thing unanimous. However, Howard University is the best place for it and Dr Frazier would make a good man. Prairie View will no longer participate.

I am glad to know that you are back in New York and I am certain your surroundings are much pleasanter. Atlanta will not be the same to me now. When I come to New York I shall call on you.

We began school with the heaviest enrollment in the history of Prairie View and many have been turned down because of the lack of room.

Mrs Banks joins me in best wishes.

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

W R Banks
Principal

WRB:c

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 6, 1944

A-27-208

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: Your letter with my salary voucher arrived today, and I want to thank you for it. I took it personally to Dr. Clement's office and gave it to Mrs. Nabrit and asked her to call me when it came through.

I had already sent off the shipment of the typewriter and your mail on October 2 and 3 respectively, and by now you have them. The volume, Zimbwabwe Culture by Caton-Thompson, was included in the box with the mail. I hope you found everything in good order upon arrival.

Anticipating the delay by President Clark, I sent you the final corrected copy of the Second Report on October 2. As soon as you have looked over it and sent it back I shall follow out your orders in regard to Mr. Googe and having it printed.

Thank you for relieving me in regard to my status with the Studies. I understand that nothing much can be done until the annual meeting of the land grant colleges presidents. No doubt they will be quite pleased with the Report this year.

It is my hope that Miss Diggs will secure flight priority soon, for your work is so valuable that it must not be delayed any more than possibly necessary. Meanwhile, let me know if I can be of help in any way, for I am always glad to be of service to you. I await your further instructions.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

P.S. I thought you might like to have the enclosed clipping for your files.

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
G. L. HARRISON, OKLAHOMA, CHAIRMAN
JOHN W. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA
F. D. BLUFORD, NORTH CARCLINA
L. H. FOSTER, VIRGINIA
J. R. E. LEE, FLORIDA
W. R. BANKS, TEXAS
H. M. BOND, FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

H. M. BOND, VICE-PRESIDENT
FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

R. B. ATWOOD, SECRETARY
KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FELTON G. CLARK, TREASURER
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

October 7, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-23-38

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges will meet at the Wabash Avenue YMCA in Chicago on the dates of October 24, 25 and 26.

I am pleased to schedule a report from you as Director of the Social Studies Project for the morning of October 24 at our session which will begin at 9:30. I am sure the Conference will be interested in hearing any recommendations which you have to make for the continuation of the Social Studies Project.

I am of the opinion that President Clement is interested in seeing the Project retained by Atlanta University under the direction of Dr. Reid. Since your recommendation would be counter to this I should imagine the only thing to do is to refer the matter, after your proposal is made, to the proper committee of the Conference for decision.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson

President

h

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA. GA.
October 7, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: I received your letter, with the corrected copy of the Second Report, this morning. I immediately got in touch with Mr. Googe and passed along to him your instructions concerning the document.

This afternoon he called me about the matter, having gone over it again. Informing me that he had made an accurate estimate of the printing and binding costs, I told him to send this information to you directly. He promised to get another set of contracts off to you immediately. You recall that I sent you his earlier estimate in August. He inquired about this but I advised him to send you his latest figures on the job. By now you have probably heard from him and we should be able to begin work at once.

19-27-199

There is still no word from Clark. No doubt that copy of the manuscript has been lost. But this is a matter of no consequence now.

Mr. Wallace Van Jackson would like for you to send him several copies of the reprint: FIRST PHYLON INSTITUTE. The workmen cleaning your office suite here seem to have thrown out all of the reprints we inventoried in July. Mr. Jackson has had several requests for the above reprints but unless you have some to send, there will be no way of filling the order. I told him I would write you about this.

I await your further orders.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Enclosure]

QUOTATION

Stein Printing Company

161 LUCKIE STREET, N. W.

W.E,B. DuBois-Co-Ordinator *Atlanta, Georgia*
Conference on Land Grant Colleges
69- 5th Ave New York 3 N.Y.

Date Oct 7th 1944

We take pleasure in submitting Proposal covering your stated requirements, based upon the following specifications:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
1.000	Copies 6x9 Publication No.23 Approximately 96 Pages & Cover-Printed One Color Tabular Matter	$4.00 Per P 7.50 " "
	Art Work & Cuts	$65.00

19-23-23a

TERMS:

Thanking you for the opportunity of quoting and trusting you will favor us with this contract, we are

Accepted _____ **194**____

_____

_____

Yours respectfully,
STEIN PRINTING CO.

By C. V. Dooyer

CONDITIONS

This quotation subject to acceptance in ten days.

All copy shall be legible and properly prepared.

Alterations from original copy or proofs will be charged for on a time basis.

All electrotypes, halftones and other cuts furnished by customer shall be type high, squared to pica measurement and be in good condition. Mortising and other jobbing on cuts will be charged for on a time basis.

Postals and stamped envelopes require an immediate outlay of cash, and check for same should accompany order. We will not be responsible for electrotypes, halftones and other cuts held in our possession longer than two years. All orders accepted are subject to delays by fire, accident, strikes, or other causes beyond our control.

We are not responsible for the loss by fire or other causes beyond our control, to cuts, standing matter or other material furnished by the customer.

This quotation is subject to the market price of paper on date of acceptance.

It being impossible to print the exact quantity ordered, it is agreed that a shortage or excess in count, varying not more than five per cent of the quantity ordered, at pro rata price, will be accepted as filling the order. When paper is made to order, shortage or excess in count must conform to mill trade customs.

Labor and material used on an uncompleted order, which is being held for further instructions from customer, shall be paid for within a reasonable time after the work in progress has been stopped.

All shipments of printed matter shall be at purchaser's risk.

ACCEPTANCE

Stein Printing Company

161 LUCKIE STREET, N. W.

W.E.B. DuBois-Co-Ordinator
Conference on Land Grant Colleges
69- 5th Ave New York 3 N.Y.

Atlanta, Georgia

Date Oct 7th 1944

WE ACCEPT YOUR PROPOSITION AS STATED BELOW SUBJECT TO CONDITION SET OUT ON BACK HEREOF
YOU MAY ENTER OUR ORDER FOR SAME

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
1.000	Copies 6x9 Publication No.23 Approximately 96 Pages & Cover-Printed One Color Tabular Matter	$4.00 Per P 7.50 " "
	Art Work & Cuts	$65.00

ACCEPTED_____

BY_____

DATE_____

19-23-236

CONDITIONS

This quotation subject to acceptance in ten days.

All copy shall be legible and properly prepared.

Alterations from original copy or proofs will be charged for on a time basis.

All electrotypes, halftones and other cuts furnished by customer shall be type high, squared to pica measurement and be in good condition. Mortising and other jobbing on cuts will be charged for on a time basis.

Postals and stamped envelopes require an immediate outlay of cash, and check for same should accompany order. We will not be responsible for electrotypes, halftones and other cuts held in our possession longer than two years. All orders accepted are subject to delays by fire, accident, strikes, or other causes beyond our control.

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All shipments of printed matter shall be at purchaser's risk.

[Howard University]

1

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 9, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

19-27-53

I am sending you under separate cover the report of the Second Conference of Negro Land Grand Colleges, which I read very carefully. The only suggestions which I have to make are of a minof character, dealing with some purely formal aspects of the presentation. In fact, I have taken the liberty of making insertions with a blue pencil on the manuscript. First, I would suggest that Chapter I become an introduction to the entire work and then, instead of having chapters, I would have the rest of the work divided into three parts. The first part would be an account of the conference; the second part, a report of research activities; and the third part, research studies. This last section would be divided into two chapters each chapter containing a research study.

My second suggestion has to do with the diagrams on pages 32 and 33. The title of the diagram on page 32 I think should indicate that it is for both male and female workers, while the diagram on page 33 needs a title in order to make the meaning clear.

President Johnson and I both are going to attend the meeting of the Land Grant College Presidents in Chicago. I will be there throughout the conference, that is October 24, 25, and 26, while President Johnson will only be there for one day — the 25th. If the matter of the project comes up on the 24th, I am suthorized to represent the University if the matter cannot be postponed until the 25th.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

EFF:DMB

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 9, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: Your note of the 5th has just come. Last week I contacted Mr. Googe and asked him about your bound copies of the first two issues of Phylon, 1944. He told me he had sent them off to you. When you note arrived this morning I called him again and he assured me he had mailed them to you last week. So, you should receive them within the very near future. In case they do not show up shortly, let me know and I shall check up on them again.

I told Mr. Googe to send you your cut, NAACP, used on your letterhead stationery. He informed me that he would look it up and send it on. As regards the recent issue of Phylon, I called Mr. Reid's office this morning and Mrs. Alexander, his secretary, told me she had sent your copy to 69 Fifth Avenue, but if you do not receive it this week, she will send another.

A letter came from President Clark. The tone of it indicates that he knows he misplaced the copy of the manuscript he had. The copy has never shown up, but is of no consequence now. I wrote him a very courteous note but asked him to send us copies of all the correspondence he said had been shipped to this office, as well as the several wires he said he sent; we can check with the telegraph company if this is done.

Mr. Googe is awaiting your wire giving him permission to begin printing the Report. He will then give us a schedule on galleys, paged proofs, etc. Meanwhile, let me know how I can be of further service to you. Incidentally, I received my salary check from President Clement's office this morning.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

19-22-201

[Enclosure]

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

F.G. Clark, President

Scotlandville, Louisiana

Copy to Dr. DuBois

October 5, 1944

19-27-202

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Smythe:

I have written several letters and sent more than one telegram in connection with the manuscript of the Second Report of the Land-Grant College's Study. In addition to this, we have done everything on this end related to checking the local post office. And the last telegram that I sent to Dr. DuBois, reaffirmed these facts. In addition, I told him, for the sake of practicality, I made no changes in the manuscript.

Please know that the matter of the loss of the manuscript, has caused me an expenditure of great effort. I have not been indifferent towards it, At the same time, as mentioned above, trying to see through your problems, Dr. DuBois was informed that for all practical purposes, he might go on with the publication of the manuscript, as far as I am concerned, because I did not change it. Could it be that you have not heard from Dr. DuBois recently? I raise this question because it seems to me as though should know about my telling him that no changes were made in the copy.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) F. G. Clark
President

[Howard University]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

October 9, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending you under separate cover the report of the Second Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which I read very carefully. . . .

President Johnson and I both are going to attend the meeting of the Land Grant College Presidents in Chicago. I will be there throughout the conference, that is October 24, 25, and 26, while President Johnson will only be there for one day - the 25th. If the matter of the project comes up on the 24th, I am authorized to represent the University if the matter cannot be postponed until the 25th.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

19-2716

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

October 9, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending you under separate cover the report of the Second Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which I read very carefully. The only suggestions which I have to make are of a minor character, dealing with some purely formal aspects of the presentation. In fact, I have taken the liberty of making insertions with a blue pencil on the manuscript. First, I would suggest that Chapter I become an introduction to the entire work and then, instead of having chapters, I would have the rest of the work divided into three parts. The first part would be an account of the conference; the second part, a report of research activities; and the third part, research studies. This last section would be divided into two chapters each chapter containing a research study.

My second suggestion has to do with the diagrams on pages 32 and 33. The title of the diagram on page 32, I think should indicate that it is for both male and female workers, while the diagram on page 33 needs a title in order to make the meaning clear.

President Johnson and I both are going to attend the meeting of the Land Grant College Presidents in Chicago. I will be there throughout the conference, that is October 24, 25, and 26, while President Johnson will only be there for one day - the 25th. If the matter of the project comes up on the 24th, I am authorized to represent the University if the matter cannot be postponed until the 25th.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

EFF:DMB

19-27-8

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

19-22-191

Charge to the account of $

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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

10 October 1944

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Fast message

TELL/GOOGE TO GO AHEAD WITH PRINTING OF REPORT.

W. E. B. Du Bois

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 10, 1944

19-27-203

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: Immediately upon receipt of your wire today, informing me to give the go ahead order to Mr. Googe to print the Second Report, I contacted him. He was quite pleased that at last we are under way. Within a day or two he will have a job schedule made out for us and I will see that it reaches you at once.

Under separate cover I am sending you a volume, The Winds of Fear, by Hodding Carter, which was sent to you by Farrar and Rinehart. With it there is a letter to which I want to call your attention. All first-class mail is being forward there as soon as it is received here.

My petty cash is nearly out. There remains about $1 in cash and seventy-five cents in stamps. I thought you would like to know the state of this account.

Please do not fail to let me know if I can be of assistance to you in any way possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

11 October 1944

My dear Mr. Banks:

19-23-37

I have read your letter of October sixth with many misgivings. Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Patterson which you will read with interest. I have written John Davis but have not heard from him. I intend, if the Land Grant project goes to Howard, to keep a close watch and have only proposed not to remain as coordinator myself because of my position with the NAACP. I am afraid that this might prejudice some of the boards of trustees in the various schools.

On the other hand, if Clement and Reid are pulling for this project and if Prairie View withdraws that will practically kill it. I hope you will think this over carefully.

Miss Diggs has returned from Cuba and is with me now in New York. Best regards to you and Mrs. Banks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 11, 1944

21-8-15

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: This morning I received a call from Mr. Googe concerning the printing schedule of the Second Report. It is as follows:

First galley proofs	3 weeks
Paged proofs	1 week
Printing, binding, delivery	2 weeks

He told me he had had a wire from you in reference to the job, but was sending you this schedule immediately. He was very sorry he could not accommodate you with 100 copies by October 24. Of course, I shall rush the work on this end as much as possible and we may be able to cut this period down a week or so.

I am enclosing some material for your files. From time to time, during your absence from the country, I came across news items in which I thought you might be interested. Thus, the enclosed clippings.

Please let me know if everything arrived in good shape. I am only too ready to check up on this end if there is something amiss.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosures

[Conference of Negro Land-grant Colleges]

11 October 1944

Dear Mr. Smythe:

I wired you yesterday moring to go ahead with the printing. Have Mr. Googe send you two copies of the galley proof on white paper and one on pink paper. As soon as you get the proof, keep on white copy and read it and rush the other white and pink copies to me by air mail. I will dummy it and get it back in short order. I have asked Mr. Googe, if possible, to get at least one hundred copies of this report bound so that I can use them at the meeting of the Land Grant College Presidents in Chicago, October twenty-fourth.

Consult Mr. Googe and perhaps he might attend to the sending of one of the white proofs and the pink directly to me and thus save some time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

P. S. Hello: I felt so sure you were already at Howard that I didn't even inquire and was so disappointed when I arrived in New York to find out that I had passed through Atlanta without seeing you for after all I did have a few things I wanted to say. However, you won't be quite so angry when I tell you that I was only in Atlanta for two altogether too short days. The best of luck!

19-22-1

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

October 13, 1944

020-27-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: Thank you for your letter of the 11th. Immediately upon receipt of it today I called Mr. Googe and gave him your instructions concerning the galley proof of the Second Report. He will send you one white and one pink copy, and I shall go over one white copy. In order to save time, as you suggested, he is sending your copies direct as soon as they are ready.

In my previous letter I sent you a schedule for the work. Mr. Googe said it was impossible to accommodate you with the one hundred copies by October 24--in fact, he will just be getting the galley proof ready by that date. It is unfortunate that the Editorial Committee held us up so long on the manuscript, for we could have had the Report completed and distributed by now.

Dr. Luther Jackson, of Virginia State College, wrote that he was quite pleased with the abstract we made of his report--intimated we gave it new life.

I am quite happy that Miss Diggs is back. Now I feel much relieved, for I knew you had so much work to carry on. Remember, I am ready to assist you any time and in any way possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

P.S. I thought you might like to look over the enclosed clipping, since it deals with Africa.

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

861-22-61

13 October 1944

My dear Mr. Smythe:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Dr. Frazier and I am sending his manuscript. Make such corrections as you can. I think it would be all right to change chapter one into an introduction and then proceed with three parts.

I will, of course, give up the idea of getting the printed report done before the Conference of the Presidents meets. It probably will not make very much difference.

I have received all your communications and thank you for what you have done.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

13 October 1944

IA-23-35

My dear President Patterson:

I can be at the meeting in Chicago, October 24, but as you will see from the enclosed letter from Dr. Frazier of Howard, the president of Howard University plans to be there on the 25th. Could not my part of the program come, therefore, on the 25th? Of course, as you know, the morning of the first day of your conference is about the most unfortunate date that any project or speaker could be given. I trust that you can make the change.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

G. L. HARRISON
PRESIDENT

Langston University
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Langston, Oklahoma

October 14, 1944

821-27-61

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of October 3rd and a copy of the letter you sent to Dr. Patterson.

In our meeting of the Executive Committee at Nashville in August, the Secretary was asked to invite you to meet with us in Chicago at our annual meeting October 24-26 to receive your report and recommendations.

I shall look forward to seeing you in Chicago at our annual meeting.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. L. Harrison

G. L. Harrison
President

GLH:tph

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 18, 1944

19-27-219

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: The manuscript with the enclosed letter arrived and I contacted Mr. Googe immediately. It was too late to insert the suggestions of Dr. Frazier, but Googe says since they are of minor character they can be made on the galley proof. I have made the changes on a copy of the manuscript I have here, and am sending you the pages with the changes for you to use in connection with the galleys to be sent directly to you by Stein Printers. You will need these in going over your copy.

Mr. Googe told me that the galleys would be ready by Monday, but maybe before, and he will rush them to you. I will go over the copy I have immediately.

I do hope you have a pleasant and profitable trip to Chicago, and that the transfer of the Studies is made as planned. If there is anything you would like to have me do in connection with them, be sure to let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosure

19-22-217

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

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SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

night letter

18 October 1944

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

If you have extra manuscript copy of landgrant college report ~~being printed~~ ~~please~~ rush ~~it~~ to me airmail special Hotel Pershing sixty-four hundred Cottage Grove Avenue Chicago.

W. E. B. Du Bois

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
October 19, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Pershing
6400 Cottage Grove Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Doctor: I received your wire this morning and according to its instructions am sending to you at once the only available copy of the Second Report. You will notice it contains the suggested changes made by Dr. Frazier, and also the revised wording you made on Cover 2. Yesterday, I had sent to your New York office the pages with the alterations suggested by Frazier, in order that you would have them on hand while going over the galley proofs which Mr. Googe expects to ship to you Monday of next week and maybe before. As you know, the original of the Study is in the hands of the Stein Printing Company.

19-27-218

The postage used in sending this copy to you practically depletes the petty cash fund. You recall that I mentioned its state to you previously.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosure

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19 October 1944

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Let me thank you for your letter of October 3rd and copy of your communication as directed to President Patterson. Please know that I am taking the information contained in these communications to Chicago with me where action on same can be had.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

19-27-129

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Copy

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

October 26, 1944

Mr. Chairman:

Your Special Committee on proposals dealing with disposition and continuance of our Social Studies Project begs to report as follows:

1. Your Committee reaffirms its belief in the need, importance and value of the Social Studies Project of our Conference which has made significant progress since its initiation. We hold that this Project represents the most important effort in cooperative research yet undertaken in the area of Negro education and life in our colleges.

2. Your Committee members: Dr. W. R. Banks, Texas; Dr. F. D. Bluford, North Carolina; Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of our Conference and ex-officio member; Dr. G. L. Harrison, Chairman, Executive Committee of our Conference, Oklahoma, (Represented by Dr. Bluford); Dr. L. H. Foster, (absent for the reason that he was presiding over a general session of our Conference) and John W. Davis, West Virginia, Chairman, yesterday discussed with Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who has served as Coordinator of our Project, Dr. R. E. Clement of Atlanta University and Dr. Franklin Frazier of Howard University, the factors of current concern which have to do with the continuous operation and vigorous prosecution of our Social Studies Project. A dominant tone running through all of our discussion and deliberations reflected the wisdom which brought the Project into being and the urgency for its continuance.

19-27-130

3. The point of important consideration in our deliberations of yesterday involved the continuance or discontinuance of our Social Studies Project at Atlanta University as the sponsoring institution or the institutional location of the Project.

4. Your committee feels that the Social Studies Project should probably be centered and located in one of the Land Grant Colleges. It is also thought that the particular college chosen from time to time to be the sponsoring institution should have special competence to serve in connection with the subject or problem under consideration. The Committee is not now ready to recommend one of the Land Grant Colleges as the sponsoring institution.

5. The Committee feels that our Conference of Land Grant Colleges Presidents is indebted to the President and Trustees of Atlanta University for permitting the University to aid in financing and sponsoring our Social Studies Project. Likewise the Committee feels that our Conference is greatly indebted to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois for his scholarly statesmanship which has characterized his work as Coordinator of Social Studies Project. We beg for his continued interest and aid in the Project.

6. The Committee recommends Howard University as the sponsoring institution of the immediate future for our Research Project and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier as Coordinator for the Social Studies Project. We recommend further that the President, Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee of our Conference work out all matters of transfer of our Project with Dr. R. E. Clement of Atlanta University and with Dr. M. W. Johnson, the President of Howard University and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Coordinator, all details and plans which need immediate consideration for the mutual understanding, prosecution and success of the Land Grant College Social Studies Project.

19-27-130a

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. Banks
L. H. Foster
G. L. Harrison
F. D. Bluford
John W. Davis, Chairman

The above report of the Special Committee was adopted by the Conference in its session on Thursday, October 26, 1944.

Respectfully,

R. B. Atwood
Secretary

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

27 October 1944

19-23-41

My dear President Atwood:

Enclosed is the bill for my travel roundtrip travel from New York to Chicago as Coordinator of the Social Studies Project. As I said in my report, there is, so far as I have been able to learn, $1,039.96 in the fund. Also you have on hand, I believe, several hundred dollars representing contributions of the Land Grant Colleges which belong to the year's work beginning in October, 1943.

I do not know to whom this bill should go but I am forwarding it to you in order that you may put it in the proper hands for payment.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

(over)

Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents
Social Study Project Fund

To W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

roundtrip New York to Chicago	$62.10
pullman roundtrip	15.98
hotel (three days)	7.20
meals, cabs, tips	12.27
	$97.55

(over)

[Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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(50)

WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

19-38-101

N157 31= FRANKFORT KY 7 405P

1944 NOV 7 PM 6 06

DR W E B DUBOIS=ANSWER 1245P MV=

HOTEL THERESA

CONFERENCE ADOPTED REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDING HOWARD UNIVERSITY AS SPONSORING INSTITUTION FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE AND DR E FRANKLIN FRAZIER AS COORDINATOR AM MAILING YOU COPY OF WHOLE REPORT AS ADOPTED=

R B ATWOOD.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

8 November 1944

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

19-38-102

Dear President Johnson:

As I presume you know, the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents adopted my recommendation to make Howard University the sponsor institution for the future social studies and Mr. Frazier coordinator. I shall send you the official report of the secretary as soon as I receive it. This action was taken against the vehement protest of President Clement but I do not think a single other president backed him after I had made the clear statement of what had happened.

I regard this as a distinct triumph for Howard University and a very great opportunity for the future. There is only one hitch which I think we can get around. The special committee kept asking what my future connection with the project would be. They evidently were a little afraid that it would not keep on along the lines planned. I explained to them that as an official of the NAACP, I do not think it wise to accept reelection as coordinator. The coordinator ought to be an official of the sponsoring institution and there ought to be no chance for criticism of the scientific aspect of the work on the part of white southern trustees of the various institutions. On the other hand, it would reassure the Negro college presidents and in the long run help Mr. Frazier if I should appear during the first year as consultant. Perhaps you could arrange to take me on as a lecturer so that I would have some official connection with the institution. Probably after the first year this could be dropped.

Another advantage of this arrangement would be that possibly after two or three face-to-face meetings with persons in the department of social science, I would be able to show them what an extraordinary opportunity for scientific leadership in sociology, economics, history and psychology this connection with the Negro Land Grant Colleges could prove to be if each man in his own field would try to strengthen connections with these institutions, get in touch with good teachers and attract to Howard good graduate material.

Finally, just as soon as I straighten out the finances of last year, I hope that you and Mr. Frazier will get in touch with Hugh Smythe, who has been of so much help to me, and if possible, carry through the suggestion which he be made assistant to Mr. Frazier.

I will write you again soon and hope to have a conference with you next month.

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

8 November 1944

19-27-132

My dear Dr. Frazier:

I have just written President Johnson and am enclosing a copy of the letter. Perhaps you already know the substance of this although I do not know how long you stayed in Chicago. I will write you again soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

President Mordecai W. Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure]

8 November 1944

19-27-131

Dear President Johnson:

As I presume you know, the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents adopted my recommendation to make Howard University the sponsor institution for the future social studies and Mr. Frazier coordinator. I shall send you the official report of the secretary as soon as I receive it. This action was taken against the vehement protest of President Clement but I do not think a single other president backed him after I had made the clear statement of what had happened.

I regard this as a distinct triumph for Howard University and a very great opportunity for the future. There is only one hitch which I think we can get around. The special committee kept asking what my future connection with the project would be. They evidently were a little afraid that it would not keep on along the lines planned. I explained to them that as an official of the NAACP, I do not think it wise to accept reelection as coordinator. The coordinator ought to be an official of the sponsoring institution and there ought to be no chance for criticism of the scientific aspect of the work on the part of white southern trustees of the various institutions. On the other hand, it would reassure the Negro college presidents and in the long run help Mr. Frazier if I should appear during the first year as consultant. Perhaps you could arrange to take me on as a lecturer so that I would have some official connection with the institution. Probably after the first year this could be dropped.

Another advantage of this arrangement would be that possibly after two or three face-to-face meetings with persons in the department of social science, I would be able to show them what an extraordinary opportunity for scientific leadership in sociology, economics, history and psychology this connection with the Negro Land Grant Colleges could prove to be if each man in his own field would try to strengthen connections with these institutions, get in touch with good teachers and attract to Howard good graduate material.

Finally, just as soon as I straighten out the finances of last year, I hope that you and Mr. Frazier will get in touch with Hugh Smythe, who has been of so much help to me, and if possible, carry through the suggestion that he be made assistant to Mr. Frazier.

I will write you again soon and hope to have a conference with you next month.

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

19-38-188

8 November 1944

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I know you have been on pins and needles as I have myself. I went to the Conference of Presidents in Chicago and stayed the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth leaving at one o'clock the twenty-sixth. During that time I spoke very plainly before the conference and before the special committee on the situation at Atlanta and my attitude toward Mr. Clement. I recommended Howard University as the seat of the Social Studies Project in the future. Mr. Clement fought back manfully saying that he thought the removal of this project from Atlanta would be vindictive and also finally ask if I would be willing to work with Mr. Reid in carrying out the project in the future. I told him that I had offered to work on the project and on the quarterly and my offer had been refused; that now I would not work with Atlanta University under any circumstance. As a result the committee and the conference according to the secretary

> "adopted report of special committee recommending Howard University as sponsoring institution and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier as coordinator"

I am going to get in immediate touch with President Johnson and Mr. Frazier and then we will get in correspondence with you.

I have not rushed with the paged proof as I wanted to be sure of what the conference was going to do. I will get it to you now very soon and will see what compensation is available for the work you have been doing during October and November. I shall hope that your engagement to work at Howard will follow very soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

10 November 1944

19-27-221

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I am sending you under separate cover the original copy of the Land Grant College report, the corrected galley proof and the dummy of paged proof. If you have found on your galley any corrections that we have not and that you think ought to go in, insert them and I will look at them on the paged proof.

Please find out from Mr. Googe just when the paged proof will be ready and how soon after the corrected paged proof reaches him, we can expect the finished report. We will have to send out twenty-five copies of the report to each of the Land Grant Colleges and give Atlanta University fifty copies. The rest will go to Howard.

I shall come down to Atlanta in December probably about the tenth and by that time shall hope to have definite information for you, if you do not receive it beforehand. Also let me know what funds you will need for carriage on the copies which must be sent out and other purposes.

I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA. GA.

November 11, 1944

19-27-223

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: Thank you for your letter, which arrived this morning, and I feel quite relieved now. I knew you were busy with lectures in the midwest and the transfer of the Conference material would require some time, but my obligations here necessitated my knowing how I was to be paid for my services for October and November.

You will please excuse my extreme enthusiasm at the manner in which you handled that little man who is the titular head of Atlanta University. That he had the unmitigated gall to even suggest your returning to the school, in any capacity, indicates quite plainly how incompetent he is to fill the job he now holds.

I checked the Report galleys thoroughly, made corrections, and returned them to Mr. Googe long ago. Yesterday I had a telephone conversation with him about them. He said he had not heard from you but expected to shortly--I told him you had been out of your office lecturing, along with other work. I inserted the changes Dr. Frazier suggested. As soon as your material is received by Mr. Googe they can go ahead with the job and it should not be long before they are done and I can mail them out.

Your mail is being forwarded daily. I shall send you a package of second-class matter within a few days. The enclosed clippings might be of interest to you, so I am sending them on. I shall continue to carry out your instructions, and want you to know that I am glad to serve you in any way possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs
Enclosure

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant colleges]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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1944 NOV 12 PM

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SD

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B204CC 3A 8

FRANKFORT KY 210P NOV 12 1944

DR W E B DUBOISE

ANS DATE 11 226P NSH NYK

F D PATTERSON IS CHAIRMAN I AM SECRETARY

R B ATWOOD

445P

19-23-6

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

13 November 1944

To:
President H. M. Bond
F. D. Patterson
R. B. Atwood

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the vote of the conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges, October 26, 1944, I am sending you final information and recommendations for the transfer of the Social Studies Project. According to my calculations as shown in the approved budget of August 26, 1944, a copy of which I am enclosing, there should be a balance of the 1943-44 appropriation of $898.99. In addition to this, I think that President Atwood has on hand at least $200 of contributions from institutions who have sent him their quota for 1943-44 since this report. I am, therefore, assuming that there is a balance of approximately $1,098.99 for expenditures in finishing the work of 1943-44.

19-22-133

I recommend the following expenditures to be made in the order indicated:

1. Stein Printing Company for the second report which is now in press	$550.00
2. mailing of second report when published	25.00
3. compensation for Mr. Smythe for part-time work during October and November	100.00
4. travel expenses of Dr. Du Bois - New York to Chicago	97.55
5. " " " " - Atlanta to attend to final closing of the Atlanta office	85.00
6. petty cash and miscellaneous expenses	25.00

If there should not be enough money in the fund to meet all the expenses then ~~the last two~~ four and five items need not be paid.

I shall be ready at all times to cooperate with this committee and furnish any further information.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

November 13, 1944

19-27-226

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: I received the galleys and the pages-make up material last night. I contacted Mr. Googe early this morning and he came out immediately. After going over the material he told me that he would rush it through as fast as possible. He indicated that we could finish the job and have it ready for mailing before the end of the month, if you would permit us to check the page-proofs here. However, if you felt it would be better to send you a set for correcting, naturally, he would gladly do so.

Accordingly, I told Mr. Googe I would write you immediately about this matter. You are quite busy now and I would like to relieve you of as much work as possible. As you know, I could take care of checking the page-proofs quite handily and I want you to feel that you can rely upon me completely to do a careful job in going over them. He, Mr. Googe, hopes to have the page-proofs ready by the end of the week, and should he do this I can work over them at once, return them and we can enter upon the final stage of the job.

Will you please let me have your reaction to this proposal. Also, advise me as to the number of copies to be sent to each member institution of the conference, when the Reports are ready for mailing. I am working on the mailing list daily. I await your further instructions.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

14 November 1944

My dear Mr. Frazier:

Enclosed is a copy of the final vote of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges. It can be discounted in this respect: there is no single institution among the Land Grant Colleges which for the next five or ten years will have either the personnel or the funds to enable it to become the sponsoring institution. During that time Howard University will have opportunity so to establish itself that there will be no demand for any other sponsor.

I am sending the enclosed statement to the new committee. There will be, of course, some friction and delay in getting off to the new start but with patience it will all be worked out. Meantime there are two chief matters: one, to get Hugh Smythe at work in your office; two, for you to get in touch with the liaison officials in the various Negro Land Grant Colleges. We have a list but you would best make a new list by writing directly and soon to the presidents of the institutions asking for the name of the liaison official for the ensuing year. I shall be glad to sign the letter jointly with you as consultant if you think that would help.

Get in conference with President Johnson as soon as possible and impress it upon him that it is the opportunity of a life time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

[Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges]

15 November 1944

19-27-225

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I have your letter of November 11. Of course there will be all sorts of delays in getting our social studies re-started but have patience. I am sure the thing will work out. Enclosed is a check for twenty-five dollars for petty cash and I am trying to get you one hundred dollars for your part-time services in October and November. I rather think that it may go through.

I am expecting to be in Atlanta about December tenth and shall probably speak at the Congregational Church.

Your letter of November 13 has just arrived and I will depend upon you to check the raged proof carefully and put the report through the press. The letters which you forwarded to Haiti have just been received. Mail goes slow there.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
November 16, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: I have just received your letter dated November 10 but postmarked the 13th. I had already written you on the 13th answering most of the questions in your letter. The Report material arrived Sunday, the 12th, and I turned it over to Mr. Googe Monday morning. He has informed me the paged proofs will be ready the 22nd, and if we are permitted to make the corrections on them here, I can return them to him on the 24th. It will require but a few days to print and bind them and they should be in the mail by November 30, or December 2. However, if you desire that the paged proofs be sent to you, it will push the schedule back about two weeks or more and he says it will be mid-December or later before he can have them ready to turn over to me for shipment. Thus, will you please let me have your reaction concerning the paged proofs.

19-27-227

Checking with the postal authorities, I have found that it will cost approximately $7 to $8 to mail the Reports to each of the member schools, and about the same amount to ship the rest of them to Howard--I contacted the American Railway Express in this regard. Thus, I will need around $15 for shipping and mailing charges. Incidentally, petty cash is down to 21¢ cash and 22¢ in stamps--I informed you it was practically exhausted when I sent you the manuscript to Chicago.

I hate to annoy you, for I realize you are quite busy these days, but my personal expenses are mounting and I simply must meet them. Would you be so good as to let me know what is to be done in regard to my October salary check? As you know we are now past the half-way mark in another month and I have had no word as to how I am to be paid for either October or November. I am not worried, but I do live on a budget and I am sure you can well understand my position.

Please let me know how I can further serve you and I await your further instructions.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

C
O
P
Y

November 18, 1944

19-27-134

President Horace Mann Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valleyn Georgia

Dear President Bond:

This will indicate my concurrence in action which may be taken in accordance with the recommendations contained in the letter of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of November 13, 1944.

I favor full reimbursement of the itemized list of expenditures presented in this communication.

Very truly yours,

F. D. Patterson, Chairman
Executive Committee

h

cc: Dr. DuBois

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
November 18, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Doctor: I have just received your letter of the 15th with the $25 petty cash check. I informed Mr. Googe immediately that we could do the paged proofs here and we shall be able to get the Reports in the mail by the end of the month.

19-27-228

My letter to you requesting some clarification concerning my compensation has probably reached you by now. From what you have told me in your letter today I gather that I am to receive $100 for the month of October and $100 for the month of November for my services. I understood there would be some adjustment made in my compensation for these months and this arrangement, although upsetting and throwing completely out of line my budget, is satisfactory. However, I hope you realize that my personal obligations make it impossible for me to continue in this manner, for planning is utterly impossible and I find myself in a very precarious position as a consequence of this.

As you know I have given my complete loyalty to you and the Studies, for I am sincere in wanting to see them realize their full potentialities. But in doing this I have turned down positions that were open to me, although each one of them would have paid me considerably more than I have been receiving in my present employment. Recently, I told President Fountain of Morris Brown, that I could not take the full-time position he offered me because I felt that the Studies must come first, even though in refusing I sacrificed about $1,000 more annually in salary. I am not unaware that the transfer of the Studies is causing delay, and I understand and sympathize fully with your position. It is only that this state of suspended animation in which I am placed is very inconvenient and really disrupts my plans.

Since negotiations concerning the Studies are so indefinite, I have made preparations to return to Northwestern University to carry on my work with Dr. Melville J. Herskovits as soon as the Report has been printed and distributed. But I wanted to clear matters with you and Dr. Frazier first. If it is desired, it can be arranged for

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

19-22-229

me to return to Howard at intervals as I am needed. Under the present circumstances I am sure you will agree that this Northwestern idea is a wise procedure to follow through. Unless something unforeseen develops as regards the Studies, it is my intention to return to Evanston the first week in December. Of course, if the work here necessitates my remaining here longer, I shall stay until the Studies are successfully carried out and mailed.

I shall give careful attention to the paged proofs and I hope you will be quite pleased with the job when it is finished. Will you want twenty-five or fifty copies sent to your office? Within a few days I will mail you a package of second-class mail. Your first-class material is being forwarded daily. Please let me have your further instructions.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 November 1944

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

Land Grant Colleges

19-27-135

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication as directed to Messrs. Bond, Patterson and Atwood. I hope that the expenses set forth in same will be paid promptly.

I take it for granted that you have heard of the fight which Dr. Clement forced in the open with respect to the unanimous recommendation of the committee appointed by Dr. Patterson to make recommendations with respect to the future headquarters for our social studies project. It was the only disgraceful controversy which has ever marred a meeting of the land-grant college presidents. Without doubt Clement is lacking in the discrimination which is needed in simple administration.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N A A C P, 69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 20, 1944

Dear President Atwood:

I am sending you a statement showing the status of the Land Grant College Study Fund as of today. Statements from the bank are also enclosed and should be kept in your permanent files.

The returned checks are here but I can send them to you so that you may have them in addition to the official bank statements which I am enclosing with this letter.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

RUFUS E. CLEMENT

President Rufus B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

REC:J
Enclosures
cc - Dr. DuBois
Dr. Patterson
Dr. Bond

[Enclosure]

COPY

Office of the President
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LAND GRANT COLLEGE STUDY FUND

Receipts

Deposited March 31, 1944	$2,400.00	
Deposited August 10, 1944	100.00	2,500.00

Expenditures

March 31, 1944 - Expenses, W E B DuBois	359.22		
May 17, 1944 - Expenses, W E B DuBois	429.91		
June 16, 1944 - Expenses, W E B DuBois	169.91		
September 7, 1944 - Expenses, W E B DuBois	488.97		
October 6, 1944 - Services, Hugh H. Smythe	150.00		
November 20, 1944 - Travel, W E B DuBois	97.55	1,695.56	804.44

19-23-15

Copy to: Dr. DuBois
Dr. Patterson
Dr. Bond

November 20, 1944

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

November Twenty-second

1 9 4 4

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19-33-61

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please allow me to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter announcing that the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents adopted your recommendation to make Howard University the sponsor institution for the future Social Studies and Mr. Frazier, coordinator. This is indeed a distinct triumph for Howard University and a very great opportunity for the future. We are indebted to you for your recommendation in the matter.

I had hoped before now to be able to confer with Mr. Frazier and Dean Thompson so that I could write you advisedly upon the matter of your suggestion of serving for the first year as consultant. Mr. Frazier, however is away for the week and Dean Thompson is ill in bed. As soon as they are available I shall have a conference with them and shall write you further. Meanwhile, I shall look for the official report of the Secretary which you are to send me.

I think that Mr. Frazier has been in touch with Hugh Smythe already and that he is very favorably impressed with him. He will no doubt carry through the suggestion that he be made his assistant.

It gives my heart very great satisfaction to see your name once more associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Mordecai W. Johnson
President

191-38-104

Dr. W. E. E. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

22 November 1944

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I have your letter of November 18. I feel, of course, a good deal of moral responsibility for your plight but you will remember that I told you in September that I could guarantee your September salary but that I could not say anything as to what would be paid you for October or later. You see technically my authority ceased with the meeting of the Conference of Presidents, October 24. I had hoped to have the report finished and in their hands at that time and of course we would have done so if it had not be for the delay of President Clark. He is not altogether to blame because his father was seriously ill at the time and has since died.

19-27-230

All of my action now must take the form of recommendations to the new coordinator and the new committee. I had asked them for one hundred dollars to cover your expenses from October first until the work is finished. If there are still funds belonging to the 1943-44 income, I will see if I can get more for you but as it is at present I may have to close up the project with them owing me nearly two hundred dollars for travel expenses.

Of course, undoubtedly your best procedure would be to go to Northwestern and secure your degree. On the other hand, if they take quick action at Howard and offer you $2,000 a year as was proposed, it might be best to accept that and then later get leave of absence and go to Northwestern.

I have written both President Johnson and Mr. Frazier but both of them are slow in answering letters. I will push them all I can.

I am under deep obligation to you for your cooperation but, as I say, there is nothing more that I can do just now.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

24 November 1944

19-27-173

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I am sending you herewith abstracts from a letter I have just received from President Johnson, Howard University.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street
Atlanta, Georgia

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

November 22, 1944

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please allow me to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter announcing that the Conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents adopted your recommendation to make Howard University the sponsor institution for the future Social Studies and Mr. Frazier, coordinator. This is indeed a distinct triumph for Howard University and a very great opportunity for the future. We are indebted to you for your recommendation in the matter.

. . .

I think that Mr. Frazier has been in touch with Hugh Smythe already and that he is very favorably impressed with him. He will no doubt carry through the suggestion that he be made his assistant.

Mordecai W. Johnson

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

19-27-233

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

November 24, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Doctor: Thank you for your letter of November 22, which has just arrived. I understand your position in regard to the Studies and know that you have done all that you possibly could for me under the circumstances. It is only that the compensation for October and November, if it is no more than you asked for, will not even take care of my personal expenses of room and board, not to mention incidentals nor obligations that are mine as a married man. I understood that the pay for these two months would be less than my usual salary, but had no idea it would come to about fifty dollars a month. It is unfortunate that the editorial committee was so lax in its duty, for the Report could have been published in October had they cooperated fully with us. From all indications there will be some funds left over from the 1943-44 income and I hope it will be possible for you to get me more than you mentioned. Otherwise, I am going to be in a devil of a fix financially, although I realize this is no worry of yours personally.

Perhaps I can enlighten you in regard to the Howard situation. It is not that President Johnson and Dr. Frazier are slow in answering. As you know, most Negro college administrators like to get things done cheaply, they simply do not believe in paying adequate salaries. At Howard Frazier has a young man, one Franklin Edwards, who has been helping him in the Department of Sociology and although his pay at present is very meagre, he and President Johnson probably feel they can give Edwards a slight increase in his already starvation wages and get him to act as executive assistant. Knowing Edwards as I do, there is no doubt he will do this, for he is one of those individuals who will accept anything merely to be able to say he works at Howard. Now Frazier practically committed himself to me in July and is wondering how he can wiggle out of this predicament. Although in all fairness to Frazier, I believe he would

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

honor his agreement with me if he were given a free hand in the matter. I have not written Frazier as yet, but if necessary, I will gladly let him know he need not hesitate to speak frankly to me concerning my coming there to work with him. I always believe in being honest and open in negotiations and want him not to feel that he is obligated to me in any way whatsoever. But I shall wait until I hear from you before writing him, for I would like to have your advice about doing this.

19-27-234

Mr. Googe sent me the paged proofs on the 22nd and I worked over them all night, in order to have them ready for him on the 23rd. Although it was Thanksgiving Day he came out for them a nine o' clock in the morning, re-checked them with me and I am now waiting to hear from him as to just when they will be ready for mailing. I shall send you this information as soon as I receive it, although it will take about another ten days to finish up the printing and binding, after minor corrections are made on the paged proofs. Although this will consume the entire first week in December, I shall gladly forego any compensation for my work during this period if it can be arranged to revise my compensation upward for October and November.

Please know that I appreciate all that you have done and I am sorry this mix up had to develop. The inefficiency on the part of the control and editorial committees has produced this predicament, put me in this precarious plight and caused me to cooperate and forego other attractive opportunities. You must not feel, in any way, that you are to blame. If I can ever be of help to you in any way please let me know. I shall write you as soon as I hear from Mr. Googe.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/s

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

24 November 1944

19.27/37

My dear President Atwood:

President Johnson of Howard writes me that he has had as yet no official notice of the designation of Howard University as sponsoring institution for the Land Grant College Social Studies. Will you please send it to him immediately so that we can get started?

Also I have had a copy of a letter from President Patterson indicating his concurrence with the recommendations in my letter of November 13. President Davis also concurrs. I hope action can be taken soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

COPY

11 27 44

President Mordecai W Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D C

Dear President Johnson:

19-27-136

There is attached hereto a report of a Special Committee, appointed by Conference President, Dr F D Patterson at our recent Chicago meeting, to deal with proposals regarding disposition and continuance of our Social Studies Project. The report was adopted by the Conference in its session on Thursday, October 26.

Please note that in paragraph #6 Howard University is recommended as the sponsoring institution and Dr E Franklin Frazier as Co-ordinator. You will also note that the details of the transfer are to be worked out by Conference President, Dr H M Bond, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr F D Patterson and the Conference Secretary, R B Atwood. It is on behalf of this group of officers that I now address you. We desire to proceed with the details connected with transferring the Project, but before we do, we desire to know if the Committee recommendation that Howard University be the sponsoring institution and Dr Frazier, the Co-ordinator meet with your approval.

Previously, the sponsoring institution has contributed $1000.00 annually into the Project Fund and 15 or 16 other member colleges, $100 each. The sponsoring institution grants the Co-ordinator sufficient time to do the work, and the cooperating colleges do the same with one or more members of their faculties. It is our understanding that other details regarding the Project have been explained to you. Will you, therefore, let us know if the recommendation meets with your approval and if you are prepared for us to proceed with the transfer.

Very truly yours,

R B Atwood
Secretary

RBA:PWG

[Enclosure]

October 26, 1944

Mr Chairman:

Your Special Committee on proposals dealing with disposition and continuance of our Social Studies Project begs to report as follows:

1 Your Committee reaffirms its belief in the need, importance and value of the Social Studies Project of our Conference which has made significant progress since its initiation. We hold that this Project represents the most important effort in co-operative research yet undertaken in the area of Negro education and life in our colleges.

2 Your Committee members, Dr W R Banks, Texas; Dr F D Bluford, North Carolina; Dr F D Patterson, President of our Conference and ex-officio member; Dr G L Harrison, Chairman, Executive Committee of our Conference, Oklahoma, (Represented by Dr Bluford); Dr L H Foster, (absent for the reason that he was presiding over a general session of our Conference) and John W Davis, West Virginia, Chairman, yesterday discussed with Dr W E B DuBois, who has served as Co-ordinator of our Project, Dr R E Clement of Atlanta University and Dr Franklin Frazier of Howard University, the factors of current concern which have to do with the continuous operation and vigorous prosecution of our Social Studies Project. A dominant tone running through all of our discussion and deliberations reflected the wisdom which brought the Project into being and the urgency for its continuance.

3 The point of important consideration in our deliberations of yesterday involved the continuance or discontinuance of our Social Studies Project at Atlanta University as the sponsoring institution or the institutional location of the Project.

4 Your Committee feels that the Social Studies Project should probably be centered and located in one of the Land-Grant Colleges. It is also thought that the particular college chosen from time to time to be the sponsoring institution should have special competence to serve in connection with the subject or problem under consideration. The Committee is not now ready to recommend one of the Land-Grant Colleges as the sponsoring institution.

19-23-13

5 The Committee feels that our Conference of Land-Grant College Presidents is indebted to the President and Trustees of Atlanta University for permitting the University to aid in financing and sponsoring our Social Studies Project. Likewise the Committee feels that our Conference is greatly indebted to Dr W E B DuBois for his scholarly statesmanship which has characterized his work as Co-ordinator of our Social Studies Project. We beg for his continued interest and aid in the Project.

6 The Committee recommends Howard University as the sponsoring institution of the immediate future for our Research Project and Dr E Franklin Frazier as Co-ordinator for the Social Studies Project. We recommend further that the President, Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee of our Conference work out all matters of transfer of our Project with Dr R E Clement of Atlanta University and with Dr M W Johnson, the President of Howard University and Dr E Franklin Frazier, Co-ordinator, all details and plans which need immediate consideration for the mutual understanding, prosecution and success of the Land-Grant College Social Studies Project.

Respectfully submitted,

1 W R Banks
2 L H Foster
3 G L Harrison
4 F D Bluford
5 John W Davis, Chairman

The above report of the Special Committee was adopted by the Conference in its session on Thursday, October 26, 1944.

Respectfully,

R B Atwood

R B Atwood
Secretary

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

November 27, 1944

19-27-232

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor: Thank you for your letter of the 24th with a copy of the abstracts from your communication from President Mordecai Johnson. No doubt you have received my letter of the 24th giving my views regarding the delay in hearing from either Frazier or Johnson. I still believe that, in spite of the information you were good enough to send me today, my contention is sound and close to fact.

As yet, I have had no word from either Johnson or Frazier. I am writing Mr. Frazier today concerning my status and what he proposes to do. I shall inform him, also, of my plans to go to Evanston. You realize I cannot afford to wait any longer and my uncertain position forces me to contact him.

I sincerely hope that something can be done soon as regards my salary checks. On Thursday it will be two months since I have been paid anything and I think that that is stretching my cooperation to the limit. No one knows better than you that it takes money to live. I will appreciate whatever you can do about this matter to facilitate payment to me.

Mr. Googe informs me that we shall be able to mail the Report by December 5. I plan to leave here for Chicago the 6th or 7th, following the mailing of the reports. Please let me know if there are any further instructions.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

[I Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

27 November 1944

19-32-53

My dear President Atwood:

Will you kindly let me know at your earliest convenience if any of the funds now in your hands are applicable to the fiscal year of the Land Grant College Studies, 1943-44. Dr. Clement reports a total of $2,500 received. I know that one or two colleges like Langston have not paid but promised to pay. Are there any others? I should like to know as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

November 28, 1944

Land Grant Colleges

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue at 125th Street
New York, New York

19-38-105

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Yesterday President Johnson called me in and said that he had been notified officially that the land grand college project had been transferred to Howard University, but that he had received no statement concerning the funds. Today I received an air mail letter from Mr. Smythe saying that he would like to know his status immediately. He also stated that two months salary was due him and from his letter it appears that he expects me to handle this matter. You understand, of course, that I can not handle this matter until the funds of the project have been turned over to Howard University. I am wiring Mr Smythe that I am expecting him to work on the project. This arrangement has been approved by President Johnson.

Very truly yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier, Head
Department of Sociology

EFF:DMB

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

December 1, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-36-101

My dear Doctor: Thank you for your letter of November 29, which has just arrived. I am very pleased to hear about Harcourt, Brace's acceptance of your book and shall look forward to seeing it when it is published. You are really one to give the public something at this time. Incidentally, I reviewed What the Negro Wants for the Negro College Quarterly--December issue--and I hope you get a chance to look it over sometime and let me have your reactions.

A letter came from Dr. Frazier today in reply to my note to him. He informed me that he had written you about what I had said. In this missive he let me know that he wanted me to come as his assistant and to not make any other plans until he had had an opportunity to talk with President Johnson. I had planned to leave here next Thursday or Friday to go to Evanston but shall hold it up a few days in order to give Frazier time to act. I mentioned to him the matter of my salary and he felt it should come out of the 1944 budget--which we already understood. I am replying to his note today.

I hope to mail the Report on Monday and send the rest of them to Howard. Meanwhile, I do hope that something can be done about my salary. I am very sorry to have to bother you about this matter, but you can understand how necessary finances are, especially at this time. Please send me your further instructions. My congratulations in advance on the acceptance of the new book. If I can help in any way, please let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF
NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

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G. L. HARRISON, OKLAHOMA
THE PRESIDENT, EX-OFFICIO
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12 1 44

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SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Dr W E B DuBois
Department of Special Research
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Dr DuBois:

In reply to your letter of November 27, I am pleased to send you the statement hereto attached.

19-27-139

At the recent meeting in Chicago the Auditing Committee established the fiscal year which I am using in making up this statement. You will note that the sum of $1500.00 was all that was available for the year ended June 30, 1944, and as you know this entire sum has been transferred to the Study Fund.

At present, we have $1280.00 in the Conference Treasury, which is available for transfer to the Project Fund upon request by the Control Committee. You will also note that there are several other institutions which I am sure will make their contributions before the end of the present fiscal year. It is conservative to expect that we will collect at least $520.00 more than we presently have, bringing the total sum for this year to $1800.00.

I trust that this is the information which you desire.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Atwood

R B Atwood
Secretary

RBA:PWG
"Enc. "

Note: Dr. Clements statement dated November 20,1944 shows a balance in the Project Fund of $ 804.44.
RBA

[Enclosure]

19-27-140

Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges

Amount paid by each Participating Institution during period of Study

This Report as of December 1, 1944

Name	For Year July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944	For Year July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945
Alabama A & M Institute	000.00	000.00
Alcorn A & M College	000.00	100.00
Arkansas State College	100.00	100.00
Bordentown Manual Training School	000.00	000.00
Delaware State College	000.00	100.00
Florida A & M College	100.00	100.00
Fort Valley State College	100.00	100.00
Georgia State Industrial College	000.00	000.00
Hampton Institute	100.00	000.00
Howard University	100.00	100.00
Kentucky State College	100.00	100.00
Langston University	000.00	000.00
Lincoln University	100.00	100.00
North Carolina A & T College	000.00	80.00
Prairie View State College	100.00	000.00
Princess Anne Academy	000.00	000.00
South Carolina State College	100.00	100.00
Southern University	100.00	100.00
Tennessee State College	000.00	100.00
Tuskegee Institute	200.00	100.00
Virginia State College	100.00	000.00
West Virginia State College	200.00	000.00
Wilberforce	000.00	000.00
Totals	$1,500.00	$1,280.00

[Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges]

4 December 1944

19-27-231

My dear Mr. Smythe:

I am sending a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, to Mr. Frazier. I hope you will handle the situation as diplomatically as possible and if you go to Howard, make your introduction into the work as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
749 Fair Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

[Enclosure]

4 December 1944

My dear Mr. Frazier:

I am glad you are still thinking of hiring Mr. Smythe. He will be of great assistance... ~~He is a hard and indefatigable worker and by the same token impatient and excitable.~~

With regard to his salary: I paid him at the rate of $150 a month from May through September. I told him in September that I would not be able to guarantee his salary for October and November. Later I asked for $50 for each of these months making $100 and there will be sufficient funds in the Land Grant College budget for 1943-44 to pay this. I do not think Mr. Smythe is due more than that so far as work is concerned because there has been only part time work for September, October and November; although, of course, that part time work has interferred with his taking any full time job.

I put these facts before you so that you will understand the financial situation and I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Smythe. Of course your responsibility for Mr. Smythe only begins after his work for me is finished and would not, as I see it, include any responsibility for the months of October and November.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

19-27-21

[Enclosure]

4 December 1944

19-27-138

My dear Mr. Frazier:

I am glad you are still thinking of hiring Mr. Smythe. He will be of great assistance. He is a hard and indefatigable worker and by the same token impatient and excitable.

With regard to his salary: I paid him at the rate of $150 a month from May through September. I told him in September that I would not be able to guarantee his salary for October and November. Later I asked for $50 for each of these months making $100 and there will be sufficient funds in the Land Grant College budget for 1943-44 to pay this. I do not think Mr. Smythe is due more than that so far as work is concerned because there has been only part time work for September, October and November; although, of course, that part time work has interferred with his taking any full time job.

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Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
December 6, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor:

The Stein Printing Company delivered the reports last night. I went to work on them immediately and finished mailing them today. According to your instructions twenty-five copies were sent to each member institution and fifty copies delivered to Atlanta University. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Hooker were each sent five complimentary copies. A letter was sent, also, to the president of each school informing him of this and asking that he see to it that the Report is distributed among the appropriate members of his faculty. The approximate mailing cost was $6.00. Mr. Googe sent me a copy of the bill for the job, which amounted to $518.00, and this is being held in our files. The remainder of the reports is being expressed to Dr. Frazier tomorrow, and I am writing him today in regard to this. As you know, I am also sending on to Howard the remaining reports from the First Conference, a box of which I had here.

1-22-61

I shall be here several days longer, since Dr. Frazier wrote asking that I hold up on my plans to leave for Evanston until he had cleared matters with President Johnson, whom he would see on December 6. If there is anything further you would like me to do before I leave, please be sure to let me know, for I am only too glad to be able to serve you when I can.

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/s

P.S. I thought you might like to have the enclosed letter for your files. It is self-explanatory.

[Enclosure]

Address Official Communications to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington, D.C.

-8-

(Seal) DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

In reply refer to
AF

December 1, 1944

My dear Mr. Smythe:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 24, 1944 in which you refer to a syndicated article by Mr. Drew Pearson appearing in his column "Washington Merry-Go-Round" on November 23, 1944, which concerned British-Ethiopian relations. You request verification of the statements made in the article and ask what position this Government has adopted in the circumstances.

19-27-2

Great Britain and Ethiopia signed an agreement on January 31, 1942 which, among other provisions, gave certain military and civil rights to Great Britain in specified areas of Ethiopia, known as the Reserved Areas and the Ogaden. The terms of the Agreement provided for its continuance until January 31, 1944 and thereafter until a new agreement was concluded between Great Britain and Ethiopia or until denunciation of the old Agreement upon three months notice by either party. The Ethiopian Government exercised its right to denounce the old Agreement on May 25, 1944. Subsequently the British Government, at the invitation of the Emperor, Haile Selassie, dispatched a mission headed by Earl de la Warr to Addis Ababa for the purpose of negotiating a new temporary agreement to take the place of the Agreement of 1942. While it is understood that differences of opinion have arisen concerning the administration of the Reserved Areas

and

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe

Assistant Coordinator

Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges

Atlanta, Georgia

and the Ogaden, the British delegation is still in Addis Ababa negotiating with the Ethiopian Government according to the latest information received by the Department.

The Ethiopian Government has made no protest to the State Department, as alleged by Mr. Pearson. Moreover, the Ethiopian Foreign Office has categorically denied that the Emperor ever endeavored to approach Mr. Pearson regarding the British position in the negotiations for the new agreement or that anyone else in the Ethiopian Government did so. The Ethiopian Government has stated that it knows nothing of the basis for Mr. Pearson's statement.

The Department of State has been kept currently advised of the progress of negotiations in Ethiopia by the American Legation at Addis Ababa and by the British Embassy at Washington.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

Acting Secretary

(Exact copy)

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

8 December 1944

Dear President Atwood:

The enclosed bill of $316 for printing the second report of the Land Grant College project is due. Will you see that it is paid or what shall I do? There are two other remaining bills: compensation for Mr. Smythe for part time work in October, November and December (I had suggested that a total of $100 be paid for his services but if there are sufficient funds $150 would be better); and $25 which I sent him for petty cash on November 15, which he has not yet completely accounted for.

I am sending copies of this letter to President Bond, President Patterson, President Davis and Mr. Frazier.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

19-27-23

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

749 Fair Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
December 8, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

My dear Doctor:

I have just received your communication of December 4 with its enclosure, and want to thank you for it and for the words of advice which it contained relative my going to Howard.

Your mail is being forwarded daily, but I do wish you would inform Miss Diggs to please send change of address notices to some of these places. I shall be leaving here within a few days and your mail will not receive the attention it merits after I am gone.

19-27-174

The reports have been shipped to the member institutions and a letter posted to each president in this regard. Under separate cover I am sending you a package of second class mail and, also, several copies of the Second Report. The remainder of the reports has been expressed to Dr. Frazier, together with the balance of the First Report I had here, project correspondence and other file material belonging to the project.

After reading the copy of the letter you sent to Dr. Frazier I felt that there certain items about which I needed to comment upon, in order that you might know exactly my attitude in regard to my continuing to work with the Study. It is very disappointing to me to know that you feel I am due no more than $100 for my services ~~for my services~~ in October and November. Although you indicated when you sent me my September salary check that you could not guarantee me a full month salary for October, little did I suspect that you considered my future services to be worth so little. As it is, another month and one week have been added to the time and I find now that I am to receive for the entire ten-week period a sum which I had expected for my part-time services for one month. Had I been informed at the end of September, or by mid-October at the very latest, just what I could expect in the way of compensation, I could have made arrangements to have the work carried on here and gone ahead with my personal plans. As it is, I have lost two very valuable months time on work of the highest importance to me, and have incurred expenses and obligations by remaining here to carry out your orders, that it will be utterly impossible for me to meet on the meager sum you contemplate paying me for the two months of October and November.

19-27-177

No doubt you will attest that I have worked faithfully and well on the project and have always let its interests take precedence over mine. I understood the limitations of the budget, as well as your personal difficulties and handicaps resulting from its indirect administration at Atlanta University. Realizing this, I saved funds wherever possible, even going so far as to never once put in charges for carfare which had been expended on the many times the project's business necessitated trips to town. In regard to shipping matter, I exercised the utmost care and made every possible saving. I have carried on the secretarial and clerical duties in the absence of such personnel. Certainly these are elements worthy of consideration in coming to any decision relative to the proposed compensation I am to receive. These things I feel sure you know, but I mention them here so that you may understand why I feel rather hurt at the treatment being accorded me in regard to what I am to be paid for my work for the period concerned.

If the 1943-1944 budget could not cover an increase in payment to me for October and November, there would probably be a basis for paying me such a small sum. But according to our figures the money is available. Since the cost of publishing the Second Report was $182 less than the $700 you estimated, and the mailing charges were $32 under the proposed expenditure of $50 for this item, and there was to be a $148 balance in the treasury at the end of this year, according to your budget estimate of August 26 which was approved by the committee of control, the Study treasury contains about $362. Thus, you can see that there are funds available to pay me more adequately and more in keeping with what my services and time are worth during October and November.

I am terribly sorry matters have developed as they have. For it has served to make me hesitant about accepting the post with Dr. Frazier. Certainly, if I must undergo such financial strain, which has resulted as a consequence of my reduced compensation, and labor without any pay for such long periods annually, it would not be worth while for me to continue my affiliation with the project. This, plus the rumblings at Howard, where the gravity of the situation has been brought to public attention, makes me dubious about going there.

You appreciate honesty and frankness, and I have stated here exactly how I feel. I do hope that you will find it possible to reconsider your judgment of what I am due for my services during October and November and will contrive to make a substantial upward adjustment in the amount. Since the funds are

19-27-178

on hand to do this, I can see no reason why this should not be done. For my whole time has been put at the disposal of of the Study, even though it is being evaluated as part-time. You will remember, that even now, I am being held up because of the project's work and there is no provision being made nor assurance given me that I am to be compensated for the time being consumed in waiting for the official clearance of matters during December. I will appreciate greatly your courtesy and most serious consideration of this whole matter.

I leave here December 14. After that date, I can be reached at 4344 Indiana Avenue, c/o Rayford, Chicago 15, Illinois, until I locate permanently in that area. Wishing you continued success in your work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/s

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIAL STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE
CO-ORDINATOR
W. E. B. DU BOIS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.
December 11, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

19-7-2-61

Dear Doctor: I have just received your letter of the 9th and want to thank you for it. Let us hope that the committee will act more quickly this time in regard to your communication, which you mentioned in this letter.

You will notice that in my letter to you of December 8 I informed you that several copies of the Second Report had been mailed to you. I sent about ten copies at that time, and regret that I did not know you would have preferred more. It so happened that I mailed five copies to Dr. Hooker and a similar number to Dr. Jackson, and sent copies to Mr. W. A. Robinson and Mrs. Whiting. This made up twenty-five copies, which each package contained. The other several hundred copies have all been expressed to Dr. Frazier, and I know he will be only too glad to send you as many as you wish if you will write him requesting some. On second thought, realizing how busy you are I am writing him at once in this regard. A copy of the letter to this effect is enclosed. According to your instructions I am enclosing, also, an itemized statement of the petty cash expenditures.

December 14 will be my last day here, for I leave Atlanta late that afternoon. Following that date please communicate with me at 4344 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, c/o Rayford. I will be sure to send you my permanent address as soon as I have located in that area. I am writing Dr. Frazier in this regard, also. Please let me have your further instructions.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

Enclosures

[Enclosure]

December 11, 1944

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

9-22-175

Dear Dr. Frazier:

On December 8 I sent you by prepaid express the remaining several hundred copies of the Second Report, together with the balance of the First Report on hand here and file material belonging to the Study. Today, I had a letter from Dr. Du Bois intimating that he would like to have several more copies of the Second Report than I had already sent to him. I will appreciate it very much if you will be good enough to see that a package of twenty-five copies is sent to him at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, New York, as soon as the material reaches your hands.

As indicated to you in my correspondence last week, I shall remain here until December 14 to hear from you concernin the results of your conference with President Mordecai Johnson. If you experience some delay in this matter, I may be reached after the 14th at: 4344 Indiana Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, c/o Rayford, until I send you a permanent address. I hope that you will be able to clear up matters very shortly, so that the work of the project may get underway. I shall be pleased to hear from you at your very earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

/hhs

cc: Dr. Du Bois

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

December 11, 1944

19-32-54

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Hotel Theresa
Seventh Avenue at 125th Street
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I have had a letter from Mr. Smythe stating that he had decided to return to Northwestern University in order to complete his work on his doctorate. He had taken this step because of the uncertainty concerning his employment with me, but now he suggests that he be given a leave of absence and come to Howard periodically to work as my assistant. In my opinion, I would need an assistant for full time. On the other hand, since Mr Smythe is so intimately acquainted with the Project, I would be willing, if it were feasible, for him to come here periodically. When he was not here the work of the assistant could be carried on by a very competent young man in the Department of Sociology.

It appears that the process of transferring the Project to Howard University has not been completed, especially as it concerns the money and the budget. I would appreciate your doing everything possible to speed up the transfer of the Project in order that I might begin work on it.

Sincerely yours,

E. Franklin Frazier

E. Franklin Frazier

EFF:DMB

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]
Smythe

12 December 1944

LAND GRANT COLLEGE SOCIAL STUDIES PROJECT

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

to petty cash November 15 to Hugh Smythe	$25.00
to postage, paper and incidentals from September first to first to January first	7.50

10-32-11

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

19-32-55

14 December 1944

My dear Dr. Frazier:

The transfer of Land Grant College funds is proceeding but is slow because of the several members of the committee and the fact that they a e widely separated. I am writing Mr. Atwood and Mr. Bond. I hope you will succeed in getting Mr. Smythe's assistance even if for part time. He will be invaluable in starting the project anew.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

14 December 1944

My dear President Bond:

The Land Grant College project is at present in transit from Atlanta to Howard. I have sent to Mr. Atwood the printing bill of $518 for the second report and my petty cash bill of $32.50. I have asked him to see that they are paid as promptly as possible.

Meanwhile, Dr. Frazier of Howard is awaiting the transferring of funds. I have said to President Atwood, if after paying the above bills and $100 to Smythe for his services, there should be any balance of the 1943-44 income, part of it at least should be paid Mr. Smythe. He was not promised any remuneration for October, November and December, but did effective part time work and deserves something.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Horace M. Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

[Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges]

14 December 1944

Land Grant Colleges

My dear President Atwood:

Enclosed is a voucher which supplements my bill for petty cash. This accounts for the expenditure of the $25 which I furnished Mr. Smythe and which he spent in part.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-32-18

President R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

[Land Grant College Project]

19-23-13

BUDGET OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGE
SOCIAL STUDIES PROJECT

	TOTAL	FOUNDATIONS?	HOWARD	LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
Salary of Co-ordinator	$2500	$1000	$1500	
Salary of Secretary	2000	1000	1000	
Office and Stenographer	1500	500	500	500
Travel	500			500
Annual Conference	1000			1000
Annual Publication	1000		1000	
	$8500	$2500	$4000*	$2000

Comment:

1. Can the Land-Grant Colleges get the foundations to contribute $2500-$5000, if more than $2500, the Howard's share would be less.

2. Can Howard

   A. Give the co-ordinator $1500 for seminars

   B. And hire secretary on half-time for Anthropology or Spanish

   C. Furnish offices(2) and part-time of stenographer

   D. Publish report as a Howard University Publication.

* $2500 for services, $1500 for Land-Grant College project.

19-36-155

Budget
L-G C Project

June to Nov 1944 — $2500 (?)

Cash on Hl:

Expend March — 359.22

May — 429.91

789.13

1710.87

Bal. on hand

Further Proj. Expend
June to Nov. 1944

	Est. (Nov 1943)	Act. & Proposed
Carf.	750.00	305.23
Travel & Office (Nov to May)		484.90
Proj. Engr. (#200 already spent)		500.00
Est. (Nov. 1943	750.00	
Put. Grnd Rep (Est & Proj.	500.00	1000.00
	2000.02	2290.13

2 odd beds
1 end table
desk
File cage
Pictures
(1 large painting 6 x 4
12 or more others
Phonograph radio
2 arm chairs
Bed, 3/4, with springs & boards, mat & mattress
G. E. refrigerator
Washing machine
Portable electric stove
a number of dishes & glasses (packed)
2 small tables
4 small chairs
Curios & vases
2 electric fans

~~Typewriter~~
Dictaphone; 3 units
Maps & charts; rolled

[Enclosure]

THE LAND - GRANT COLLEGE SOCIAL STUDIES

Due W. E. B. Du Bois

CLERICAL Services paid from June 1943 through January 1944.

June 19, 1943----------(Robert Fuller)---------(Voucher # 1)-----$ 4.25
June 26,----------(Robert Fuller)---------(Voucher # 2)----- 7.16
July 2,----------(Robert Fuller)---------(Voucher # 3)----- 6.40
July 10,----------(Robert Fuller)---------(Voucher # 4)----- 6.90
July 10,----------Mrs Elease Hope----------(Voucher # 5)-----$20.00
(services rendered Sept. and Oct.)
July 12,----------(Robert Fuller)----------(Voucher # 6)---- 2.00
August 29,----------Mrs Elease Hope----------(Voucher # 7)----$10.00
(services rendered July and Aug.)--
December 4,---------R. M. Lipsey----------(Voucher # 8)---- 4.20
December 21---------Emma Hunt----------(Voucher # 9)----- 2.50
January 30, 1944----Edward Blackshear----------(Voucher # 10)----.15.90
(services from Dec. 13 to Jan. 22; 53 hours)
January 30, 1944----Lucy Clemmons----------(Voucher # 11)----.30.00

TOTAL----------$109.31

19-23-17

POSTAGE

February 5-28, 1944----------(Voucher # 12, 13,14,15, and 16)---------- 8.58

TRAVEL

November, 1943--Chicago and return with pullman------~~(Voucher # 17)~~-$61.60
Hotel----------(Voucher # 18 ---------- 6.00
Meals----------~~(Voucher # 19)~~---------- 5.50
Cabs, tips and misc.------~~(Voucher # 20)~~---------- 1.50

TOTAL----------$74.60

TELEGRAM
December 28, 1943----------(Voucher # ~~21~~ 17)---------- .42

GRAND TOTAL (due W. E. B. Du Bois)----------$192.91

DUE PHYLON FOR STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES----------$ 20.00

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Hon. Hugh H. Smythe

69-5th Ave.--C/o N. A. A. C. P.

New York, 3, N. Y.

For

Dr. DuBois

Personally

19-27-180

Cincinnati, Ohio
September 2, 1944

My dear Mr. Smythe:

Your card, relative to changing the address of Doctor DuBois, received and I hope that he will have no excuse for not reading my "great little publication" every week. It can neither increase his intelligence, nor elevate further his intellectuality, but he may find in it, lots to criticize, if he does not deem the source renders it unworthy his consideration.

Yours respectfully,

W. P. Dabney

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 26, 1944

My dear Dabney:

I read the UNION every week and I am always glad to see it. I have just returned from a trip to Haiti and am coming down especially this Fall to tell you something about it. I trust that this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

19-27-154

Mr. W. P. Dabney
Editor
The UNION
238 E. Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

WEBD:elj

DAILY WORKER

35 east 12th st., New York 3, N.Y. Algonquin 4-7954

August 16, 1944

Dr. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-31-7

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Because of the considerable discussion as to the Negro voters and the presidential candidates, the Daily Worker has requested James Ford to make a survey of what the situation is in this respect.

We shall esteem it a great favor if you will please write immediately upon receipt of this note briefly on the following matters in this connection:

(a) What is your view of the position which the Negro should take in regard to the choice of President Roosevelt versus Thomas E. Dewey?

(b) What is the present attitude of the Negro people in your community on this matter?

We would appreciate it if you would send us your reply airmail special delivery at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Louis F. Budenz

lfb/b
ang/ny

Louis F. Budenz
Managing Editor

"THE TRUTH IN THE NEWS"

209

DAILY WORKER

35 east 12th st., New York 3, N.Y. Algonquin 4-7954

August 24, 1944

19-31-8

Dr. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We hope we may be able to get in advance the statement which you will issue for Labor Day. We are sure that you will wish this year to say something in regard to the cooperation of labor and the Negro people. We know such a statement will be of great interest and want to incorporate it in our special Labor Day issue.

Although the date of this issue is September 3, we have to get it out in advance for our national distribution. Therefore any statement would have to be in our hands no later than next Monday, August 28, and we would appreciate it if we could get the copy even earlier than that.

May we count on getting this statement from you, since we want it very much.

Sincerely yours,

Louis F. Budenz

lfb/b
ang/ny

Louis F. Budenz
Managing Editor

"THE TRUTH IN THE NEWS"

19-33-60

[DARTIGUE]

Monsieur le Dr. Du Bois..

19-33a

avec ses compliments.

19 Août. 1944.

Maurice Dartigue

Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Instruction

Publique et de l'Agriculture

avec

July 12, 1944

Mrs. Shelby Davidson
1333 R. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Davidson: Can you find room for me Saturday night, July 22? I want to stop over until Sunday after breakfast, when I shall drive to Baltimore. I hope you can accommodate me.

My best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

webd:hhs

19-32-1

(Valida Davila)

2877 San Marino St.
Los Angeles-6. Calif.
August 17-1944

19-27-163

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I was happy to read in The Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, of your return to the N.A.A.C.P. and of the valuable wok you will undertake. I have felt that the Association has suffered a big loss in losing your support.

You may remember I wrote to you about a year ago that I was studying Negro History and asked you for a picture, which you so kindly sent me. I am still studying at home, and the deeper I delve into it the more interested and enthusiastic I become with the subject. I majored in History and French at College yet rarely read a word about the contribution of the Negro to American History so I had to begin at the beginning and include many allied subjects

in order to obtain a background. Due to lack of sufficient time and inability to obtain books at the right time I have had to skip around but am gradually filling in. I have just finished the History of the N.A.A.C.P. and have read your account of it in your autobiography. I am also studying the History of Negro Education now and enjoy Carter Woodson's "Education of the Negro Prior to 1861."

All this is a prelude to say that I shall be interested in Negro History and the solution of the negroes problems for many years and I would like to make a living pursuing it to master the subject and make my contribution towards the making of a happy world for all its millions.

The work you will now undertake appeals to me greatly and I wish I might have a similar opportunity in a junior capacity. (Not that I am a junior in years, but in this subject - I am 43 years old) Do you have any suggestions?

If you are interested I will write you of my general background, education and professional record.

I shall be ready in about a year to undertake a job. Now I am at home with a small baby.

Even if you do not have time right away I wish you would keep my letter and answer at your convenience.

Wishing you great success in your new work,

Sincerely yours,

Valida Dávila

Mrs. J. J.

P. S. Enclosed is a reprint by Miss Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and co-editor of the magazine "South Today." I have the greatest admiration for Miss Smith for writing this essay alone and love what she says. I thought you might enjoy making her acquaintance thru her writing and perhaps personally, if you do not already know her.

V. D.

19-27-164

19-31-2

HARRY E. DAVIS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING

CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

RES. POTOMAC 0335

MR.

JULIAN ISAAC DIAZ

CITY HOSPITAL

PATHOLOGY DEPT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

January 6, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-27-43

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I made a contact this afternoon which may result in opening an engagement for you at the Euclid Avenue Temple on Friday, February 11th, 1944. I take it this would fit in with your other arrangements.

Very truly yours

Harry E. Davis

jm

January 8, 1944

19-22-44

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202-206 Engineers Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

My dear Davis:

Yes I could speak at the Euclid Avenue Temple on Friday, February 11th. The charge $100. Thank you for suggesting it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

January 25, 1944

Mr. Harry Davis
202-206 Engineers Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

19-22-13

My dear Davis:

I shall leave here the night of the 9th and arrive in Cleveland the afternoon of Thursady, February 10. I had to make this early start in order to get a through pullman. I shall leave Saturday afternoon for Detroit. Will you kindly find the best train; and if there is a train on which I can get through pullman, buy passage for me and let me know the cost. I think there are trains at 4.P.M. and 7. Break this bad news as gently as possible to Mrs Davis. Please send me your house number again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

January 27, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of January 25th and will look for you on Thursday, February 10th.

The two trains to Detroit which are available to you leave here at 4:00 o'clock P.M. and 5:40 o'clock P.M. The earlier train will probably be the better for you since trains run on Daylight Time and this is one hour earlier than our time. This means that you could leave shortly after the lecture, which will not keep you later than 2:30 P.M. However, there is no pullman service on this train as there is a change at Toledo and the whole trip is only about four hours. You will get into Detroit at 8:00 o'clock P.M.

The next train, at 5:40 P.M., may carry a chair car from some other point and if you want to take this train you had best buy your ticket when you arrive in Cleveland. You cannot get reservations earlier than that time.

My home address is still 1050 East 98th Street. With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours

Harry E. Davis

jm

19-27-2

February 28, 1944

Mr. Harry Davis
202-206 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

19-22-41

My dear Davis:

I have just returned to Atlanta after a most interesting and enjoyable trip. May I thank you and Mrs. Davis very much for your hospitality which I have enjoyed so often and so much that I am beginning to be quite ashamed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

Lectures 1945

October 9th, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

61-17-19

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will shortly receive an invitation from the Cleveland Museum of Art to address it on some cultural topic around Friday, February 9th, 1945. Of course, I do not know your plans or whether or not you are going to have your usual lecture tour, but if things are as usual I would like you to include in your plans an appearance before the St. James Forum on the Sunday, February 11th, 1945. If you are so situated that you can take care of these matters I will take it up with the Forum promptly.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Harry E. Davis

jm

13 October 1944

9-17-21

My dear Mr. Davis:

I could speak for the St. James Forum, February eleventh, on Haiti. I have received the invitation from the Cleveland Museum of Art and accepted for February ninth. Also I am appearing in Cleveland for the Council for Jewish Women, November first when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

October 18, 1944

19-17-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am pleased to learn that you can speak on February 11th, 1945. When you come here on November 1st I will take up with you the matter of subject and terms. Please advise me when you expect to arrive and how long you will be here.

Sincerely yours,

Harry E. Davis

jm

27 October 1944

My dear Davis:

I expect to arrive in Cleveland at 8:40 p. m., Tuesday, October 31, and shall come out to the house for the night unless Mrs. Davis strenuously objects. If I do not hear from you, I shall take it that she is willing. I leave Thursday for Chicago.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

8 November 1944

19-36-12

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Davis:

Thank you very much for your hospitality. I got a seat on the train to Chicago and had a pleasant visit and lecture there. I will see that your book is returned to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Davis
1050 East Ninety-Eighth Street
Cleveland
Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

November 10, 1944

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

19-17-23

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The St. James Forum has entered you for appearance on Sunday, February 11th at 4:00 P.M. and agreed to pay your honorarium of $60.00.

It is desired that you speak on some such subject as colonies, the darker races and the peace, or something similar and in connection with the special work you are now doing. Will you please submit a definite topic so it can be used for printing?

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours

Harry E. Davis

jm

15 November 1944

19-17-25

My dear Davis:

I have your letter of November tenth. I propose two subjects: COLONIES AND THE POST WAR WORLD or HAITI.

Will you please inform me how the election came out?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

HARRY E. DAVIS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14

MAIN 1320

November 17, 1944

19-27-14

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter of November 15th, would advise that the Forum prefers the subject, "COLONIES AND THE POST WAR WORLD". We are, accordingly, entering this as your subject.

Very truly yours

Harry E. Davis

jm

January 5, 1944

19-14-6

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Dear President and Mrs Davis:

I appreciate your kind words with regard to my election to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:old

March 6, 1944

President John W. Davis
West Virginia State College
Institute, West Virginia

Dear President Davis:

I am sorry about your address for Phylon. We are correcting it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[John W. Davis]

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

12 May 1944

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

19-36-150

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very much interested in the suggestions of your letter of May 3rd. For your own peace of mind I would suggest that you pull out of the Atlanta University situation at the earliest convenient time. I make this suggestion knowing full well that it hurts John Hope for me to do so.

I would like to talk with you about the Fisk University situation, as presented by Dr. Charles S. Johnson. I seem to favor it. Naturally, I would like to hear your reaction to it. I am personally interested in your comfort and peace of mind. I do not believe that either is possible at Atlanta University.

Of one thing I am certain, Charles Johnson and Fisk University are much smarter than Dr. Clement and Atlanta University. From a distance I would advise that you accept the Fisk University proposition, as made by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, with as few strings as possible tied to you and the work which you wish to do.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[April 1, 1944]

1844 Centennial Year 1944

19-37-23

F. E. DeFrantz, Secretary
Hobson Zeigler, Physical Director
R. K. Smith, Boys' Secretary
Sanford Ramsey (On Leave)
Robert Starms, Education Sec'y
Bertram Gardner (On Leave)
Rosemary Stewart, Office Asst.
Franklin Morrison, Office Asst.

Office Phone, Lincoln 6661

SENATE AVENUE AT
MICHIGAN STREET

SENATE AVE. BRANCH
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis

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Dr. H. L. Hummons, Chrm. Emeritus

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just written to President Banks of Prairie View State College. I hope that we get some results.

This letter is also to remind you that I want a list of all your books that are available and the prices thereof.

Sincerely yours,

F. E. DeFrantz

April 1, 1944

Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear President Banks:

19-35-1

Dr. W. E. DuBois was with us last Sunday, as the closing speaker, on are annual Sunday afternoon forum. He did a remarkably good job and it was the consensus of many that it was the best speech that he had made over a period of 30 years when he had been the guest of our association almost annually. His mental as well as his physical vigor are phenomenal. He has great mental vitality and stimulated us to accept the challenge to fight on for a better world.

It has come to my attention that there is some talk of retiring Dr. DuBois, at Atlanta University; and, these prefatory statements, I have used, to express to you how grave a mistake it seems to me that any action of this type should be considered in connection with Dr. DuBois. I am appealing to you as a member of the Board of Directors, of Atlanta University, to use every means that is in your power that no such action of this kind should be taken.

Here is hoping that you give favorable consideration to my suggestion and will resist any movement that would tend in the direction of humiliating this great scholar and elder statesman of our group. Should you have the time, I will be pleased to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

F. E. DeFrantz
Executive Secretary

/w

[Percy de Freitas]

Print the complete address in plain block letters in the panel below, and your return address in the space provided. Use typewriter, dark ink, or pencil. Write plainly. Very small writing is not suitable.

April 13, 44

No. _____

PASSED BY U 252 S ARMY EXAMINER

(CENSOR'S STAMP)

To

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

PHYLON

Atlanta University

Atlanta, Ga.

From

Cpl Percy de Freitas

(Sender's name)

42053399

Hq 780 MP Bn. APO 9968

(Sender's address)

%Postmaster, New York

(Date)

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

10-21-49

The current quarterly issue of Phylon, Vol V, Nol is of singular interest to me, since the present world chaos finds me in Africa. "African Studies", by Leo Hansberry, therefore is of special interest to me at this time. I have had the opportunity of reading "Tarikh es Sudan" and found it very interesting. During my sojourn in Africa and time permits, I shall try to drink in as much of the African seene as possible.

Phylon is a pylon of progress!

Yours truly,

Percy de Freitas

V-MAIL

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1943 16—28143-4

Cpl Percy de Freitas 42053399
Hq 780 MP Bn. APO 9968
%Postmaster, New York

U.S. ARMY 13 Oct A.P.O.

FREE
See Instruction No. 5

V···— MAIL

DO NOT WRITE HERE

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
PHYLON
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

PASSED BY
U S 252
ARMY EXAMINER

FOLD HERE

FOLD HERE

DO NOT WRITE HERE

DO NOT WRITE HERE

V-Mail Service provides the most expeditious dispatch and reduces the weight of mail to and from personnel of our Armed Forces outside the continental United States. When addressed to points where micro-film equipment is operated, a miniature photographic negative of the message will be made and sent by the most expeditious transportation available for reproduction and delivery. The original message will be destroyed after the reproduction has been delivered. Messages addressed to or from points where micro-film equipment is not operated will be transmitted in their original form by the most expeditious means available.

INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Write the entire message plainly on the other side within marginal lines.
(2) PRINT the name and address in the two panels provided. Addresses to members of the Armed Forces should include rank or rating of the addressee, unit to which attached, and APO or Naval address.
(3) Fold, seal, and deposit in any post office letter drop or street letter box.
(4) Enclosures must not be placed in this envelope and a separate V-Mail letter must be sent if you desire to write more than one sheet.
(5) V-Mail letters may be sent free of postage by members of the Armed Forces. When sent by others postage must be prepaid at domestic rates (3c ordinary mail, 6c if air mail is desired).

☆ APO 16—25143-3

May 4, 1944

19-21-50

Cpl. Percy de Freitas
Hq. 780 MP Bn. (42053399)
A.P.O. 9968, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

My dear Cpl. de Freitas:

I am very glad to hear from you and to know that you have enjoyed Phylon. We are just issuing another number and hope it may reach you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

4 December 1944

19-24-M

My dear Judge Delaney:

This morning I was notified by the telephone Company that a telephone would be installed in my apartment Wednesday. I am sure I have you to thank for this and I am deeply grateful.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Judge Hubert T. Delaney
135 East 22nd Street
New York City

May 31, 1944

Mr. E. R. Smith
Dictaphone Company
10 Pryor Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

19-30

My dear Mr. Smith:

Can you send me with bill:

½ doz. form B-324
1 bottle of Dictaphone oil
1 can of Dictaphone grease

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

FORM 8-44-F-3
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

19-30-26

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

Dictaphone
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DICTATING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES

AT Nº 20602

DATE 6-1 194 4 TERMS NET 30 DAYS

NAME W. E. B. Du Bois - Atl. University DEPARTMENT ROOM NO.

STREET AND NUMBER 223 Chestnut st S.W. CITY Atl STATE Geo

REASON FOR SERVICE CALL REMARKS

TYPE AND MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	MATERIAL USED	MATERIAL AMOUNT
1	Dog. B. 324	Pads	1 00

Paid

INVOICE

INSPECTION FOR MONTH OF

INTERIM CALL NO LABOR CHARGE | SPECIAL CALL NO LABOR CHARGE | INSPECTION OF MACHINES ON DEMONSTRATION

SERVICE CALL | SHOP REPAIR | MACHINES SERVICED | TIME USED HRS.

SERVICE RENDERED BY Geo Kasley

APPROVED W. E. B. Du Bois

BY CUSTOMER

LOCAL SERVICE STATION
225 TEN PRYOR ST. BLDG.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PHONE WA. 5419-20

MATERIAL	
LABOR (MINIMUM CHARGE $1.00)	
SALES TAX	
TRAVELING EXPENSE	
TOTAL AMOUNT	1.00

THIS IS THE ONLY INVOICE WHICH WILL BE RENDERED
MAIL CHECK TO DICTAPHONE CORPORATION, 10 PRYOR ST., ATLANTA 3, GA.

June 13, 1944

Dictaphone Co.

Mr. E. N. Brown
Dictaphone Company
100 Byror St. Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Your salesman, George Hasty, left me a Dictaphone service agreement May 1, and promised to service my set May 7. He has not yet been here. Meantime, I have not signed the agreement because I am leaving here soon after July 1 and the services would have to be attended at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland, whither I am moving. Please therefore, let your service man come out and attend to this Dictaphone as soon as possible and give me directions as to Baltimore services.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-30-22

FORM S-43-P-3
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

19-30-24

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

Dictaphone REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DICTATING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES

AT No. 21030

DATE 6-29 1944 TERMS NET 30 DAYS

NAME Dr. W. E. B. DuBois DEPARTMENT Atlanta University ROOM NO.

STREET AND NUMBER CITY Atlanta STATE Ga.

CAUSE FOR SERVICE CALL | REMARKS

TYPE AND MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER	MATERIAL USED	MATERIAL AMOUNT
5-	15976	Feed screw and Pulley	$5.50

Check sent July 5, 1944

INVOICE

Paid H Smythe

INSPECTION FOR MONTH OF	INTERIM CALL NO LABOR CHARGE	SPECIAL CALL NO LABOR CHARGE	INSPECTION OF MACHINES ON DEMONSTRATION		MATERIAL		
	SERVICE CALL ✓	SHOP REPAIR	MACHINES SERVICED 1	TIME USED 2 1/2 HRS.	LABOR (MINIMUM CHARGE $1.00)		
SERVICE RENDERED BY D. E. McFendon	LOCAL SERVICE STATION 225 TEN PRYOR ST. BLDG. ATLANTA, GEORGIA PHONE MA. 3413				SALES TAX		
APPROVED BY O. L. Dixon CUSTOMER					TRAVELING EXPENSE		
					TOTAL AMOUNT	$5	50

THIS IS THE ONLY INVOICE WHICH WILL BE RENDERED

MAIL CHECK TO DICTAPHONE CORPORATION, 10 PRYOR ST., ATLANTA 3, GA.

5.50

C. J. Smith

August

1945

July 5, 1944

Dictaphone Corporation
10 Pryor Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

19-30-25

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $5.50 to cover the cost of the following part replacement on my Shaver Machine:

Type and Model 5-
Serial Number 15976
Material Used Feed screw and Pulley

This work was done June 29; Invoice Number A T No.21030.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEB:HHS

Enclosure: check,$5.50

6 December 1944

Gentlemen: Attention - Mr. Smith

I have at last got to the place where I can unpack my dictaphone. I should like to have you write to the representative of your company here so that they would send a man to put it in proper condition. You will remember that I have already paid for packing and putting it in order after it got her.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dictaphone Corporation
Attention Mr. Smith
Atlanta, Georgia

19-33-23

MERRILL B. SANDS. *President* • T. H. BEARD. *Vice President* • C. E. HALLENBORG. *Vice President* • H. F. JOPP. *Secretary Treasurer* • PAUL APPENZELLAR. *Chairman of the Board*

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF **Dictaphone** REG U.S. PAT. OFF. DICTATING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES

10 PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
E. N. BROWN, BRANCH MANAGER

Dec. 12th, 1944

Dr. W.E. B. Du Bois
Department of Special Research
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Bu Bois:

Your letter of the 6th addressed to Mr. Smith calls attention to the fact that you paid for packing and shipping your Dictaphone equipment and that you now have it with you in New York, and that you are ready for one of our representatives to come over there and set the machines up at no additional cost. That most assuredly will be done Dr. Bu Bois.

All we ask you to do, when you know you are going to be in your office, is to call up the Dictaphone Office in New York City, who is getting a copy of this letter, and remind them that you paid for packing and shipping the machines from Atlanta to New York and you want them to come over to open up and set up the machines. That will be done promptly.

Yours truly,
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION

E N Brown

District Mgr.

ENB:m

19-30-22

DICTATED TO THE DICTAPHONE
B-71 MADE IN U.S.A.

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
July 10, 1944

19-32-31

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want you to know how much I appreciate the very fine letter of recommendation which you gave me. I knew I was far short of what you needed in a secretary and realize fully what a generous gesture it was on your part to retain my services and help me.

During my stay with you I acquired much that will always be invaluable. I shall do my very best to improve along the lines which you suggested and advised. I regret that I had to leave your employment but hope that in the future I may again have the good fortune to serve you.

Again, thanking you for everything, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Omie L. Dixon

Omie L. Dixon

/old

[Sigmund Dorsch, Feb. 13, 1944]

Lecture
1944

Feb 13.

Dear Sir:

After listening to your speech of Feb 12. was so impressed that am writing this letter to commend you on same.

It is most unfortunate that men of your caliber are few and far between.

Personally I liken you with Booker Washington, the only difference is, that you have courage in your convictions.

In closing let me again say, in all sincerity, that I admire you both, as an individual, and for your grand speech

Would appreciate copy of same.

Sincerely

Sigmund Dorsch
6617 Bonna ave
Cleve. O.

12-22-61

March 3, 1944

19-24-28

Lectures 1944

Mr. Sigmund Dorch
6617 Bonna Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your kind words concerning my Cleveland address.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[Luc Dorsinville]

19-26-23

LE PROFESSEUR LUC DORSINVILLE

JOURNAL : L'Illustration-Antillaise.
Librairie : *livres de seconde main*
Livres neufs,
Cahiers,
Papiers, etc.
Géographie Atlas
cours Préparatoire,
" Elémentaire,
" Moyen,
" Supérieur.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Bureau No 44 Rue Roux
Résidence : rue Grégoire, Pétionville

Port au Prince le 8 Septembre 1944

Cher Monsieur du Bois,

C'est avec une joie sans mélange que j'ai appris votre arrivée en mon pays. Aussi je m'empresse par cette lettre, de vous adresser la bienvenue ne doutant pas si avec vos occupations j'aurai l'occasion de vous rencontrer à l'hôtel.

Par paquet séparé, je vous adresse quelques exemplaires de mon journal, afin que vous ayez une idée de mes activités actuelles.

Veuillez recevoir, cher M.r du Bois, mes salutations distinguées, Luc Dorsinville

A M.r W. du Bois
Hotel Splendide.

May 10, 1944

A-20-34

Mrs Fannie Howard Douglass
1806 11th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Fannie:

I find I am going to be hungry Thursday May 25 at 6 P.M. My train leaves at 11:25 P.M. What do you suppose we can do about it? Perhaps you have a rehearsal!

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

1047-28th Ave. No.,
Nashville 8, Tenn.,
Nov. 20, 1944

Request for information

W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

19-28-35

Dear Sir,

The eleventh grade students of Pearl High School Nashville, Tenn., studying under Mrs. B. H. Freeman have selected for their term's project "Racial Prejudice". We have choosen "I Too Am An American" as our subject.

I have selected the topic, Our Leaders and How They Grew. The group working on this topic thought it wise to get the views of some of the outstanding Negroes before compiling their work.

Enclosed you will find a questionare that I would like for you to

answer.

Please send a picture of yourself.
Thanking you for your cooperation.

Respectively,
Rosalyn C. Drew

19-28-36

19-33-02

[Aleseandre Dubois]

Cher monsieur

je me nomme Alescandre jean Dubois descendant direct d'Elie Dubois, je suis rongé par la misère dès ma naissance, c'est pourquoi je n'ai pas pu recevoir une instruction. Mais jusqu'ici je sporte le nom de Dubois avec fierté car je suis honnête dans tout le sens du mot. je ne suis pas un mendiant je m'efforce à travailler mais ce n'est rien dajron de quoi ne pas mourir de faim pendant la journée. Daignez cher monsieur pour le nom que vous portez me secourir

Dieu vous le rendra

Alescandre Dubois

19-30-112

Hawthorne, Florida
July 18, 1944

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
DuBois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. DuBois:

It's a shame that business and work have kept me from writing you but I have been thinking about you for several weeks. My thinking of you and your letter make me feel guilty, and I pause in my business rush to say-hold everything (including the good times at Baltimore) until we meet. Listen , I may not "obey" in full, but that I'll be too glad to come visit you sometime during this month or the next if you are going to be there or have you come visit with (Mother and Father too) us.

Why don't you write to me? Of course, I realize that you are no doubt busy working in the school business or doing some big government work; but do take time to assure me that you are still thinking of the family and me as I am always thinking of you. I want you to know that you have a standing invitation to come see or write to me any time that you feel the need of me or desire to hear from me.

What are you doing and where are you working? I don't think that I am going to teach any school this term; therefore I want to come there or go to Washington, D. C. and get me a government (good one) job. Do you think I can get one there? I am interested in almost any good paying job. I am a college graduate (four year) and know business; therefore, please let me know how all the good paying jobs run there. I realize you will have to be sometime the lucky one to get a good paying job as soon as you enter a city unless you have someone looking out for you; therefore, I am asking you to please do that for me.

Now, please let me hear from you in return mail and take good care of yourself. Good-bye until we meet.

Gratefully yours,
Louis I. DuBois

19-31-45

Jan. 5 – 1944

There is no Wanamaker bill.

I have paid cash for all of Du Bois clothing so far this winter, including her winter coat, which with alterations was $33.

I spent $25.70 on Christmas things. I've paid a small plumbers bill of $3.25

All bills are paid up to date.

Nina G. Du Bois

[Nina G. Du Bois]

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14 — Md.

Jan. 21st 44.

19-31-68

Dear Will:

I presume you received the Christmas package sent you from us. Du Bois used some of her money she had saved for her part in the package.

She has been home from school for this week with a bad cold which she took from one of the children out here.

She is expecting to finish Grammer school in February if this absence don't put her back.

1-31-69

I have had forty bushel of manure put around the shrubery + on the flower beds for which I have paid $20. I shall need it to add to my Feb. check.

Thank you.

Nina

January 24, 1944

Mrs Nina G. DuBois
2302 Montobello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Nina:

Enclosed is my check for $120, which is your February money plus the money for the fertilizer. I hope DuBois is better.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-30-14

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14

Feb. 3rd 1944

Dear Will:

19-31-55

Your check of $/20. came Thank you. Du Bois has entered Junior High School and is very excited and feeling important.

I have a note from Mrs. Trotman saying you are to be in New York on the 15th.

She has asked me to come up

but of course I can't leave with Du Bois there to be kept going to school and to be here when she is out of school.

Will you stop in Baltimore on the trip?

Yours with love

Nina

February 28, 1944

19-30-15

Mrs Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is my check for $125, $100 for the house and $25 for the yard. Send me the Wanamaker bill.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

19-31-64

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Dear Will; March 23-44

I learned of your interesting trip through your letter to Du Bois. We hope you have not run into the spell of bad weather that we have been having here.

We've had two heavy snow storms during the last month. This past monday neither of

Du Bois received the book you sent her. "13 Against the Odds"

Yours with love

Nina

the children got to school.
Yolande was afraid to drive
through the sleet & snow and
of course it was too bad for
Du Bois to walk to the car line
However it is raining now
so the ice & snow will soon be
gone.
Dr. Hawkins called by a few minutes
about three weeks ago to see how we
were and enquired for you.

9-30-75

March 28, 1944

Mrs Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Nina,

I have just returned from my trip to the South, West and North, covering over 2500 miles. It was rather difficult in many cases because of the crowds, but most of the time I was very comfortable. About half the trip I did by air. I stopped several days with the Bankses in Texas and then to lecture in Austin, Texas and Jefferson City, Missouri; and then attended the conference in Chicago. Finally I lectured in Indianapolis after visiting in Dayton. Father and Mrs. Belboder of Dayton, whom you might remember, sent their regards; and Mr. DeFrantz of Indianapolis. I arrived here yesterday morning.

Enclosed are two checks, one for $125 which is your regular house check and $25 which I immagine will soon be needed for Du Bois' spring clothes; but use it any way you wish. Also I am enclosing a check for the caulking.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

19-31-67

Dear Will:

Your note and check for $125. came. We will finally do some work on the lawn. So far we have had rather cold weather. Quite a heavy snow storm just this week.

Du Bois was pleased with your gifts to her, The Quotes and especially the fountain pen and the pencil with leads.

The Chamberlain people came to day and did the Calking on the house.

I forgot to say Du Bois is going to afternoon session now. The colored schools are so crowded they have had to do that. Yolande reports at 1,45 now and is through teaching by one o'clock but Du Bois isn't out until 4,40 she goes in on the street car. One of the teachers who is in the same school brings her home but it is five thirty

She is quite pleased that she has been classified 7 one that means she is in the first division of her grade. They are graded by their intelligence test which is given when they enter the advanced grade.

However if their work is not satisfactory they are moved. We will try to keep her interested. I think she was helped by her contacts last summer. She seems less inclined to just want to be wild. The Girl Scout Group seems to help her too.

and sometimes a little after six o'clock when she gets home. It is good that Spring is coming with those hours. The cars out this way are crowded in the latter part of the day with workers.

Did you see the Irotsman in New York?

Yours with love

Nina

19-30-33

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

April 5-44

Dear Will:

Thank you for your letter with the monthly check. I was glad of the extra $25. for Du Bois dother. She has grown so that her clothes are about the same size as a grown person. She is just a bit taller than her mother

We had ordered her a three piece suit for spring. Yolande had her dressmaker make it

Now you will think this a fairy tale but to day we are all snowed under a sort of mild blizzard blew in yesterday evening just as the children were getting home. It was one of the days when Yolande had gone for Dr Bair. Yolande said she had to stop on the road She could not see where she was driving.

However it will soon go though it is pretty cold to-day

We've had cold but it

As it is not easy to buy the ready made clothes They don't want one to try them on in the better stores.

We all keep rather busy, Du Bois having to be in school so late makes the evenings full as the school work becomes more hard. She is doing fairly well in school but has to be kept up with. She is quite a hand full. However her mother is taking her more in hand you see she has grown away from me as far as her school work goes.

(4)

is better.

Your trip seems to have been interesting.

Everyone here is well.

Yours with love

Nina.

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

19-30-32

Dear Will:

Many thanks for the lovely Easter Lily which came Friday afternoon. It had three lovely perfect blooms already out when it came and two buds which have since opened. Du Bois appreciated it.

She likes to have things come and some sort of recognition of the occasion whatever it may be.

The weather was beautiful here Du Bois + her mother went to church.

To day they are all back in school again.

Yours with love

Nina

April 10-44

April 13, 1944

41-9-184

Mrs Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montobello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Nina:

I hope to arrive in Baltimore Monday April 24 at 5:51 P.M. I will have dinner with you and leave the next morning at 10 or 11.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

[April 1944]

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

19-30-34

Dear Will;

We were glad to hear you are going to stop off to see us. Yolande says she will try to meet you.

Your train I believe is due five: 51 P.M.

We are having a rainy spell. Some of the shrubbery is in

blossom but so far the weather has been too wet for planting.

Yours with love

Nina

April 20, 1944

19-30-14

Mrs Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montobello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Nina:

I shall come on the train that arrives at 4:49 P.M. Monday from New York instead of 5:51 P.M. Tell Yolande that, if it is easy to meet me, all right; if not I can come out on the street car.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

April 28, 1944

41-9-183

Mrs Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montobello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

My dear Nina:

Here is your house money for May and another extra $25 for clothes or Spring. I had a very nice lecture in Washington with an audience of six or seven hundred people and a pleasant and restful journey home. The weather is very lovely just now. My love to you and the family.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OID

May 13, 1944

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montobello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Nina:

You did not say anything more in your last letter about your plans for Du Bois during the summer. Let me know about them. There is no immediate need to retrench drastically. Next year it is quite probable that my salary will be larger and perhaps considerable larger then usual. I have already had offers from Howard, Fisk and North Carolina College for part-time work. I have not made up my mind yet which to accept.

We should of course begin to save for Du Bois high school and college training, but she ought to be looked after well this summer. The Mamumit people have approached me and I am enclosing the circular, but that is probably too costly for us to attempt again. Have you heard anything from Mildred Johnson and her plans?

Then, of course, there is another problem and that is where I would put my books and things when I return. It seems almost that it will be necessary somehow to add another room to the house, but that naturally is a matter to consider carefully. Let me hear from you. Love to all.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

May 17, 1944

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

41-9-182

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is your check with the extra $25; and also some ration stamps for shoes and meat.

I am going to rush up to New York for induction into the National Institute of Arts and Letters, but will not have time to stop in Baltimore. I am quite well and trust you are.

I have written Mildred Johnson about the summer, just in case you have not communicated. I simply asked if she was going to have a summer school.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:CLD

[early May, 1944]

19-13-6

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Dear Will:

We were glad to know of your lecture in Washington and that you were once more safely at your journeys end. There are so many accidents in these busy times.

Thank you for the check. I shall use the extra $25. toward some furnishings for the library for the Spring

for her. I will write you again to tell you of some plans for Du Bois for her summer vacation and see what you think.

Now I must run on and do some errands.

It was good to see you for just a moment

We send our love

Yours

Nina.

in furnishings. The weather has become suddenly very warm.

Dr. & Mrs. Hawkins and the Young Mrs. Hawkins were out Sunday. Also Noah & Dorothy. I had Noah & Dorothy stay for dinner. Dr Bair went down the hill on her wheel and got us some ice cream for our dessert. She enjoyed the guest. It made a little change

May 23rd " 44

Dear Will:

The enclosed letter came yesterday. I have replied that we await word from the new plans for camp before making any other arrangements. Yolande does not favor Atlantic for Du Bois she says Du Bois is not dependable enough.

Thanks for the meat + Shoe stamps they saved our going

19-31-56

without butter over the week end.

Yours with love.

Nina.

June 6, 1944

Mrs Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

41-9-281

My dear Nina:

I am still a little anxious bout Du Bois's summer. You know Mildred has a way of putting off things so late that it leaves little chance for deciding. If you would like to have Du Bois go back to Mammit this summer and if she would like it, I will pay for it. I can afford to. I have had some very flattering offers for work in the coming years which I will write to you about later. But at any rate push Yolande along and get Du Bois's summer settled.

Probably I will not be able to get North before late in July.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Md.
June 6-44

19-31-57

Dear Will;

I presume you are in Atlanta. How was your trip to New York? The Hawkins were out a few minutes a week ago Sunday, they were out to the Wm Morgan Bar-b-la-wn-ade.

They asked when you would be here.

You should have been here to see the shrubery in bloom,

19-31-58

The bridal wreath. The orange blossoms & now the crimson climbing rose which has about two hundred blooms. There is still one more shrub to bloom. There has been so much rain together with the fertilizer that the things have grown nicely

The children, Yolande & Du Bois are in the midst of school closing days. Yolande gave her school play about ten days ago. They made between 4 & 5

hundred dollars. Mr. Davis was quite pleased. They turned away five hundred people. You see they really should give it two nights.

19-31-59

A copy of the report of the Consumers Union came about two weeks ago & with it was a dollar bill somehow by mistake I suppose.

Have you decided about which offer of work you are going to accept? We are well and send our love.

Yours Nina

June 10-44

19-30-35

Dear Will;

I have talked over the summer vacation trip for Du Bois with Yolande and we have decided that Manumit is too expensive for us.

I will write Mildred relative to her plans and let you know.

You see there are several places where money is

Yours with love,

Nina

2302 Montebello Ter.

Baltimore 14 – Md

needed here in the house + on the place.

I was very, very surprised to learn of the death of Mrs. Penn. It is too sad.

I shall be interested to hear of your after ad additional work.

Don't keep too long there in the heat. We have been having some very hot weather here.

19-30-28

June 10-44

Dear Will;

Since writing you this morning the enclosed booklet came from Mildred also circulars for clothing etc.

Please return the booklet.

I am making reservations for Du Bois for the season, eight weeks. I am sending Mildred a check for $46.,

That covers the first four

19-30-29

weeks + the $2. for registration and I am telling her you will send the fee for the second four weeks by the end of July. I knew she had just purchased this place + thought I would send the fee in the months payment instead of by the week.

Yours
Nina

P.S.

Dr Bair is pleased to be going she did not want to be left here as the other children go somewhere.

June 13, 1944

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

41-9-202

Dear Nina:

I am delighted that Du Bois can be with Mildred. I knew she would want to go somewhere during the summer and really ought to. I am sending a check for the complete cost which will be $86 including registration fee. I am enclosing the booklet.

I am very well and looking out for my health.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

BROWN UNIVERSITY
BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE
BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

BENNINGTON COLLEGE
ARKANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF
ARIZONA, UNIVERSITY OF
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
ARIZONA, UNIVERSITY OF
ARKANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF
BENNINGTON COLLEGE

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE
BLUEFIELD STATE COLLEGE
BROWN UNIVERSITY

C 119544

19-30-30.

Dear Will;

Thank you for the check of $86. for the camp fee.

We plan to leave here for New York on the 26th inst. I have gotten some of the camp clothes here as it gets difficult to get sizes when it gets time for camp to open.

I hope to hear from the Y.W. to day relative to a room for us.

19-30-31.

Dr. & Mrs. Bell of Newark came & spent the day with us yesterday. They came by train. It was terribly hot but we were glad to see them. Yolande took them into the station at night after it cooled off a bit. It is still hot to day

The Bells are all well, & they talked of you & your work. I will let you know if we get off

all right. Yours with love

Nina

June 19–44

19-30-24

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14

June 24 44

Dear Will:

Thank you for the check for $100. I will leave a check with Yolande for oil likely it will be $20., also I will leave her a check for $25. for food. She will have the $50. which she gives me each month. (She will be paid on the first of July)

enough money. I have not had time to get the things for the library for which you had sent $50., $25. one month & 25 another. I've told Yolande we will get them when I return. So don't let her persuade you to spend money unnecessarily. There is much that needs to be done in & on the house.

Have to still do some shopping

That gives her $75. for food & garden help & laundry which ought to be enough for one person but if you want to you can send her a check for $50.

I have a balance in the bank of $284. I had already drawn $50. for our traveling expense and the first week board in New York. I will send Mildred the second months fee from the $86. you sent us so you see I have

(4)

in new york for Du Bois,

With love from us all

Nina

We go to New York Monday. I shall be glad to stay a while to rest.

H.

19-35-25

175 West 137th St., Y.M.C.A.
New York – 30, N.Y.
27 – June 1944

Dear Will;

Du Bois and I arrived here yesterday evening. Have been shopping to-day. Will start getting things marked tomorrow & sewing. Have talked with Mildred over the phone. She advises going to camp by boat to Newburgh, then bus to Walden & taxie to Dunroven.

19-30-26

We had lunch at Wanamaker's to-day and Du Bois enjoyed it she also likes the Y.W.

I think I suggested you might send Yolande a check for the house for $50., I don't think she will need it as I left her a check for $25., then the fifty she gives me monthly, also I left checks for Oil + the Dairy, Du Bois is asleep but I send her love,

Yours
Nina

P.S. Write me here.

July 6, 1944

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
137th Street Branch YWCA
New York, New York

Dear Nina: I arrived safely and am going on with my work and packing. I hope you have gotten a little rest. Please send me the address of DuBois. I have written Yolande and sent her the check.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

P. S. Enclosed is a letter for DuBois; please forward it.

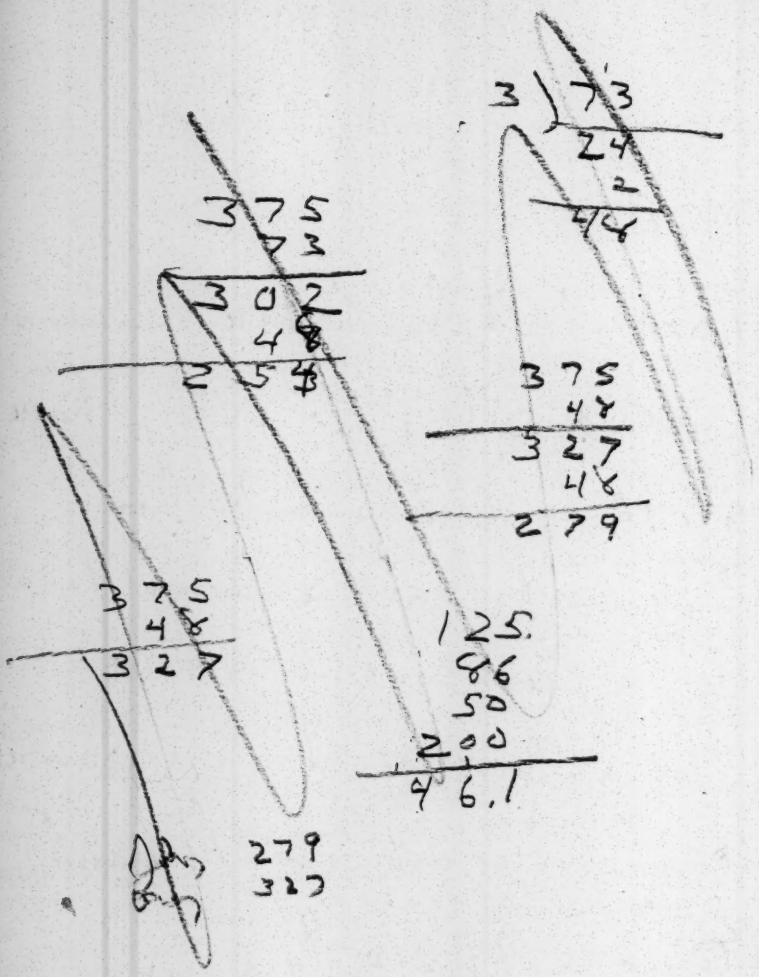
19-30-6

19-30-36

175 West 137th Street
New York – 30, N.Y.
July 6th 44

Dear Will:

I have just finished working on my accounts. To date I have spent $81.90 including the $10. I loan you. I have just heard from Yolande & sent her a check she wanted for $18. I have as far as I can figure $2 34. to my credit in the bank in Baltimore I have $2 3 in cash so if you will have my check here before the twentieth



19-30-37

so I must be figuring it closely. The Wanamaker bill will likely be about $100. Besides Du Bois camp things I bought three bed blankets for the house. I looked at bags yesterday but have not gotten one yet - just a small suit case is $1.3. without the tax.

The main spring of my watch broke so I have no time piece now. I left it to be fixed but it will take at least 30 days & will cost $7.00, so there.

19-30-38

Du Bois writes that she is having
oodles of fun. I had dinner
with Oline Streator last night
at the Penn station. She had heard
of your offer from the N.A.A.C.P.
Mr. Streator is still on his job.
He had a very long illness last winter
some trouble with his throat.

I saw Marian. She is better
They all enquired for you.

It is warm here. I'm going
to the Bells for the week end.

Yours with love.

Nina.

July 7 – 44.

19-36-07

Dear Will;

Enclosed is a rather good report on the way Du Bois is fitting into the situation at camp.

I am going to the Bells for this week end. It is very warm here. Yolande writes that it has been 102 in Baltimore.

Yours with love

Nina

PINE BUSH
JUL 7
4 P
19

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois
175 West 137 St
c/o Y.W.C.A.
New York N.Y.

[Enclosure]

DuBois is fine and enjoying herself. She needs a short jacket to wear to the water. ~~and bathing~~. DuBois is helpful and enjoying being so.

I shall write to her mother—

I hardly know the young lady her maturity is charming. Regards Mildred

19-30-06

19-30-04

175 West 137th Street, Y.W.C.A.
New York-30, N.Y.
July 20th 1944

Dear Will;

I have your letters from Atlanta and am glad you are on your way north. I am glad to know you have sent word to Dr Bois. She has been asking of some.

I was over to Dr. Beckmans to day. He says he is going on to get some of the things at camp going. Don't you need to get a few things to wear. Some of

19-30-25

your camp clothes are rather shabby as I remember.

I plan to come to Baltimore on the 31st of July. I am feeling much better a sort of new lease on life.

Tomorrow I am going to meet Mrs. Trotman & go to Radio City to see "Dragon Seed." I have seen Ruth McGhee, also Alison Burroughs.

I will be expecting you next week.

Yours with love

Nina.

P.S. I will need some money when I get to Baltimore.

19-30-24

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

August 2nd " 44

Dear Will:

I arrived in Baltimore safely after a rather warm trip.

Yolunde met me at the station. We went to Dorothy's for dinner and visited through the evening.

It has been very warm here but to day it has rained all day which has helped in many ways.

I have written Miss Johnson and

enquired about Du Bois ~~accom-~~
~~-ing~~ trip down to New York.

Yolande will see about your
dear Aunt Jane she goes.

Yours with love

Nina

Aug. 11th " 44

19-30-02

Dear Will:

We were glad to have a line from you. Yolande plans to go to New York Monday the 14th ". Miss Johnson writes that I will have to call for Du Bois at the Camp on the 26th ", Du Bois luggage will be sent direct to Baltimore.

We are all well but nearly cooked. I will be expecting you on the 23rd "

Yours with love,

Nina

[Aug. 15, 1944]

19-30-03

Dear Will!

Yolande left for New York yesterday. We are still having very, very hot weather here. However the heat seems to be general, judging from reports.

As far as I know the family are all well.

Yours with love

Nina

Aug. 15—

[Aug. 1944]

1930-08-61

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Dear Will:

The goods from Atlanta came this morning and as far as I can see are alright. Do you plan to go to Haiti?

All of your clothing here has been cleaned & mended. Should you go to Haiti you would need some more under wear & socks & ties.

I received a card from Yolande yesterday. She says she has a nice room at the Hotel on the eighth floor.

Will look for you on the 23rd".

Yours with love,

Nina

[Aug.? 1944]

Dear Will:

I arrived safely after a very pleasant journey in an air conditioned clean coach, not crowded.

Yolande called up. We will have breakfast together at ten in the morning. I forgot to get my bag down from the attic for you. You can take out what there is in it. It isn't much.

19-30-09

you better not try to start with
your old one it won't hold out.

19-30-10

The old one I took to-day
broke before I got to the Y.
The handle just broke in two.

If Du Bois things come put
them in the basement.

Don't get too hungry

Yours with love

Nina.

175 West 137-St.,
N.Y. City, N.Y.C.

[Aug. 1944]

Sunday night

Dear Will:

Yolande & I went up to bring Du Bois down from camp yesterday. Du Bois has had a nice vacation. She says she has learned to swim. Yolande will come to the Y. W. for the rest of her stay in New York.

We plan to come to Baltimore the 31st, or do you need me to come before? I'll write you again.

The children send love

Yours

Nina

19-30-11

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

12 September 1944

19-30-14

Dear Nina, Yolande and Du Bois:

I had a heck of a time getting started for Haiti on account of government red-tape. After leaving Thursday I spent Friday and Saturday waiting, hunting, wiring and telephoning for my travel orders. They did not finally come until Sunday morning. Then I rushed down to the depot and got my reservation and started for Miami the same day at 3:05 in the afternoon. I arrived in Miami at 7 o'clock Monday night and found that my priority had not come and without a priority issued by the War Department I couldn't get to Haiti. So I fumed around there for twenty-four hours. Finally at 3 o'clock Tuesday night it came and I left on the plane at 6:30 Wednesday arriving in Port-au-Prince at 10 o'clock September 7.

It was a lovely ride and beautiful country. ~~I was a lovely ride on.~~ Miss Diggs had succeeded in getting here and was ready for work and the Cooks with whom she is staying have done everything for my comfort. I am at the Hotel Splendid where I have a room, porch and bath.

I have spoken once in English to the teachers of the summer school, Mr. Cook translating. Today I am speaking at a public lecture in French and Friday the same. I won't attempt to tell you about Haiti until I return. I shall leave here the 19th and reach New York early on the 22nd. I cannot stop enroute because of government regulations, but I shall come down Friday the 29th and stay over Saturday and Sunday. I do hope you are well and all is going right. I am in excellent health and have had lots of good things to eat.

Will Yolande please make a bundle of all my first class mail and send it if possible by the twentieth of September or as soon after as she can get it ready to me at the Hotel Theresa in New York. Send it by railway express and mark it books and manuscripts, value two hundred dollars. Please be sure and attend to this so that I can see my correspondence as soon as I get to New York.

Yours with love,

[Sept. 23, 1944]

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

19-30-19

Dear Will:

I hope the mail we sent reached you safely. Yolande had quite a time getting it off. You see it was Saturday by the time we received your letter from Haiti telling us to send it. Out this way the substations have been discontinued. The station at Hamilton wouldn't take it without a lot of special sealing

yesterday, Sunday, for dinner. Naah had been away up in the mountains in New York State for two weeks. The doctor told him he wondered when some one was going to wake up to his condition of just getting thiner & more pale every day. Naah plans to go back to New York this week to see what he can find to do in a small way at first. Then try for something better.

so finally Sat. night Yolande took it into the office in Baltimore and it got off.

I was so sorry not to see you again in New York but will explain when you come. I felt it best to leave.

We have been busy getting things going. Du Bois seems to be getting on nicely in the school where she is.

Dorothy & Noah were out

We have read your article on Haiti in the Amsterdam News.

We will be looking for you this week end.

Yolande, Eric Bois & friend are here.

Yours.

Nina

Sat. P. 23-49.

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 26, 1944

My dear Nina:

I received the letters all right and I am sorry that you and Yolande had so much trouble getting them off. It takes mail such a long time to get through from Haiti.

I am enclosing checks to be deposited in the bank at your leisure. Your letter came this morning and Iam glad to know of Du Bois' school and that she apparently is liking it. I am also enclosing a check for Sam. Ask Yolande to give it to him and get an itemized receipt bill. I think the amount is correct but I am not sure.

I shall take the 1:30 train Friday, arriving in Baltimore at 4:49 Pennsylvania station. Will you ask Yolande to have Sam meet me there with the car?

With love to you all.

19-30-15

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

WEBD:elj

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 27, 1944

My dear Nina:

I shall arrive at the Mount Royal station of the B. & O. Friday at 5:16 instead of coming by Pennsylvania as I said in my letter yesterday. Please have Sam meet me there with the car.

Yours with love,

19-30-16

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2320 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

WEBD:elj

20-12-26

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Oct. 6—44

Dear Will:

Your letter with checks received yesterday. Yolande will see Gregory Hawkins to day. I will deposit the other check for $355.16 to-day by mail.

The plumbers finished to-day. The furnace man has cleaned the furnace.

the pictures etc for her to take
to use.

yours with love

Nina.

The under clothes had gone to the laundry before your letter came. They should return next Thursday. I will send them right to you. It got quite cold here too but is warmer to-day.

We are still having rain

We are all well. I have ordered the school uniforms for Du Bois. She is going to make a report to day at school on your trip to Haitie. Her mother mounted

19-30-41

Dear Will:

At last I have the October expenses copied. Yolande and Du Bois went to Washington last Saturday and had Du Bois' pictures made. We are having pretty cold weather just now.

We are all well and busy. How is your work progressing?

We send our love,

Yours
Nina

Oct. 7-44

10 October 1944

19-30-13

Dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for $969.00. Please deposit it to our account in the bank.

Miss Diggs has arrived at last (thank God) and is writing this letter for me. I think we will be straightened out and ready for some good work very soon. She sends her best regards to the family.

Do not worry any more about the underwear and clothes but let me know when they are ready for shipment.

Greetings for Du Bois and Yolande and tell Yolande I am awaiting a letter.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

[Oct. 12, 1944]

19-30-72

Dear Will:

Your letter with checks received. One for $375. from Atlanta the other for $969.00. I've just sent the latter one in for deposit to-day. The other one I took in yesterday. Du Bois was pleased with her telegram. I will write you further about her birthday. Virginia is coming over Sunday for dinner I've reminded Yolande

that you expect to hear from her. I like the heading of your office stationary.

Your clothes have all returned from the laundry I will get them off as soon as possible. Yolande says by Monday.

We all send our love and I am glad Miss Biggs is with you.

Yours Nina

Oct. 12-

19-30-73

[Oct. 20, 1944]

19-30-65

Dear Will:

Some of these things I have wanted to speak of for some time. But perhaps I should say this first since it is a recent desire on Yolandis part, at least recent as far as I know.

She has finally decided that she wants to leave Baltimore. I think she has wanted it for sometime but don't know how to do it. The trip to New York last summer together with the Welmon insistance that she make the change, also other friends

unborn she has seen over a period of years, together with the conditions she has to meet here for Du Bois not only now but in the years ahead. Also her own future. I think she feels rather discouraged.

That is why she expressed the desire to see Miss Diggs

She says Miss Diggs seems to know how to get some where.

It seems to me that with the training Yolande has there must be some way to take her out of this environment. Especially since

19-30-66

19-30-67

she wants to go. Perhaps if you could take the time to think out some suggestions it might help her to take a new interest in life & work. The Welman girls thought there might be a chance for her in the school system, Since good teachers are so much needed. Whatever she attempts should be done or thought out now before the next period of unemployment comes.

Yolande has said she wished you had not put so much money into this place but thinks it could be disposed of without loss if it is done while it is still new,

19-30-68

Before I knew you were to be back in New York. I felt there was too much being put into this place for what we can get out of it as a home. We are always seeking an outlet elsewhere.

I don't think Yolande would be equal to going on with the place alone and that must come some day. She needs to be in a more favorable environment to keep up her interest in life.

Yours.

Nina

Oct. 20th '44

27 October 1944

19-30-12

Dear Nina:

I have just returned from a trip to Chicago where I spoke at the Conference of Land Grant College. The meeting was very pleasant. I met Mr. Banks of Texas and several others who asked after you and the family.

I am enclosing three checks amounting to $156.92. Please deposit them for me. Please let me know or have Yolande or Mr. Hawkins write me about the $1,000 payment on the mortgage and what is the balance due.

Greet Yolande and Du Bois.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

[Oct. 30, 1944]

19-30-20

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Dear Will:

We were glad to hear of your pleasant trip to Chicago. I will deposit the three checks. I think however you should always say for deposit only ~~of~~ on the backs of the checks as air mail gets handled rather roughly.

I talked to Gregory Hawkins this morning about the payment of $1,000 on the mortgage.

Dr. Bair is doing pretty well in school.

Noah Thompson is to leave today for New York. He said he would look you up.

I will send you in a day or so some magazines that have come here, also a package from the Amsterdam News.

I will send you a statement of my October expenses in a day or two.

Yolande, Dr. Bair & I send our love. It has gotten quite cold here.

Monday 30-44 Yours, Nina

He said he would write you. He told me over the phone there was ~~$7~~ $2,300 + some cents still to be paid, besides about $125, taxes, any way he will write you + give you the exact amounts.

I went in the school yesterday with Dr Bois + Yolande to attend a parent teachers meeting. We stayed to see the pupils assemble for mass. Yolande + I had pleasant talks with some of the sisters. So far they have not been able to take Dr Bois for music.

[Oct. 1944]

Tuesday

19-30-69

Dear Will;

I forgot to say in my last note that your gas coupons are here.

I am glad you have gotten rooms. The dishes and small things will have to be repacked

I am afraid I can't give you sheets & pillow cases but I have a nice new pair of blankets I had gotten for your bed.

19-30-70

You will need pillows, I am afraid they are rather high just now. perhaps you can get Miss Diggs to look for them.

The sheets should be muslin not percal because the laundry is so hard on them.

You'll need six sheets & 4 pairs of pillow cases

Yours.

Nina

8 November 1944

19-30-21

My dear Nina:

I have thought over your letter about the house very carefully. I am not going to sell it as long as I live unless there are unforeseen changes. You and Yolande have had unusually sheltered lives and every reason for being reasonably happy and contented. You have never known hunger or great discomfort in any way; you have always had plenty to eat and to wear. You know that this is a world where nobody has everything.

There are advantages in living in New York. There are distinct disadvantages. Our Baltimore house has cost about eight thousand dollars. It could not be duplicated today at less than twice this sum. It would be impossible in or near New York to have a house with similar advantages for less than twenty-five thousand. If we sold the house, it would be at a disadvantage and would leave us here either with no property and heavy rent or with a mortgage debt of at least fifteen thousand. This would be economic suicide and under no circumstance will I attempt it.

I am writing Yolande concerning transfer to New York. No one can receive permanent appointment in the New York public schools who is forty years old. Yolande is forty-four. Moreover, although she would get a large salary if she did have permanent appointment her expenses would be enormously increased. If she leaves Baltimore she will have to give up her pension rights and the cash refund would not bring her at current rates of interest more than twenty-five dollars a month, if as much. It would be ridiculous for her to give up security, a pension and a home to come into New York which is crowded today beyond belief and where the cost of living is frightfully high.

There are disadvantages in Baltimore but there is no use for you and Yolande to always complain of the disadvantages of the situation when there are so many advantages. You are near enough to New York to visit here twice or three times a year. The rest of the time it will not hurt either of you to live in Baltimore. I have lived in Georgia for eleven years and it has not hurt me.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

9 November 1944

Dear Nina:

Will you kindly deposit this in the bank immediately as I am sending Gregory a check drawn against it?

Ask Yolande about my gas coupons.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

13 November 1944

Dear Nina:

Please look in my bureau and send me the various pairs of gloves that I have there. I only have one pair and they are wearing out.

Also there are two down pillows in my goods which I wish put with the things to be taken to New York.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

15 November 1944

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

ARRIVE THURSDAY NIGHT AT SEVEN FOUR MOUNT ROYAL STATION stop

ASK SAM TO MEET ME WITH CAR.

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-30-3

20 November 1944

My dear Nina:

Will you please sign both the two enclosed forms and let Yolande sign them too right under your name. Then send them to Gregory.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

21 November 1944

Dear Nina:

That metal box which we were wondering about is, I am sure, the base of the steel bookcase which is in the playroom.

Enclosed is a check for $150. Please deposit it in the Baltimore bank. This ought to make the balance in the Baltimore bank $325 on December first which would be $125 for your December expenses and $200 for the bank balance. When the next statement and vouchers come to hand send them to me so that I can keep track.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

Nov. 27-44

19-30-64

Dear Will:

The turkey was very nice but I fear very costly because it was so large. Mrs. Conaway said she could not get a small one.

We thank you very much.

The check for $50. received I will send the November expense account soon.

Yours with love

Nina

19-30-24

27 November 1944

Dear Nina:

I have moved in my apartment and my address hereafter will be - 409 Edgecombe, apartment 13-H, New York City 32, New York.

The apartment is very pleasant with two large rooms, a kitchenette and bath. There are two large closets. From my window I can see the Washington Bridge and the Palisades. I have set up the bed in the bedroom but have done nothing toward furnishing the rest of the apartment. Miss Diggs managed to buy me six sheets and six pillow cases.

I hope you had a pleasant Thanksgiving.

Yours with love to all,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

[Dec. 5, 1944]

19-30-54

Dear Will:

Enclosed is a statement of Nov. expenses.

Your letter sounds as though your rooms were pleasant

I have finally gotten the basement fairly clean. I have found the cartridges to your revolver but no revolver perhaps it is in the things you have. The metal base must belong to the electric stove as it is too small for the bookcase.

19-30-55

Yolande has a cold but not bad
Dr Bain & I are well.

Sam Rose the garage man has been hurt. He was working on a car & some one ran into him. not seriously injured but quite painful I understand. He is in the hospital.

Yours with love

Nina

Dec. 5-44

Nov. Exp. [Enclosure]

11-30-56

$71.37
9.23
39.08
4.34
5.68
20.34
14.20

$164.24 total spent in Nov.

[Enclosure]

November Expenses

19-30-57

Food	Dry cleaning + laundry	House	Du Bois clothes	Ps. clothes.
$71.37	9.23	telephone $6.75	$4.34	$5.68
		Water - - 4.20		
		Oil - - 18.09		
		Gas + Elec. 8.54		
		Plumber 1.50		
		39.08		

[Enclosure]

November Expenses

19-30-58

Miscellaneous

spending money to Du Bois	$1.00
lunch money " " "	6.00
street car tokens " "	1.50
medicine -	2.67
" " - - -	.98
school tickets + contribution	1.25
Christmas candy - - -	3.00
Du Bois hair done	1.50
ps. - - medicine	.69
Du Bois hair done + oil	1.75
	20,37

miscellaneous

postage	1.00
Forward Du Bois Victory Bond	2.90
postage - - -	.60
Du Bois for school Christmas cards	1.75
trip to Washington	8.00
	14.20

14 December 1944

19-30-23

Dear Nina:

Enclosed is $25 for Christmas money. There are a number of books which I am having sent for Du Bois. They should be kept if possible until Christmas for her to see, although two of them she wishes to give to the school for presents. These books may be addressed "William Du Bois" instead of Du Bois Williams which you will understand.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

14-30-59.

2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore - 14, Md.

Dec. 16 - 44

Dear Will:

I have been able to get a small turkey for Christmas Hope you have not ordered one too.

I have also ordered fertelizer for the shrubbery which will be delivered one day next week.

Sam is still in the hospital The doctor says he has strained ligaments which take longer to heal than a break of bones

12-30-60

We are looking for you to come some time Christmas eve & believe it is it.

Yours with love.

Nina

18 December 1944

19-30-22

Dear Nina:

I have asked Mr. Conoway to cook a turkey for me Christmas. I did not have any Thanksgiving. He says he will if he can get one. Will you call him up and make any suggestions that you have concerning the dressing.

If you especially need red points, let me know how many and which ones.

Yours with love,

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
Baltimore

[late Dec. 1944]

19-30-61

Dear Will:

I am sending the December living expense account I hope you can understand it. I know you have been wanting it

For some time I've been getting behind. That is over spending my months allowance. At present I shall need about $40. to get straight for this months expenses.

Yolande has given me the

Yolande was afraid to risk driving. They started in the car yesterday but left it at the foot of the hill + went to school by the trolly. Did you receive the package of Christmas things I sent candy etc.?

I am hurrying to give this to the postman. We are all well

With love

Yours.

Nina

months $10. on her bill to you
I believe that is $30. she has paid
On Bair has broken her eye glasses
We ordered by long distance another
pair which we hope will come in
a day or so. We also sent the ones
she broke. I think the two pair
will be about $16.

We are still all snowed in
more ice than snow.

The children went in with
Mr. Burger this morning as

[Enclosure]

Expenses for month of Dec. 1944

Food	$115.03
Fertilizer	25.
Far House	44.03
Dry cleaning & Laundry	11.50
Clothing	6. 54.97
Vet Bill's Expenses	8.40
Christmas	20.
	284.93 Spent

Rec. during Dec. $250.

19-30-7

[Enclosure]

Dec. Expenses 1944.

Food

6.61
9.83
8.74
1.05
3.31
.25
2.57
1.00
.10
2.87
.25
.50
.40
3.29
.39
.39
.40
.53
.15
2.12
15.75
2.90
1.16
.55

#32.36

9.19

12-30-8

23.56
32.36
9.19
105.11
9.92
115.03

Green Spring Dairy

[Enclosure]

December Expenses 1944
for Hanse

Major Oil Co.,	$16.02
Telephone	5.75
Vogue magazine	2.50
Gas + Electric	10.51
Sun Papers	1.00
medicine	.55
Electric Light Bulbs	.81
wrapping card	.70
dish clothes	.25
postage stamps	.24
miscellaneous	1.00
to Y.W.C.A. fund	5.00
	44.03
Fertelizer	25.
	69.03

19-30-9

[Enclosure]

Dec. Laundry & Dry Cleaning

Dry Cleaning	1.43
" " " + Laundry	4.18
" " " & "	1.90
" " " + "	4.00
	$11.51

19-30-10

[Enclosure]

Dr Bais Clothing for December

	Dr Bais Socks	$3.89
	2 prs. pajamas	$11.90
	2 prs gloves	2.34
	pr. white mittens	3.00
2 pair	Dr Bais tights	1.38
	2 blouses	7.50
	2 dress skirts	13.
	2 sweaters	8.00
	under clothes	3.96
		54.97 for clothes

19-30-11

Wr. Clothes

Storage on fur coat $6.00

[Enclosure]

Dec. Christmas

for house	$10.
gave Yolande	5.
Postman	2.
milkman	1.
breadman	1.
laundryman	1.
	$20.

19-30-13

[Enclosure]

Dr Bais, December Expenses

Dr Bais lunch money for month	$3.75
" " spending money	.65
" " hair done twice	3.00
" " street car tokens	1.00
	$8.40

19-30-13

This sheet was omitted from the expense report I sent to-day.

When you have gone over the report will you return it to me as I should like to refer to it + I haven't a copy of it.

W. S. B.

Friday (N.D.)

Dear Will

I presume you understand the enclosed note from Wanamaker relative to the hat repairs

I've been thinking about what you said about your meals. It seems to me in missing the regular dinner aren't you missing the minerals from the vegetables + salads which you so much need just now.

The book by Rayford Logan came to day „Thank you so much„

19-30-17

Virginia came Tuesday. Stayed over night, left Wednesday forenoon for Philadelphia to see how her father who is in the hospital was getting on. She was not just sure of the day they would start south.

It was nice to have a glimpse of you.

With love

Nina

19-30-18

(N.D.)

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

19-31-60

Dear Will:

Your letter relative to your retirement received.

In many ways it contains interesting and good news.

I am glad for <u>you</u> that the opportunities of continued work seem favorable, you would not be happy without it. As for myself I do not want so

there and the need of its being taken care of. I presume you will see to it. I know you are busy with plans for your change.

Yolande sent the enclosed letter to the holder of the mortgage.

We are all well.

Your with love

Nina

much, A chance to stop and rest some times. This family has had too much done for it and it still hasn't much idea of a change. I hope your plans for some work can be carried out and that you will plan to use some of it for some worth while trip when the war is over."

Miss Diggs has spoken to me at times of your material

(n.d.)

19-31-61

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Dear Will;

Relative to Du Bois vacation

She has made friends in her Girls Scout Group and they have plans for going to camp. Their Camp is some where in the south which means seperate cabins etc. Then too I think Du Bois should have a change of Climate if possible.

Yolande & I talked it over last night and Yolande thought we

It is nice that you have had the offers you have for work.

The problem of your books and some other things will of course have to be worked out. I don't like to see you investing so much in Baltimore. It is always going to be a segerated place. Du Bois should not be tied here all her life. There is such a large element of backward rough people. Well something has to be worked out and time will help. When will you want to move

better give up the Girl Scout idea.
I will write right away to Miss Johnson and
ask about her plans for Camp
I would rather Du Bois could be
among more children of her own
age than she will meet at Miss
Johnson's but there is this advantage
at Wildreds. They know each other.
I would feel less anxious about
Du Bois. I don't feel Du Bois is
dependable enough to go to Attwater
Besides it is quite expensive.
Also far away & traveling difficult

your things from Atlanta. I don't think you should leave them stored there for some one to rummage through and help themselves.

The desk too you remember is yours.

Dive gotten the storm windows & doors down and the screens up There are still some leaks around the chimney but the Chamberlain plaple promis to see about it.

We send our love.

Yours

Nina

P.S. The Shrubbery is blooming nicely

[illegible]

29-12-01

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Dear Will:

Thank you for the check for $1,25. So far I have not had time to look up the things I want to get for the library, that is a Summer rug + a chair to take the place of the one Du Bois uses for reading + her school work. However it

I hope you can get some suitable help for your moving so you won't get too tired. The Summer isn't the time for over work you know. Of course you will have your books & things insured.

The shrubbery has been blooming ever since you were here. The bridal wreath has just gone. Now the orange blossoms are com-

is safe in the bank.

We were glad to learn of your trip to New York for induction into the National Institute of Arts & Letters.

We are sorry you can't stop. I will let Dr. Hawkins know of the trip. He always asks if we have any news of you.

I had already written to Mildred about Summer Camp and should hear early this week.

ing. We have had quite a fight with ~~catipa~~ caterpillars this year but have a spray which kills them. Just now we are having a breathing spell from the heat which had reached 91 deg.

Dr Bair informed us it was no place to spend the summer pulling weeds ha, ha.

We wonder when you will be coming this way.

With love,

Nina

[Rachel Davis-DuBois]

19-30-76

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP

204 EAST 18TH STREET NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ORCHARD 4-3193

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Director
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Associate Director
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Secretary

1-16-'44

Dear W E B D.'-

Congratulations on your new career - it would be much more fitting to congratulate them on leaving you as a member. How does the new year look to you - some light in the

darkness? – I hope I'll be seeing
you in the not too distant future.
I don't have much to report. – We both
are doing well – and spending a real
lot of time in the "Build Together
Americans" – but my Harper Contact – Articles
I planned have it almost finished before he
embraces me in the Rochester dept. – and
I must have money for typing etc – Have you
any suggestions? – Am reading Hollingsworth
Wood & Ada Rosewald Rand Tutt Chas. Solomon.
but I have a creepy feeling about the latter.
So what do you suggest? – I have a card
re my subscription to Asylum – may I have it free
again? I do refer to it

in my Feature Newsletter: My last article, Always Wanted

January 24, 1944

19-30-79

Mrs Rachel Davis-DuBois
204 East 18th Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

I cannot make mention of your book in my column in the Amsterdam News in time for the meeting you mentioned. My articles are written a week ahead so that if I wrote today the article would not appear probably until Feb. 5. However I have just become a member of the "City Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem" and in answering their letter I will put in a strong word for you. Of course I wont intimate that I have heard from you on the subject or know anything about the proposal to hire field representativies.

I am glad you are working on that book which ought to have been out long ago. With regard to money, of course you know I am no good, but it might help if you went to see Henry Allen Moe of the Guggenheim Founfation; just drop in and talk to him; also Jackson Davis of the General Education Board is very sympathic. These are just random suggestions. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund might help you; I do not think that Charles Johnson would.

I am returning your outline. I think it is very good and would make a very interesting statement. Get hold of the remarks of Bishop Hass, late chairman of the F.E.P.C.; he said concerning the Detroit riot that what we needed was personal contact and understanding. I am going to be in New York about the 15 of Feb. Where will you be?

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Rachel Davis-DuBois, Feb. 1944]

19-30-80

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

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TA96 JNA785 12=NEWYORK NY 4 1210P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

CARMEN TICKETS DIFFICULT FOR NIGHTS CAN YOU ATTEND MATINEE SIXTEENTH PLEASE WIRE=

Will attend Matinee

=RACHAEL.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Feb. 1944]

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Secretary

19-30-81

Dear N E B D!

You'll be interested to know that special word has come that I've $1000 from Rosenwald.— So I'm digging in — pray that the result will be what it should be —

Thanks so much for the more
than a dinner evening — to add
to my memory box.

Hope all the plans evolve
as they showed — keep me in
touch.

As ever

Irene

Sure will do"
will probably be wanting to send
some chapters for "Help. And
assistance"

March 3, 1944

19-30-82

Mrs Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East 18th Street
New York 3, New York

My dear Rachel:

Congratulation on the $1000. It is $999 more than I expected, but that's the nice thing about life. We get lots of things that we do not expect. Anything that I can do to help to get the book out, I shall be only too pleased.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

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May 2nd

19-30-77

Dear Committee Member:

Here is our report of winter work.

Will you please read the report and send your advice and comments if you can not be present for lunch here next Tuesday, May 9th, at 12:30 pm? Mr. Lindeman will be present. He leaves next week for Canada.

Cordially,

Rachel.

Rachel Davis-DuBois,
Director.

RD:CS
enc.

To bring you up to date - have you any
colored to send by mail? - Can you check
as to our being now on Taylor list - it seems
a long while since it came out. When will
you be up in town?

19-30-78

May 8, 1944

Mrs Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East 18th Street
New York 3, New York

My dear Rachel:

I am going to send you a guest ticket for the induction exercises of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which takes place May 19. I hope we may go to a matinee Saturday, May 20. I have seen Othello and Carmen Jones. Anything else you would like to see, buy the tickets and let me know the cost. I hope this will find you in good health.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

September 27, 1944

19-30-84

Dear Rachel:

I am going to Baltimore for the weekend starting Friday. I shall be glad to see Mr. Campos on the following Friday if that can be arranged. Perhaps we can go see him together.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
204 East 18th Street
New York 3, New York

WEBD:elj

19-30-83

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Secretary

Fri. July 28

Dear W.E.B.D.

I've just learned of your Fall assignment. Thats fine. Of course my mind wondered at once how we could cooperate. On Aug. 10 Dr. Lindeman and I are to see Dean Payne re Cooping with N.Y.U. in build- the kind of dept. I've always dreamed about. It seems the Dean has some money for doing some field projects in Intercultural Ed. E.C.L. will offer to give a couse thereby lending his name-last night Harry Overstreet offered to do the same. Since you will be in the city will you also.

I've just given my ms on Assembly programs etc. to Barnes & Noble and they have accepted it, along with a book for Elementary teachers which Ethel Duncan has almost ready. Mr. Tead of Harpers said IH- he'd like to take it but that it could not come out til next summer because ~~he is~~ - of the Service Bureau books-he suggested that I offer it to the S.B. (Those initials sh'd stand for something else that they are only I cant use it being a Quaker) One of them recently told Clarence Piskett that he had seen the outline of my book & that it was superficial. I've never even met the guy. So Lindemen said its useless to try to coop with them and to offer it to B&.N. I have about a weeks work in final touches.

Another thing I'd like your advice on and help in. I think that B.&N. will also publish the Sc ripts of the AMericans All programs, adapted by Ethel and myself for Highschool Assembly use. But then the schools need one more book before they can do a real job and that is a one volume Encyclopedia on the various groups. See enclosed. B.&.N. Ed. said he favored it but it would depend on how well the other books went. Ruth could do a good job in 8 or 10 months with experts as yourself writing some special articles. But L'd have to get funds about 3000 I think. What about your Encycl.com.. Would they consider doing this as a preliminary to a more thoro job which would take years. I dont dare mention the idea for fear the other gang will pick upthe idea. There would finally be money in it for shools w'd buy several copies for the libraries.

So when are you to be in N.Y.C. to talk over these matters. Have you gotten all your things moved. An awful job, hope you did not get to worn out.

I had an interesting time for two weeks at Wellesly teaching with Marg. Mead. Gave a demonstration of Festival on JUly 4" -She called it a great social invention and had us make a recording and gave me a set. The first week in Sept. I go to Pittsburg to give a short couse for leaders.

Asever R.

How do you like my typing - lost my good pen - so necessity is the mother of Concentration.

[Enclosure]

Rachel Davis-DuBois
204 E. 18th St.
New York City

AMERICANS ALL - IMMIGRANTS ALL

An Encyclopedia for the High School Student

Section I. - Culture Groups
(Armenians, Jews, Negroes, Pennsylvania Germans, Scotch-Irish, etc.)

Section II. - Contributions
(To American Art, Labor, Literature, Science, Home Economics, etc.)

Section III. - Men and Women
(Biographies)

Section IV - Problems and Theories
(See attached sheet)

19-30-17

One large volume of factual materials, illustrated if desired. Articles will be written by experts in the various fields and will include "best" books, articles, and magazines. All material will be geared to the Senior High School student, which means the average American citizen.

Teachers' Manual, paper-bound. This will contain methods and techniques in intercultural education and suggestions for organizing the factual material in the encyclopedia for use in the cirruculum.

19-30-25

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Secretary

November 14, 1944

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In view of the intensive work we are doing in one of New York City's tension areas, Mr. Lindeman feels strongly that our Committee should meet to make a real attempt to put the work on a sound basis. Mr. Wood will also be present and a few newly interested persons.

We trust you can be with us. Time: November 24th at ~~12:30.~~ 4 p.m. * Place: ~~Parkside Hotel at 18 Gramercy Place South.~~ ~~Lunch $ 1.10.~~ R.S.V.P. enclosed card.

Cordially yours,

Rachel Davis-DuBois

* A card will follow giving the place.

19-30-86

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP

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November 27th, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to tell you how much I appreciate your taking time from a busy life to attend our meeting at the New School on Friday. We are indeed fortunate to have such outstanding leaders endorse our work.

We are calling another session to be held at our Workshop, 204 E. 8th St., December 8th from 4 to 6 p. m. At this time we propose to move toward the creation of at least four functional groups: Finance, Theory and Projects, Leadership Training, Publications and Publicity.

I do hope you have saved this time for us and that you can remain throughout the session. It is possible for us to serve a light buffet supper for those who can remain over to hear the recording of our Wellesley Fourth of July Festival and see the film Dr. Thorne made last year.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel Davis-DuBois

[December 1944]

19-30-87

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Dear N E B D.! -

Thanks so much for your generosity in sending the check for our work. We all appreciate it. I did not go home for Xmas because so much had to be done here

toward getting out our letters
& appeal – It's an awful job
to get our lists & cards checked
etc. But we have more
hope for work in the
future – thanks to you &
the others. Holiday greetings
as ever

Yours.

Rachel

College de l'Assomption (Dubois)
Worcester 6, Massachusetts
March 17, 1944

Dear Mr. Dubois,

I have recently become very interested in the history of my family. Until now, we were simply "les Dubois de Taunton" (my home town), but I've come to realize that there are other people named Dubois and there is no reason why we must remain in the darkness.

I had often heard of books and articles by William Dubois, and naturally I became interested. I searched through books in our school library here and found many Dubois in "Who's Who In America." Among them was your name, William C. Dubois and because even your middle initial was the same as mine I thought we should know each other. Although we both have an "C", your middle name is Edward, while mine is Euclide, after my grandfather.

I am fifteen years old and have been attending French schools since the age of six. I am now studying

12-19-18

I have read about a few of your books and I would like to know where I may obtain them. They are at the Worcester Public Library, but there are none at the school library here, unfortunately.

We received a card a few years ago from an agency announcing the publication of our family history, but we were not interested and disregarded it. I realize now how useful the book would be, but I do not remember the address. Can you tell me where I may obtain such a volume?

Very sincerely yours,

William E. DuBois

in the High School department of the only French College in the United States. Interestingly enough, the school is under the direction of the Assumptionist Fathers, a powerful French Order, protected by Pope Pius XII. They are in charge of colleges in most sections of the world, direct shrines at Lourdes in France and in Jerusalem, and publish the biggest Catholic paper in the world, "La Croix."

I am in my second year and studying French, English, Latin, Greek, Religion, history, and geometry. I won a scholarship here two years ago.

My ambition is to write and some day I hope to accomplish something as well as you. I write during much of my spare time and I have had five articles in the last three issues of our school paper, of which two were in English and three were in French. I recently wrote two short stories and an article. The stories are "My Trip to Nantucket" and "Le Lepreux" (a French story of a leper) and the article is on the Pope and Vatican City Today.

I enjoy very much writing, whether it be in French or in English.

April 7, 1944

9-19-11

Mr. William E. Du Bois
College de l'Assomption
Worcester 6, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

You will find an account of my ancestry in my book "Dusk of Dawn", chapter five. This book was published by Harcourt in 1940. We may of course be related; but on the other hand the French name Du Bois is very common. I thank you for your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

DuBOIS CIRCLE

MEETINGS: THE THIRD TUESDAY
IN THE MONTH - OCTOBER TO APRIL

1943 1944

ORGANIZED 1906

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Miss Inez Duffin
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Henderson
Mrs. Bertha H. Hatchett, *Chairman*

PROGRAM

Oct. 19 *Speaker* - Mr. Herbert M. Frisby
Subject - Travel Talk
Hostess - Miss J. Elizabeth Carr

Nov. 16 *Speaker* - Miss Anita Williams
Subject - Child Welfare Program in Maryland
Hostess - Mrs. Marjorie L. Coles

Dec. 21 *Speaker* - Mr. J. Harvey Kerns
Subject - Stabilization of the Negro Worker —Present and Future
Hostess - Miss Caroline L. Cook

Jan. 18 *Speaker* - Mr. Truly Hatchett
Subject - Unemployment Compensation
Hostess - Mrs. Erma B. Davis

PROGRAM—CONTINUED

Feb. 15 **Musicale**
Hostess - Miss Inez Duffin

Mar. 15 *Speaker* - Mr. Lewis G. Sheppard
Book Review
"Under Cover" —John Roy Carlson
Hostess - Mrs. S. Elizabeth Fernandis

Apr. 5 **Business Meeting**
Home of Mrs. Erma B. Davis

Apr. 19 *Speakers* - Mrs. Viola C. Jackson
Mr. Clarence Gittings
Mr. Charles C. Key
Subject - Meeting the Problems of Youth
Panel Discussion
Hostess - Mrs. Minnie L. Gaines

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Mrs. L. Beatrice Braxston.....2031 McCulloh St.
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Mrs. Julia A. Carr.....515 Mosher St.
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Mrs. Lucy M. Holmes .....Morgan College
Mrs. K. Bertha Hurst .....1008 W. Lafayette Ave.
Mrs. Josephine G. Lansey .....1701 Druid Hill Ave.
Mrs. Estella W. Lee.....2035 Druid Hill Ave.
Mrs. Edith D. Myers.....509 W. Lafayette Ave.
Mrs. Maud W. Morsell .....1118 Whitelock St.
Mrs. Edna L. Reid.....1115 Arlington Ave.
Govans, Md.
Mrs. G. Clara Rhetta.....2139 Druid Hill Ave.
Mrs. Laura D. Wheatley.....1230 Druid Hill Ave.
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Mrs. Mary K. Woodhouse.....539 Presstman St.

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[Du Bois Circle]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 18, 1944

Miss Edythe D. Myers
509 W. Lafayette Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

19-14-34

My dear Madam:

I thank the Du Bois Circle very much for a copy of the program for the year 1943-44 and for its kind greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:old

[-Du Bois High School]

9 November 1944

My dear Mr. Lucas:

I am asking my photographer, Mr. Scurlock of Washington, to send you a photograph for your auditorium.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

19-31-8

Principal J. R. Lucas
Du Bois High School
RFD No. 4
Muskogee, Oklahoma

[George Dubouley]

Port au Prince 15/9/44

Dr W.E. Burghart Dubois

Dear Sir.

Reading about you, I desire & need a very private interview with you, I am a son of the late Hon'ble Arthur Dubouley J.P. Stipendiary Magistrate of St Lucia B.W.I. I came in this colony over 20 yrs ago married having a small family, was employed by the National Railroad as storekeeper for ten years, then was employed as foreman to the distillery rum Barth closed 1908 since I am getting old the world will not give me another chance I becomes poor & in poverty stricken, living by Providence and born to be decent I met with great difficulty I had a few benefactor here yet I cannot make the end meet will you be good a gentlemen as I claim in coming to my aid with any small amount that would posibly not inconvenience you, will received with many a thanks & becomes handy boy I am waiting to see you.

I have the honour to be

Dr Yours sincerly

Geo Dubouley

19-26-17

P.S I am 68 yrs old

April 13, 1944

Dr. O. D. Duncan
Oklahoma A and M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

19.27.118

My dear Dr. Duncan:

I have your letter of March 13 and am very glad indeed to know that you can be with us. What I am trying to do is to get the Negro Land Grant Colleges, along with some of the white institutions, associated in a cooperative study of the Negroes in the South, continously made with increasing breadth and thoroughness. At present we are just on the edge and I am afraid that because of the transportation and draft difficulties, this second conference will be much less valuable and impressive that I had hoped. I am expecting to have here, Frazier of Howard, Lundberg of Bennington and Cook of Ohio and possibly one or two other sociologists. In addition to that there will be probably 15 or 20 representatives of the Social Science departments of the Negro Land Grant Colleges. Thus we will have a group of about 20 or possibly 30 persons to talk over the work that these colleges are doing, the social situation in the various states and plans for the future.

The meetings will take place at the mens' dormitory of Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut Street S. W. The first session will be at 2 P.M. Tuesday April 18, the second at 7 P.M and the third and fourth Wednesday April 19 at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. You can find hotel accommodation and meals in the city if you wish (Biltmore, Ansley or Henry Grady) or we can put you up simply at the university. I look forward to you coming with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:OLD

19-36-143

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JOHN MACRAE, JR.
CHAIRMAN

August 9, 1944.

Mr. William DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We are very much interested in a young Southern writer, a native of Bartow, Georgia, and a graduate of the University of Alabama, whose first novel, ESCAPE THE THUNDER we are publishing August11. I have sent you a complimentary copy under another cover.

His name is Lonnie Coleman. In 1941 he won the Atlantic Monthly story contest " for college students in the United States." In 1942 he won first prize in the Mademoiselle short story contest "for any American writer under thirty." As you may remember, his book was one of the three top titles in our Thomas Jefferson Southern Award Contest in 1943. Jesse Stuart's "Taps for Private Tussie" ran first, and John Pleasant McCoy's "Swingthe Big-Eyed Rabbit" second.

ESCAPE THE THUNDER is not a remarkable novel but it is certainly an unusual one. In it Lonnie Coleman, writes a tragic story about colored people which differs from novels of this sort in that the tragedy does not grow out of racial differences, but from the conflicts of personality and background. It is a novel of violence, inevitable among any people, white or colored, who are poorly fed and housed. I know you will not be disappointed in what this young man has done with his Negro characters.

You may be interested to know that Lonnie Coleman is now Lieutenant (j.g.) Coleman serving with the Mediterranean fleet. He has had many narrow escapes, but we all of us pray that he will come back to us at the end of this war and continue his writing career.

I do hope you can find time in your busy life to dip into young Coleman's book. And I would be delighted to have a line or so of comment with permission to use in our promotion work with the booktrade.

Our best, as ever.

Sincerely yours,

Florence W. Bowers

(Mrs.) Florence W. Bowers/hs

Publicity Director
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, Inc.